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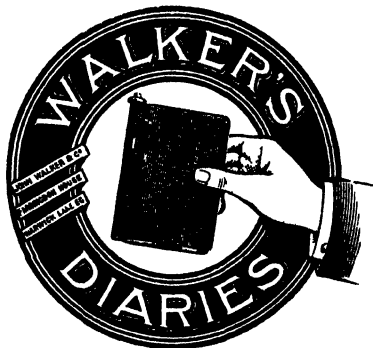
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The house of William Clowes & Sons was founded in 1803 by a young man in William Clowes who was just out of his apprenticeship. He came from Chichester, but decided to make his adventure in London and accordingly opened up on his own account in Villiers Street, Strand, with a capital of £350.

From the first the business was progressively successful. The just enough of type for one day's work which compelled him at the beginning to run off on the hand press at night what he had set during the day was to increase the type for further service was very speedily multiplied. His single press and one journey man printer as assistant were soon inadequate to the requirements of a rapidly growing business.

Before very long larger premises in Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, were taken. The work turned out—small jobbing orders at the outset—came to include the printing of Government papers and of books and periodicals for such publishers as John Murray & Co., and the Religious Tract Society for which the firm still print to this day.

The printing of newspapers by steam presses was introduced into the *Letterpress* office in 1834. William Clowes & Sons were the first to adopt steam-driven machines for book and general printing. This new departure created a sensation, and a succession of distinguished visitors came to Northumberland Court to see the new mechanical wonder.

It was this first steam press that caused William Clowes to move to Facklins—for the Duke of Northumberland objected to its proximity—where in Duke Street, Stamford Street, he established himself at an address which is still the headquarters of this firm though the premises occupied have of course multiplied and extended themselves amazingly since then.

Twenty years after its modest foundation the printing works of William Clowes had become one of the sights of London to all interested in industrial organisation. They even furnished material for a long and laudatory article in the exclusive *Quarterly Review*.

William Clowes & Sons were entrusted with the printing of the famous Mulhenny envelopes under the strict supervision of the Post Office.

In going through old files of the firm's correspondence there are many letters from Charles Dickens, whose novels were printed for Messrs. Chapman & Hall by Clowes & Sons. When any of his books were in course of publication (and it may be recalled they were issued in fortnightly and monthly parts), Dickens visited and

spent long days at the Duke Street printing works collecting his stories in proof.

When the Great Exhibition of 1861 was being organised, Messrs. Clowes were approached by the Commission to undertake the printing of catalogues and all other matter. The task was a tremendous one, involving as it did the printing of volumes of no fewer than 5,000 pages. It was necessary that the whole matter should be standing in type at the same time—a strain on their resources of type which few firms could withstand even to day.

Besides the Great Exhibition Messrs. Clowes carried out the printing in connection with all the South Kensington Exhibitions.

When members of the legal profession—both barristers and solicitors—were extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which proceedings in Court were reported the lawyers formed a committee with the object of providing their own reports and Mr. George Clowes, of William Clowes & Sons was consulted. When the project seemed unable to be carried on through lack of capital the firm offered to finance the publication to the extent of £10,000. The offer was accepted and from the issue of the first volume the accuracy of the reports and excellence of printing assured the success of the scheme. Perhaps however, the largest undertaking of all was the printing of the British Museum Catalogue which took twenty-seven years to do, and was full of foreign type.

As long ago as 1873 the firm had so outgrown its premises in Duke Street (in spite of the fact that neighbouring warehouses were being rented for storing paper and printed sheets) that a branch works was established at Beccles, Suffolk. Equipped with the latest type of electrically driven machinery this now constitutes one of the largest book printing establishments in Great Britain.

The relief of pressure on the London works was only temporary and increasing business necessitated, in 1897, the renting of additional land at Duke Street where another building was erected. On the expiry of the lease of the original premises in Northumberland Court this branch of the firm was transferred to more commodious premises in Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus, where the smaller orders from West End customers are executed.

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PREFACE TO THE 65TH ANNUAL VOLUME. (1933.)

"WHITAKER," is published early in December in order that it may be available for transmission overseas before the end of the year. The 1933 edition is revised to the latest possible date, and contains all its usual features and many additional tables relating to Vital Statistics, Armaments, Social Services, Trade, Tariffs, Food Imports and World Production.

Interesting articles deal with the Hebrew and Muhammadan Calendars, and it is hoped next year to provide a similar explanation of the Complex Chinese Calendar.

Annual Summaries deal with The Year's Weather, Storms and Floods, Science and Invention, Literature, Art, The Drama, Films, Broadcasting, Gliding and other matters.

In order that the varied contents may be available for instant reference, the Index has again been enlarged and now consists of upwards of 150 columns, containing more than 25,000 references.

Many suggestions made by correspondents have been adopted, and the Editor-in-Chief is deeply grateful to his collaborators for their valuable assistance during the past year and hopes the result of their co-operation will encourage them to continue the work of preserving and increasing the usefulness of a book which has become so familiar to all who read or speak the language in which it is printed.

Correspondents are earnestly requested to note the *first* day of October as the *last* day for suggestions to reach the Office, at the address given below.

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WORLD ANNUAL PRODUCTIONS.

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording)

Wheat 1932	549 000 000 qrs	British Empire share	112 000 000
Rye	183 000 000 "		nil
Oats	421 000 000 "		59 000 000
Barley	177 000 000 "		28 000 000
Maize	480 000 000 "		19 500 000

Wheat

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters 140lb)	Estimated 1932
U.S.S.R.	At 1932	At 1932
U.S.A.	prob 120	say 95
India	111	90
Canada	43	42
France	38	54
Italy	34	42
Argentina	32	32
Australia & N.Z.	(a) 28	(f) 35
Germany	(a) 24	(b) 24
Spain	19	24
Rumania	17	21
N. Africa & Egypt	17	9
Uganda	15	17
Poland	12	8
Hungary	10	10
Bulgaria	9	7
Czechoslovakia	7	7
U.K. & I. State	5	6
Japan & Korea	5	6

(a) 1932 (b) 1932 (f) 1932

The total world's production (1932) of Wheat may be reckoned as 560 million quarters

Rye

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters 140lb)	Estimated 1932
U.S.S.R.	At 1932	At 1932
Germany	prob 100	say 90
Poland	31	38
Czechoslovakia	26	30
U.S.A.	6	9
France	4	5
Japan	4	say 4
Lithuania	4	4
Hungary	2	3
Austria	2	3
Spain	2	2
Belgium	2	2
Rumania	2	2

The total world's production of Rye (1932) may be reckoned as 190 million quarters

Oats

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters 140lb)	Estimated 1932
U.S.S.R.	At 1932	At 1932
U.S.A.	prob 120	say 105
Germany	111	126
Canada	43	46
France	35	44
U.K. & I. State	34	say 35
Poland	19	18
Czechoslovakia	16	16
Sweden	8	11
Argentina	7	8
Denmark	7	7
Rumania	6	6
Spain	5	5
	4	5

The total world's production of Oats (1932) may be reckoned as 450 million quarters

Barley

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters 140lb)	Estimated 1932
U.S.S.R.	At 1932	At 1932
U.S.A.	prob 35	say 30
Germany	24	37
India	17	18
Japan and Korea	14	12
N. Africa & Mexico	14	14
Spain	12	10
Canada	11	15
Rumania	8	11
Poland	8	10
Czechoslovakia	8	8
France	6	8
Denmark	6	7
U.K. & I. State	5	6
Hungary	5	5
	3	4

The total world's production of Barley (1932) may be reckoned as 195 million quarters

Maize

Country	Production (Millions of Quarters 140lb)	Estimated 1932
U.S.S.R.	At 1932	At 1932
U.S.A.	prob 100	say 333
Argentina (1932-33)	44	
Rumania	28	25
U.S.S.R.	20	20
France	18	
Uganda	15	24
India	10	10
Italy	9	11
Neth. L. Indies	9	
Mexico	9	5
Egypt	8	
Mali	8	
U. of S. Africa	7	8
Hungary	7	11
Bulgaria	5	4

The maize crop at the current season of Argentina 1932-33 cannot yet be estimated

The total world's production (1932) of Maize will probably be at 520 million quarters

THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS

in Millions of Quarters 40lb of Wheat Rye and Maize 40lb of Oats

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932*
Wheat	525	572	520	569	549	460
Rye	205	195	204	202	183	190
Together	730	768	724	771	732	750
Barley	185	220	218	209	177	195
Oats	415	495	469	461	421	450
Maize	480	460	473	405	480	520
Together	1,080	1,175	1,160	1,075	1,078	1,165
All five together	1,810	1,943	1,884	1,846	1,810	1,915

* Estimated

WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

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(Latest returns by Countries officially recording)

In some cases only *Exports* are recorded

Potatoes	
U S S R	51 000 000 tons
Germany	44 000 000 ,
Poland	31 000 000 ,
France	16 000 000 ,
U S A	10 000 000 ,
U K	3 860 000 ,
I F State	1 963 000 ,
The World, about	200 000 000 tons

Rice (rough)	
India	51 000 000 tons
China (est.)	45 000 000 ,
Jap an and Korea	15 500 000 ,
Indo China	5 800 000 ,
Neth E Indies	5 100 000 ,
Siam	4 800 000 ,
The World about	130 000 000 tons

Sugar from Beet	
U S S R	1 800 000 tons
Germany	1 600 000 ,
U S A	1 100 000 ,
France	850 000 ,
Czechoslovakia	800 000 ,
Ireland	490 000 ,
The World about	8 750 000 tons

Sugar from Cane	
Brit India	3 900 000 tons
Cuba	2 750 000 ,
Neth E Indies	2 450 000 ,
Brazil	980 000 ,
Formosa	920 000 ,
Hawaii	860 000 ,
Port Rico	860 000 ,
Philippines	860 000 ,
The World about	17 600 000 tons

Tea	
China	400 000 tons
India	177 000 ,
Ceylon	110 000 ,
Neth E Indies	72 000 ,
Jap an	38 000 ,
The World about	810 000 tons

Coffee	
Brazil	790 000 tons
Colombia	185 000 ,
Salvador	75 000 ,
Neth E Indies	75 000 ,
Venezuela	60 000 ,
Guatemala	44 000 ,
The World about	1 500 000 tons

Cocoa (raw)	
Gold Coast	270 000 tons
Brazil	65 000 ,
Nigeria	51 000 ,
Ivory Coast	25 000 ,
Dominican Rep	21 000 ,
Ecuador	20 000 ,
The World about	520 000 tons

Linseed	
Argentina	2 150 000 tons
U S S R	725 000 ,
India	380 000 ,
U S A	280 000 ,
Uruguay	140 000 ,
The World about	3 900 000 tons

Raw Silk	
Japan and Korea	44 000 tons
China	6 100 ,
Italy	3 000 ,
The World about	56 000 tons

Artificial Silk	
U S A	65 000 tons
Italy	34 000 ,
Germany	27 000 ,
U K	24 000 ,
France	20 000 ,
The World about	215 000 tons

Jute	
Brit India	1 000 000 tons
The World about	1 020 000 tons

Cotton (ginned)	
U S A	3 600 000 tons
China (prob.)	900 000 ,
India	720 000 ,
U S S R	330 000 ,
Egypt	280 000 ,
The World about	5 900 000 tons

Wool	
Australia	400 000 tons
U S A	190 000 ,
Argentina	150 000 ,
U S S R	135 000 ,
Union of S Africa	130 000 ,
The World about	1 600 000 tons

Rubber (Export)	
Malaya	455 000 tons
Neth E Indies	260 000 ,
Ceylon	60 000 ,
The World about	800 000 tons

Soya Beans	
Manchuria	5 270 000 tons
Korea	600 000 ,
Jap an	400 000 ,
U S A	400 000 ,
The World about	7 000 000 tons

Tobacco	
U S A	730 000 tons
Brit India	630 000 ,
U S S R	135 000 ,
Neth E Indies	85 000 ,
Jap an	70 000 ,
Greece	42 000 ,
The World about	2 300 000 tons

WORLD PRODUCTIONS.

(Latest returns by Countries officially recording)

Oil (Petroleum)		Zinc	
U S A	115 000 000 tons	U S A	270 000 tons
U S S R	22 000 000 "	Poland	137 500 "
Venezuela	17 600 000 "	Belgium	135 000 "
Rumania	6 600 000 "	Canada	105 000 "
Persia	5 800 000 "	France	60 000 "
Mexico	4 900 000 "		
Neth E Indies	4 700 000 "		
The World about	190 000 000 tons	The World, about	1 000 000 tons
Electricity		Platinum Metals	
U S A	120 000 000 000 kwh	U S S R	120 000 oz
Germany	30 600 000 000 "	Canada	91,000 "
U K	17 150 000 000 "	Union of S Africa	48 000 "
Canada	16 380 000 000 "	Colombia	42 000 "
France	15 300 000 000 "		
Japan	14 000 000 000 "	The World, about	300 000 oz
The World about	265 000 000 000 kwh	Nickel	
Gold (pure)		Canada	29 000 tons
Union of S Africa	10 866 700 fine oz	New Caledonia (French)	4 900 "
Canada	2 628 000 "	The World about	36 000 tons
U S A	2 365 000 "	Iron (Fig Iron)	
U S S R	1 671 000 "	U S A	18 500 000 tons
Australia & N Z	659 000 "	France (inc Saar)	9 700 000 "
Mexico	620 000 "	Germany	6 000 000 "
Rhodesia	540 000 "	U S S R	4 800 000 "
The World about	22 000 000 fine oz	U K	3 750 000 "
Silver		Belgium	3 200 000 "
Mexico	86 000 000 fine oz	Luxembourg	2 000 000 "
U S A	32 000 000 "	The World about	55 000 000 tons
Canada	20 500 000 "	Steel (Ingots and Castings)	
Australia & N Z	10 500 000 "	U S A	25 500 000 tons
Peru	9 000 000 "	France (incl Saar)	9 300 000 "
India	5 900 000 "	Germany	8 250 000 "
Germany	5 500 000 "	U S S R	5 250 000 "
Japan	5 250 000 "	U K	5 200 000 "
The World about	195 000 000 fine oz	Belgium	3 000 000 "
Copper		Luxembourg	2 000 000 "
U S A	620 000 tons	The World about	69 000 000 tons
Chile	220 000 "	Manganese (Ore)	
Canada	133 000 "	U S S R	1 550 000 tons
Congo	120 000 "	India	825 000 "
Japan	76 000 "	Gold Coast	415 000 "
Spain	59 000 "	Libya	155 000 "
Mexico	55 000 "	Union of S Africa	145 000 "
U S S R	48 000 "	Egypt	120 000 "
The World about	1 430 000 tons	The World about	3 200 000 tons
Lead		Superphosphates of Lime	
U S A	360 000 tons	U S A	2 300 000 tons
Mexico	210 000 "	France	1 950 000 "
Australia	155 000 "	Italy	1 350 000 "
Canada	125 000 "	Australia & N Z	1 225 000 "
Spain	105 000 "	Spain	1 000 000 "
Germany	100 000 "	Japan	860 000 "
U K	10 500 "	Germany	850 000 "
The World about	1 400 000 tons	U K	550 000 "
Tin (restricted)		The World, about	1,200 000 tons
Malaya	51,000 tons	Potash	
Polivia	30 800 "	Germany	1 200,000 tons
Neth E Indies	30 000 "	France	380 000 "
Siam	18 000 "	U S A	55 000 "
Nigeria	7 300 "	Poland	52,500 "
U K	598 "		
The World, about	145 000 tons	The World, about	1 800 000 tons

WORLD PRODUCTIONS

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(Latest returns by Countries officially recording)

Coal	
U S A	390 000 000 tons
U K	119 000 000
Germany	116 000 000
U S S R	55 000 000
France	49 000 000
Poland	37 000 000
Belgium	27 000 000
Japan	26 000 000
Brit India	21 000 000
Manchuria	14 000 000

The World about 1 050 000 000 tons

Salt	
U S A	7 000 000 tons
China (prob)	4 000 000
U S S R	3 100 000
Germany	2 900 000
France	2 100 000
U K	2 050 000
Brit India	1 700 000

The World about 26 000 000 tons

Diamonds	
Congo	2 400 000 metric carats
Union of S Africa	2 120 000
Gold Coast	660 000
S West Africa	300 000

The World about 6 000 000 metric carats

Horses of Various Countries	
U S S R	31 100 000
U S A	12 165 000
Argentina	9 850 000
Brazil	5 250 000
Poland	4 100 000
Germany	3 520 000
Canada	3 295 000
France	2 920 000
Eng, Wales & N Ireland	1 019 000
I E State	446 000
Scotland	150 200

Cattle	
Brit India	123 000 000
(incl 39 000 000 Buffaloes)	
U S A	61 000 000
U S S R	52 500 000
Argentina & Uruguay	39 300 000
Brazil	34 000 000
Germany	18 400 000
France	15 400 000
Australia	11 200 000
Union of S Africa	10 500 000
Poland	9 700 000
Eng, Wales & N Ireland	7 016 000
I E State	4 025 000
Scotland	1 221 000

Sheep	
Australia	106 000 000
U S S R	90 000 000
Argentina & Uruguay	65 000 000
U S A	53 000 000
Union of S Africa	48 500 000
N Zealand	30 800 000
Brit India	25 500 000
Eng, Wales & N Ireland	19 270 000
Scotland	7 846 000
I E State	3 461 000

Goats	
Brit India	36 000 000
Turkey	8 400 000
Union of S Africa	8 000 000
Nigeria	5 725 000
Argentina	5 650 000
Mexico	5 000 000
Brazil	5 000 000

Pigs	
U S A	60 900 000
Germany	23 400 000
U S S R	12 000 000
Manchuria	7 500 000
Poland	7 300 000
France	6 300 000
Eng, Wales & N Ireland	3 466 000
I E State	1 108 000
Scotland	163 200

Fowls	
(in Millions of Poultry)	
U S A	459 000 000
U S S R	140 000 000
Germany	88 000 000
Canada	61 500 000
Spain	52 000 000
Japan	48 000 000
England, Wales & N Ireland	60 866 000
I E State	18 050 000
Scotland	6 317 000

Estimated number of Automobiles and Motor Cycles registered at end of 1930

U S A	26 800 000
U K	2 290 000
France	1 985 000
Germany	1 507 000
Canada	1 232 000
Australia and N Z	875 000
The World about	38 800 000

BRITISH IMPORTS OF TOBACCO

Tobacco (unmanufactured)—From

	11	12	13
Nyasaland	10 671 895	12 810 101	11 116 480
British India	9 180 662	13 040 807	9 346 999
Canada	5 024 604	4 040 625	6 272 866
South Rhodesia	4 023 634	3 625 673	5 909 189
U S A	205 376 067	197 764 709	157 218 425
Other Countries	5 749 245	5,745 942	4 122 277
Total	240 026 107	237,027 857	194,046,176

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS,

Calendar year 1931

WHEAT Milln Qrs of 480lb

Dominion	Production	Export (including wheat)	Import (including wheat)	Adjustment (on account of re-shipment)
U.K. & I.S.	50		31.3	36.3
Canada	38.0	27.5		10.5
Australia	23.4	20.1		3.3
India	43.4	0.4	1.1	44.1
N. Zealand	0.9		0.1	1.0
Un. S. Africa	1.4		0.4	1.8
Cyprus and Malta	0.3		0.4	0.7
Total	112.4	41.0	33.3	97.7

Surplus over requirement 14,700,000 qrs

BARLEY Milln Qrs of 480lb

Dominion	Production	Export	Import	Adjustment (on account of re-shipment)
U.K. and I.S.	5.4		4.3	9.7
Canada	8.0	2.9		5.1
Australia	1.0	0.3		0.7
N. Zealand	0.1			0.1
India	13.5	0.1		13.4
Un. S. Africa	0.2			0.2
Total	28.2	3.3	4.3	29.2

Deficiency within the Empire 1,000,000 qrs

OATS Milln Qrs of 480lb

Dominion	Production	Export	Import	Adjustment (on account of re-shipment)
U.K. and I.S.	19.1		3.0	22.1
Canada	38.0	1.1		36.9
Australia	1.2			1.2
N. Zealand	0.5			0.5
Un. S. Africa	0.8			0.8
Total	59.6	1.1	3.0	61.5

Deficiency within the Empire 1,900,000 qrs

MAIZE Milln Qrs of 480lb

Dominion	Production	Export	Import	Adjustment (on account of re-shipment)
U.K. and I.S.			12.4	12.4
Canada	0.6		1.2	1.8
Australia	0.9			0.9
India	10.0			10.0
Un. S. Africa	7.1	0.6		6.5
Rhodesia and N. Kenya	0.6	0.3		0.3
	0.3	0.2		0.1
Total	19.5	1.1	13.6	38.0

Deficiency within the Empire 12,500,000 qrs

COMPARATIVE AREAS DEVOTED TO GRAIN GROWING, 1930-31, IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES

Dominion	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Maize
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	1,200	35	1,140	2,966	
Irish Free State	27	3	120	650	
Canada	26,000	1,460	5,500	13,330	160
Australia	18,200	5	450	1,130	300
Brit. India	32,000		7,000		6,600
Un. of S. Africa	1,135	110	70	530	4,400
U.S.A.	55,000	3,500	12,650	40,000	101,750
Argentina	17,250	630	920	3,500	11,400
U.S.S.R.	92,000	68,000	16,800	42,500	9,700
France	12,800	1,960	1,855	8,500	800
Germany	5,350	10,800	3,750	8,600	
Poland	4,500	14,250	3,060	5,450	235
Italy	11,900	300	580	1,265	3,750
Spain	11,250	1,500	4,575	1,950	1,100
Rumania	8,500	1,070	4,930	2,710	11,000

COMPARATIVE YIELDS OF AREAS DEVOTED TO GRAIN GROWING PER ENGLISH ACRE, 1930-31

Dominion	Wheat (bush 60 lbs)	Rye (bush 60 lbs)	Barley (bush 50 lbs)	Oats (bush 40 lbs)	Maize (bush 60 lbs)
Gt. Britain & N. Ireland	35	23	33	46	
Irish Free State	41	37	44	54	
Canada	16	12	24	27	34
Australia	11	14	16	15	25
Brit. India	12		14		14
Un. of S. Africa	10		14	9	12
U.S.A.	11	12	23	25	24
Argentina	12	8	14	12	20
U.S.S.R.	12	11	19	21	15
France	20	14	22	27	26
Germany	29	26	33	36	
Poland	19	18	21	24	13
Italy	21	19	18	24	29
Spain	12	13	22	20	24
Rumania	16	16	21	23	15

HARVEST MONTHS

Wheat Harvest Months of the World

January—New Zealand (Chile)
 February—India (Upper Egypt)
 March—India (Upper Egypt)
 April—India (Lower Egypt, Syria, Persia, Asia Minor)
 May—China, Japan, Central Asia, Algeria, Morocco
 June—U.S.A. (Southern States), Italy, Spain, South France
 July—U.S.A. (Middle States), South Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary, Germany
 August—U.S.A. (Northern States), Manitoba, Central Russia, Poland, England
 September—North Russia, Scotland
 October—Sweden, Norway
 November—South Africa, Manchuria, Santa Fe
 December—Australia, Argentina

THREE (CALENDAR) YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS

(Into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Sources of Origin)

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Wheat— From	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
(and)	1 359 542	1 309 816	1 354 878
Australia	639 870	636 074	1 164 980
Brit India	7 058	167 119	24 083
U S A	—	935 863	1 446 547
Argentina	1 268 924	760 259	1 036 690
U S A	1 113 297	1 053 815	567 083
Other Countries	199 678	387 395	381 668
Total	5 588 370	5 250 343	5 970 929

Wheat Meal and Flour—	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Canada	186 198	224 611	194 731
Australia	66 622	85 655	127 917
U S A	126 825	158 905	103 879
France	28 880	59 205	50 648
Argentina	37 939	29 336	35 856
Other Countries	38 709	29 213	24 323
Total	485 173	586 925	537 354

Barley—	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Canada	68 913	17 358	51 173
Australia	9 888	3 318	16 377
U S A	—	294 618	280 793
U S A	217 595	180 890	162 864
Poland	26 288	16 795	111 571
Rumania	74 021	111 009	51 987
U S A	23 668	28 238	12 614
Other Countries	178 940	111 089	83 777
Total	599 313	763 405	771 156

Oats—	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Canada	45 350	10 307	64 756
Irish Free State	32 562	19 866	6 712
Argentina	93 773	111 868	183 227
U S A	1 156	137 866	139 141
U S A	30 054	28 750	26 598
Germany	124 428	152 771	1 320
Other Countries	19 172	22 339	15 905
Total	346 495	482 987	437 659

Maize—	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Kenya	25 935	40 388	52 540
S Rhodesia	29 566	26 028	46 879
British S Africa	207 739	237 965	41 016
Argentina	1 210 005	1 115 731	2 411 652
U S A	—	6 177	32 995
Rumania	8 234	224 069	28 181
U S A	182 130	437	505
Other Countries	81 821	57 439	48 899
Total	1 745 430	1 708 234	2 663 067

Rice—	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Brit India	37 569	48 596	44 299
Spain	18,217	24 622	23 837
U S A	22 378	13 891	16 085
French Ind	—	—	—
China	24	14 061	12 450
Other Countries	40 832	13 268	23 304
Total	119 040	114 458	119 975

Beef Chilled—	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Argentina	408 740	385 784	395 549
Uruguay	39 773	43 334	38 922
Brazil	16 633	25 349	—
Total	465 146	454 467	464 474

Beef Frozen and Boneless—	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Australia	43 626	37 168	52 673
New Zealand	5 760	15 017	18 454
Argentina	20 578	15 025	11 443
Uruguay	4 294	10 461	9 353
Other Countries	6 707	10 012	6 523
Total	80 965	87 683	98 446

Beef Frozen including Boneless—	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Argentina	34 448	40 292	63 083
Other Countries	12 738	19 126	30 399
Total	47 186	59 418	93 482

All Beef	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Total	633 257	640 395	656 786

The total home production in England and Wales of Beef and Veal together has been estimated at 432 000 tons annually.

Mutton and Lamb	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
New Zealand	137 304	164 671	174 579
Australia	29 674	40 563	77 353
Argentina	77 258	72 621	79 598
Uruguay	18 338	21 133	14 698
Other Countries	18 971	20 326	18 552
Total	281 545	319 314	364 780

The home production of Mutton and Lamb in England and Wales has been put at 153 000 tons.

Pork	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Irish Free State	24 857	16 534	14 842
Canada	9 925	4 956	2 475
Denmark	248 851	705 893	366 960
Poland	15 273	24 165	53 830
Netherlands	45 074	42 122	49 995
Sweden	18 993	27 535	28 846
Other Countries	50 033	38 261	39 736
Total	413 906	459 487	556 684

Ham	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Canada	4 913	4 250	3 624
U S A	42 083	41 058	30 032
Other Countries	4 443	4 976	7 901
Total	51 439	50 284	41 557

Bacon	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Irish Free State (fresh)	14 811	14 465	19 125
N Z (fresh)	8 474	6 847	6,090
Australia (fresh)	—	1 131	4 297
Argentina (fresh)	3 485	3 705	4 061
U S A (fresh)	2 368	5 423	3 114
Other Countries	539	489	718
Total	29 677	32 060	37 425

An estimate of the total home production in England and Wales of Pork, Bacon and Hams for the 12 months at 250 000 tons.

Bacon	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Irish Free State (fresh)	1 375	896	686
Belgium (fresh)	1 922	1 565	1 221
Australia (fresh)	7 862	10 489	15 766
N Z (fresh)	501	946	1 563
Other Countries	494	586	330
Total	12 174	14 482	19 626

Irish Poultry	1929 (1928)	1930 (1929)	1931 (1930)
Irish Free State	1 072 820	971 065	1 054 576
Other Countries	137 327	121,168	90 011

THREE YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS—continued

Butter—	1929	1930	1931
From	ll	ll	ll
New Zealand	146 024 816	175 850 864	215 668 432
Australia	86 0 5 376	105 573 824	174 490 624
Irish Free State	63 411 824	58 437 680	42 675 136
Denmark	240 851 024	259 674 300	276 199 840
U S S R	32 515 168	18 530 512	45 289 328
Argentina	33 922 784	46 384 800	47 880 608
Finland	26 162 416	26 153 120	28 455 952
Sweden	27 809 712	31 341 668	23 714 096
Estonia	12 346 096	10 789 856	14 043 008
Netherlands	14 539 392	9 978 528	10 765 104
France	5 005 728	790 048	120 288
Other Countries	21 869 456	19 515 440	29 425 200
Total	716 493 792	764 021 440	902 727 616

The home production in England, Wales, Scotland and N Ireland (on farms and allotments) is probably about 100 000 000 lb so that the total consumption is about 20 lb per head of population per annum

Margarine—	1929	1930	1931
From	ll	ll	ll
Irish Free State	2 385 712	2 147 824	1 935 360
Netherlands	102 831 792	91 893 648	74 047 456
Other Countries	1 191 904	720 944	1 627 696
Total	106 409 408	94 762 416	77 610 512

Cheese—	1929	1930	1931
From	lb	lb	lb
New Zealand	201 733 168	219 620 912	194 053 440
Canada	81 030 544	75 949 664	79 153 200
Australia	5 564 048	5 361 440	7 620 032
Union of South Africa		1 775 872	1 723 864
Netherlands	21 925 792	20 204 512	18 840 528
Italy	14 786 352	16 200 800	14 759 096
Switzerland	4 219 824	4 224 080	3 579 184
Other Countries	6 072 528	4 942 112	3 483 984
Total	335 332 256	348 579 392	322 208 928

The home production of Cheese in England and Wales on farms and allotments was recently reckoned at 75 million lb and in Scotland at 22 million lb (almost none in Northern Ireland) this with the imports makes an annual consumption of about 420 000 000 lb in the United Kingdom or nearly 20 lb per head of population per annum

We produce only 23 per cent of our home consumption of cheese
 U S A produces 87 , of hers (home consumption 484 000 000 lb about 4 lb per head)
 France , 80 , 385 000 000 10
 Germany , 72 , 440 000 000 7

Eggs—	1929	1930	1931
From	(Number)	(Number)	(Number)
Irish Free State	601 808 640	573 743 760	549 012 840
Australia	45 012 240	67 926 360	110 184 720
Union of South Africa	47 278 920	56 094 600	70 662 240
Canada	9 498 840	1 803 000	5 578 320
Denmark	668 725 420	807 425 960	905 8 9 320
Netherlands	380 319 600	441 683 520	460 709 760
Poland including Danzig	286 168 920	433 507 680	322 448 280
Belgium	355 97 280	280 038 720	248 712 440
China	191 890 440	205 746 000	179 662 080
Germany	32 009 640	46 932 120	60 960 480
Sweden	74 292 600	58 240 160	40 680 360
U S S R	72 979 320	10 181 040	31 493 280
Egypt	68 696 640	54 177 480	26 512 440
France	104 135 880	79 047 720	11 601 600
Italy	3 717 920	7 789 440	3 100 440
Other Countries	50 798 800	62 292 120	83 825 520
Total	2 995 727 160	3 187 309 680	3 111 024 120

The estimated home production of Eggs of England and Wales alone on farms and allotments in 1930 was 1 964 000 000 to which is added one third for the production of private poultry keepers, say, 2 600 000 000 in all

THREE YEARS' FOOD IMPORTS—continued

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<i>Grape Fruit— From</i>	1929	1930	1931
Union of South Africa	2 954 672	5 236 336	7 312 368
Palestine	333 536	1 144 304	3 978 016
British West Indies	4 606 000	2 810 080	3 958 560
U S A	47 070 240	43 864 912	63 852 096
Other Countries	5 832 176	9 251 424	21 279 104

Total 60 796 624 62 307 056 100 378 544

<i>Bananas—From</i>	1929	1930	1931
British West Indies	1 111 34 11	1 111 34 11	1 111 34 11
Honduras (not British)	4 014 602	5 923 877	6 970 810
Colombia	2 916 070	984 802	2 700 091
Costa Rica	3 748 178	3 352 002	1 675 275
Canary Islands	1 668 712	2 189 103	1 620 734
Other Countries	1 223 905	967 149	892 382
	1 365 252	1 572 632	2 302 608

Total 12 936 719 12 980 564 16 161 900

<i>Apple—From</i>	1929	1930	1931
Canada	191 210 656	233 669 072	198 376 000
Australia	39 413 696	151 204 416	115 696 000
New Zealand	28 904 400	42 583 520	37 744 000
Other British Countries	938 112	633 136	1 568 000
U S A	345 986 256	250 202 784	395 696 000
France	10 640 000	7 280 000	71 584 000
Other Foreign Countries	27 751 472	5 457 760	28 448 000

Total 644 844 592 691 210 688 851 312 000

The production of Apples (Dessert and Cooking) in England and Wales in 1931 was reckoned as 171 000 000 lb and of Cider Apples 96 000 000 lb Estimated total consumption 22 lb per head per annum

<i>Pears—From</i>	1929	1930	1931
Australia	5 348 672	12 521 120	16 240 000
Canada	3 244 096	7 117 264	5 152 000
Union of South Africa	2 688 560	12 017 952	4 480 000
New Zealand	1 636 768	2 173 808	2 240 000
Other British Countries	378 448	155 680	112 000
U S A	24 322 032	48 594 000	55 104 000
Belgium	60 762 128	25 837 728	39 088 000
France	16 288 272	2 160 256	16 352 000
Other Foreign Countries	5 992 112	2 681 280	

Total 120 761 088 115 289 104 138 768 000

The production of Pears in England and Wales in 1931 was stated to be 29 000 000 lb Estimated total consumption 3 4 lb per head per annum at 15 lb per tree

<i>Oranges—From</i>	1929	1930	1931
Palestine	88 540 704	128 207 360	144 144 000
Union of South Africa	72 214 352	121 246 272	108 528 000
Other British Countries	5 313 504	2 387 840	1 232 000
Spain	699 204 352	807 032 688	663 152 000
France	28 000 000	39 312 000	125 328 000
U S A	109 637 024	4 207 616	94 864 000
Other Foreign Countries	34 654 480	10 808 592	26 016 000

Total 1 037 564 416 1 143 202 368 1 163 264 000

<i>Grapes—From</i>	1929	1930	1931
Union of South Africa	5 477 360	5 419 568	6 625 808
Channel Islands	1 729 616	3 010 660	2 336 096
Australia	749 504	413 824	630 000
Spain	66 136 672	46 103 232	63 641 512
Other Countries	22 647 632	22 886 640	32 521 540

Total 96 740 784 77 873 824 105 756 996

<i>Tea—From</i>	1929	1930	1931
British India	306 734 835	250 123 244	276 973 469
Ceylon	153 095 061	152 307 341	158 913 137
Nyasaland	1 809 260	1 863 595	1 781 486
Java &c	85 404 476	84 599 547	79 193 531
China	9 195 026	8 734 979	8 547 647
Other Countries	2 929 100	3 259 620	10 046 622

Total 559 167 758 541 038 326 535 445 912

Consumption say 11 lb per head of population per annum

THREE YEARS FOOD IMPORTS—continued

Coffee—

	1929 lb	1930 lb	1931 lb
British East Africa	19,887,280	36,461,824	32,446,400
British India	2,634,240	9,224,320	5,205,968
British West Indies	352,352	564,256	321,888
Costa Rica	29,025,248	34,213,312	32,575,424
Nicaragua	1,319,024	1,628,032	3,362,240
Colombia	3,066,448	2,760,576	2,889,040
Brazil	801,024	830,368	947,408
Other Countries	5,552,848	4,858,224	6,448,848
Total	62,638,464	91,240,800	84,097,216

(consumption nearly 2 lb per head of population per annum)

Cocoa Beans—

	1929 lb	1930 lb	1931 lb
British West Africa	153,341,888	112,893,312	126,834,624
British West Indies	9,108,736	9,482,032	11,676,336
Venezuela	2,190,160	1,773,072	2,319,744
Brazil	1,677,312	1,633,184	1,819,216
Ecuador	1,993,040	2,375,888	1,415,792
Other Countries	4,401,376	4,758,768	2,957,920
Total	172,712,512	133,116,256	147,023,632

(consumption about 3½ lb per head of population per annum)

Sugar (unrefined)—

	1929 cwt	1930 cwt	1931 cwt
Australia	474,792,976	414,892,576	53,682,336
Mauritius &c	616,068,096	304,801,616	346,747,184
Union of South Africa	216,732,096	236,796,224	279,401,024
British West Indies &c	207,007,360	180,315,072	150,825,440
Cuba	1,550,373,312	1,659,229,616	1,072,975,456
Peru	278,246,304	266,008,512	390,589,248
St. Domingo	413,176,064	531,863,584	338,738,060
Poland including Danzig	128,109,408	103,254,816	312,352,800
Germany	74,504,752	179,534,720	308,034,272
Other Countries	617,335,264	334,419,120	245,926,752
Total	4,585,345,632	4,161,215,856	3,981,263,552

England in 1930 3rd season produced some 423,000 tons of Sugar or 950,000,000 lb. In 1931 3rd the production has been put at 250,000 tons or 560,000,000 lb.

Milk (condensed)—From

	1929 cwt	1930 cwt	1931 cwt
All countries	405,387	402,967	483,579

This is the equivalent of 116,000,000 gallons of Milk (1 cwt = 34 gallons)

Milk Powder—From

	1929 cwt	1930 cwt	1931 cwt
All countries	263,048	250,400	322,652

This is the equivalent of 35,000,000 gallons of Milk (1 cwt = 100 gallons)

The total home production of Milk not fed to stock in England and Wales alone has been estimated at 1,137,000,000 gallons.

Potatoes—From

	1929 cwt	1930 cwt	1931 cwt
Channel Islands	1,285,439	1,033,263	910,854
Irish Free State	370,302	213,920	780,455
Germany	3,840	268,255	4,602,257
Netherlands	430,385	910,722	3,508,974
France	2,510,528	2,208,140	2,122,411
Spain	1,040,587	938,828	1,426,350
Other Countries	228,105	208,346	3,162,009

Total 5,869,186 5,781,574 16,653,210

The home production of Potatoes in England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland on farms and allotments was returned as 4,459,000 tons in 1930. If we add 830,000 tons imported in the calendar year 1931 it points to a consumption of over 250 lb per head per annum (private horticulture besides).

Onions—From

	1929 cwt	1930 cwt	1931 cwt
All countries Spain &c	10,685,605	10,783,703	10,170,550

Tomatoes—From

	1929 cwt	1930 cwt	1931 cwt
Channel Islands	740,505	863,161	768,383
Canary Islands	1,218,040	1,393,997	1,295,266
Netherlands	610,545	665,071	730,533
Other Countries	122,383	129,872	122,254

Total 2,751,473 3,052,101 2,936,436

A

A₁, First class
 A.A., Automobile Association
 A.A.L.P.A., Associate of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers
 A.C.A. of Inst of Chartered Accountants
 A.C.I.S. of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
 A.I.A. of the Institute of Actuaries
 A.I.A.C. of Company Accountants
 A.I.C. Do of Chemistry
 A.I.C.S. Do of Chartered Shipbrokers
 A.C.R.A. of Corporation of Accountants
 A.Inst.P. Do Physics
 A.I.O.B. Do Builders
 A.I.S.A. Do Secretaries Association
 A.K.C. of Kings College
 A.L.A. of the Library Association
 A.R.A. — of Royal Academy
 A.R.A.M. of Royal Academy of Music
 A.R.C.M. of Royal College of Music
 A.R.C.O. — Do Organists
 A.R.S. — Do Science
 A.R.I.B.A. of Royal Institute of British Architects
 A.I.R.C. of Royal Engineers
 A.R.S.M. — of the Royal School of Mines
 A.R.S.M.I. of the Royal Sanitary Institute
 A.R.W.S. of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours
 A.S.A. — of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors
 A.M.I.C.I. Associate Member Institute of Civil Engineers
 A.M.I.Chem.L. Do Chemical Engineers
 A.M.I.E.E. Do Electrical Engineers
 A.M.I.Mech.E. — Do Mechanical
 A.B., Able bodied seaman
 A.C. (*Anno Christi*) — I.C.
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*) In the year of our Lord
 A.D.C., Aide de Camp A.D.C. (an ditto) General
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*) At pleasure
 A.F.C., Army Educational Corps
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross
 A.H. (*Anno Hecus*) In the year of the Hecus
 A.M. (*Ante meridiem*) before noon
 A.M. (*Anno mundi*) In the year of the world
 A.M.C., Art Master's Certificate
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad maiorem Dei gloriam*) To the greater glory of God

A.M.S., Army Medical Service or Staff
 A.S. (*Anno Salvatoris* or *Salutis*) In the year of Salvation
 A.L. (*Anno ultor inditae*) In the year from the foundation of Rome

B

B.A. Bachelor of Arts
 B.A.O. of Obstetrics
 B.Arch. of Architecture
 B.C.L. of Civil Law
 B.Ch. (or Ch.B.) — of Surgery
 B.Com. of Commerce
 B.D.S. (or I.Ch.D.) of Dental Surgery
 B.D. of Divinity
 B.Ed. — of Education
 B.Eng. — of Engineering
 B.Litt. — of Literature
 B.Phil. — of Philosophy
 B.Sc. — of Science
 B.Sc.Tech. — of Technical Science
 B.I.C. British Bridesmaid Corporation
 B.L., Bletch Christ
 P.M.A. British Medical Association
 I.N.C. Farnham College Oxford
 I.V.M. Blessed Virgin Mary

C

C.A. Chartered Accountant
 C.C. Conservative
 C.A.B., Caught and bowled
 C.A.M.B. Cambridge
 C.A.P. (Chapter) Number of Act of Parliament
 C.B. Companion of the Bath
 C.B.I. Commander of Order of British Empire
 C.C. Common or County Council
 C.D.A. College Diploma in Agriculture
 C.H. Do in Horticulture
 C.E. Civil Engineer
 C.C. (infer) Computer
 C.I. Chaplain to the Forces
 C.G.M. Conspicuous Gallantry Medal
 C.G.S. Centimetre grammes second
 C.H. Companion of Honour
 C.I. Order of Indian Empire
 C.M.G. St Michael and St George
 C.S.I. Star of India
 Ch.Ch. Christ Church
 C.I. Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India
 C.I.D. Criminal Investigation Department
 C.I.I., Cost, Insurance and Freight
 C.M.C. Commander in Chief
 C.I.B., Church Lads Brigade
 C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*) Master of Surgery

C.M.S., Church Missionary Society
 C.D., Cash on delivery
 C.O. (contra), Against
 C.O.P.L.C., Conference on Politics Economics and Christianity
 C.O.S. Charity Organisation Society
 C.S.C. Conspicuous Service Cross
 C.I.C., Cyclist Joining Club
 C.V.O., Commander of Royal Victorian Order

D

d (*denarius*) penny
 D.B.L., Dame of Order of British Empire
 D.C. District of Columbia
 D.C.I. Doctor of Civil Law
 D.D. of Divinity
 D.Hy. — of Hygiene
 D.L.C. — of Celtic Literature
 D.Litt. of Literature
 D.Sc. of Science
 D.C.I.I. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
 D.C.M. Distinguished Conduct Medal
 d.l. (*de leavit*), He (he) drew it
 D.I.C. Distinguished Flying Cross
 D.G. (*De gratia*) By the grace of God
 D.I.C. Diploma of the Imperial College
 D.M.R.I. in Medical Radiology and Electrolgy
 D.O.E. — in Economics
 D.O.M.S. — in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery
 D.P.H. — Public Health
 D.T.M. in Tropical Medicine
 D.V.S.M. — in Veterinary State Medicine
 D.I. Deputy Lieutenant
 D.N.B. Dictionary of National Biography
 Do (ditto) The same
 D.O.B.A. Defence of the Realm Act
 D.S.C. Distinguished Service Cross
 D.S.M., Do Medal
 D.S.O. Companion of Distinguished Service Order
 D.V. (*Deo volente*) God willing
 dwt., Pennyweight

E

E and O F Errors and omissions excepted
 E.C. (*exempt gratia*) for example
 Ebor., York
 E.C. List Central District
 E.C.U., English Church Union
 Emb., Embassy

et al (*et alibi*), And elsewhere
etc (*et cetera*), And the other
things
et seq (*et sequentia*), And the
following

F

FAI, *Fellow of Auctioneers*
Institute
FALPA — of Incorporated
Society of Auctioneers &c
FBA — of the British Academy
FOA — of British Optical
Association
FCA — of Institute of Char-
tered Accountants
FCIB — of Corp'n of Insur-
ance Brokers
FCII — of the (Chartered
Insurance Institute
FCS — of the (Chartered In-
stitute of Secretaries
FCRA — of the Corporation of
Accountants
FCS — of the Chemical
Society
FCWA — of Inst of Cost
and Works Accountants
FEIS — of Educational Insti-
tute of Scotland
FGS — of the Geological
Society
FIA — of the Institute of
Actuaries
FIAA — Architect Member of
Inc Assoc of Architects
FIAC — of the Inst of Com-
pany Accountants
FIAS — Surveyor Member Do
FIAB — of the Institute of
Arbitrators
FIC — of the Institute of
Chemistry
FICS — Chartered Shipbrokers
FIH — Hygiene
FInst P — of the Institute of
Physics
FIOB — Builders
FISA — of Incorporated Secre-
taries Association
FLA — of Library Associa-
tion
FLAA — of London Associa-
tion of Accountants
FIAS — of Land Agents
Society
FIS — of the Innkeepers Society
FRAI — of Royal Anthropo-
logical Institute
FRAM — of Royal Academy
of Music
FEAS — of the Royal Astro-
nomical Society
FRCM — of the Royal College
of Music
FRCP, FRCPd, and
FRCPi — of the Royal
College of Physicians of
London of Edinburgh, and of
Ireland respectively
FRCs — of Royal College of
Surgeons
FRCSEd, ditto of Edinburgh,
FRCSi, of Ireland

FRCVS *Fellow of Royal Col-
lege of Veterinary Surgeons*
RFPBG — of the Royal
Faculty of Physicians and
Surgeons of Glasgow
IRGS — of the Royal Geo-
graphical Society
RHS — of the Royal Horti-
cultural Society
RHist Soc ditto Historical
LIBA — of the Royal Insti-
tute of British Architects
LMS, ditto Microscopical
RMet Soc — of Royal Mete-
orological Society
RS — of the Royal Society
RSPd ditto of Edinburgh
RSA — of the Royal Society
of Arts
RSL — Do Literature
RSanI — Do Sanitary Inst
ISA — of the Society of Anti-
quaries
SAA — Do Accountants and
Auditors
SII — of Surveyors Institu-
tion
SSS — Do Statistical Society
ZS — of the Zoological Society
Fep Foolscap
ID (*Idem*) (*Defensor*) Defend-
er of the Faith
Rec (*fecit*) He did it
H Fire Hydrant
MSS, Federated Malay States
FOB, Free on board

G

GRF Knight or Dame Grand
(Cross of British Empire
GCB Knight Grand (Cross of
the Bath
GCIK Knight Grand Com-
mander of Indian Empire
GCMG Knight Grand Cross
of St Michael and St George
GCSI Knight Grand Com-
mander of Star of India
GCVO Knight Grand (Cross
of Royal Victorian Order
GHQ General Headquarters
CMI, Greenwich Mean Time
GOC General Officer Com-
manding
GPO General Post Office
GR (*Georgius Rex*) King
George
GRM Graduate of the Royal
College of Music
GSO General Staff Officer
Gr, Grade (1st, and, 3rd)

H

HAC, Honble Artillery (Com-
pany
HIE His Excellency
HGDH His (Her) Grand
Ducal Highness
HH, His (Her) Highness
RIH, His (Her) Imperial
Highness

HIM His (His) Imperial
Majesty
HIS (*Hic jacet sepultus*) Here
lies buried of HSE
HLI Highland Light Infantry
HM, His or Her Majesty
HMS His Majesty's Ship
hp, Half pay
hp horse power
HRH, His (Her) Royal High-
ness
HSL (*Hic sepul us est*) Here
lies buried of HJS
HSH, His (Her) Serene High-
ness

I

IA Indian Army
IARO Indian Army Reserve
of Officers
II (*ibid m*) In the same
place
ICS Indian Civil Service
Id (*idem*) The same
IDP illicit diamond buyer
Id (*idem*) That is
IFS Irish Free State
IH (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*)
Jesus the Saviour of Mankind
originally these were the
Greek capital letters IHS
ILP Independent Labour
Party
IMS Indian Medical Service
Incog (*incognitus*) Unknown
Inlo (*in loco*) In its place
ISRI (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex
Iudaorum*) Jesus of Nazareth
King of the Jews
Inst (instit) current month
IOF, Independent Order of
Odd Fellows
ISC Indian Staff Corps (now
Ind Army)
ISO Imperial Service Order
IW Isle of Wight

J

J Judge
JP Justice of the Peace

K

KI Knight Commander of
British Empire
KCB Do the Bath
KIE Do Indian Empire
KMG Do of St Michael and
St George
KCSI, Do the Star of India
KVO Do Royal Victorian
Order
KC King's Counsel
KG Knight of the Garter
KH King's Honorary Chap-
lain KHPP ditto Physician
KHS ditto Surgeon
KOSB King's Own Scottish
Borderers
KOYI King's Own York
shire Light Infantry
KP, Knight of St Patrick

K B R C, King's Royal Rifle Corps
K S I I King's Shropshire Light Infantry
K I, Knight of the Thistle
Kt, Knight Bachelor

L

L, Liberal
Lab, Labour
L A H, L'centrate of Apothecaries Hall Dublin
L C P, Do of College of Physicians
L D S, Do in Dental Surgery
L M, Do in Midwifery
L M S S A, Do in Medicine and Surgery, Soc of Apothecaries
L R C P D, of the Roy Coll of Physicians
I R C P I, ditto Ireland
L R I P S G, Do of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow
L S A, Do of Society of Apothecaries
I I M, Do of Tropical Medicine
lat, Latitude
lb (*libra*) Pound weight
lb w, lb before wicket
lc, lower case
lct, letter
L C C, London County Council
I C J, Lord (Chief Justice) Intelligently
L J, Lord Justice
LI B, Bachelor of Laws
LI D, Doctor of Laws
LI M, Master of ditto
loc cit (*loco citato*) In the place cited
Long, Longitude
Lrs, Lancets
I S (*locosignillo*), Place of the Seal
L s d (*Litrac schdr, dinari*) Pounds shillings, pence
Ltd, Limited Liability
L U, Liberal Unionist

M

Maj, Major
M, Monsieur
M, (in Peeage) Minor
M A, Master of Arts
M Ch, — of Surgery
M Ch D, — of Dental Surgery
M Ch Orth, — of Orthopaedic Surgery
M Hy, — of Hygiene
M b, — of Surgery
mal, married
M B, Bachelor of Medicine
M D, Doctor of ditto
M B E, Member of British Empire Order
M E C, — of Executive Council

M Inst C E, Member of Institute of Civil Engineers
M I E E, M I M A E M I Mech L, ditto Electrical, Marine and Mechanical Engineers
M I Min E, — of Institute of Mining Engineers
M Inst M M, — of Institute of Mining and Metallurgy
M Inst Met, ditto of Metals
M I A, — of Legislative Assembly
M I C, ditto Council
M P, of Parliament
M P S, Member of Pharmacy Central Society
M I A S, — of Royal Asiatic Society
M I C P, — of Royal College of Physicians
M R C S, of Royal College of Surgeons
M R C V S, — of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
M R I A, — of Royal Irish Academy
M R S I, of the Royal Society of Medicine
M R San I, of the Royal Sanitary Institute
M S A, — of Society of Architects

M V O, of Royal Victorian Order
M C, Military Cross
M C C, Marylebone Cricket Club
M C S, Malayan Civil Service
M M, Mademoiselle
Mem (*memento*) Remembrance
M I H, Master of Fox Hounds
M G, Corps, Machine Gun Corps
Mn, Monsignor
Mil, Military Militia
Min Plimp, Minister Pleni Potentiary
Mme, Madame
M O H, Medical Officer of Health
m p h, Miles per hour
M S S, Manuscripts
Mus D [B] Doctor [Bachelor] of Music
M V, Motor Vessel
M W B, Metropolitan Water Board

N

N, North
Nat, Nationalist
Nav, Naval
N B (*nota bene*) Note well
N C O, Non commissioned Officer
nd, no date
nem con (*Nemine contradi-cente*), No one contradicting
N I, Northern Ireland
N L, National Liberal
No (*Numero*) Number
non seq (*non sequitur*), It does not follow

N S, Nova Scotia
N S W, New South Wales
N U R, National Union of Railwaymen
N W P [I], North West Provinces [Territory]
N Z, New Zealand

O

O B E, Officer of British Empire Order
ob, or obit died
O E D, Oxford English Dictionary
O H M S, On His Majesty's Service
O K, 'All correct
O M, Order of Merit
O P, Opposite Prompt side (of the street) Out of Print (of books) Old Prices (club)
O S, Old Style
O S I, Order of St Benedict
O I C, Officers Training Corps
O I D S, Oxford University Dramatic Society
Oxon, Oxford
Oz, Ounce

P

P (in P R S &c) President — see P R S R A &c
P A O, Peninsular & Oriental
P A S J, Professional Association of the Surveyors Institution
P C, Privy Councillor
P C, — Police constable — Ph C, Pharmaceutical Chemist
Ph D, Doctor of Philosophy
P L A, Port of London Authority
P M, (*post meridiem*) After noon
P M G, Postmaster General
P M O, Principal Medical Officer
P P C, (*Pour prendre congé*) To take leave
Pro tem (*pro tempore*) For the time being
Prox (*proximo*) Next month
P S, (*Post scriptum*) Post script
P S A, Pleasant Sunday After noon
p s a, Graduate of Royal Air Force Staff College
p s c, Graduate of Military (or Naval) Staff College
P I O, Please turn over
P W D, Public Works Dept

Q

Q A I A S, Qualified Associate Land Agents Society
Q C, Queen's Counsel

q e d (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved
 Q M C, Quartermaster General
 Q S, Quarter Sessions
 Qmtr, Quartermaster
 q v (*quod vide*), which see
 Qv (*quaere*), Query

R

R A, Royal Artillery or Royal Academy
 R A C, Automobile Club
 R A F, Air Force
 R A M, Academy of Music
 R A M C, Army Medical Corps

R A N, Australian Navy
 R C N, — Canadian ditto
 R A O C, Army Ordnance Corps
 R A S C, — Army Service Corps
 R A V C, — Army Veterinary Corps

R E A, Society of British Artists
 R D, Naval Reserve Decoration of Royal Dem

R T, — Engineers
 R F A, Royal Field Artillery
 R G A, Garrison Artillery
 R H A, Horse Artillery or Hibernian Academy

R I A, Irish Academy
 R I M, — Indian Marine
 R M, — Mines
 R M A, — Military Academy
 R M S, — Mail Steamers

R N, — Navy R N P, ditto
 Reserve R N V R, ditto Vol
 unteer Reserve

R O I, Institute of Oil Painters
 R S A, — Scottish Academician

R U R, Royal Ulster Rifles
 R W S, — Water Colour Society
 R Y S, — Yacht Squadron
 R C, Roman Catholic
 R I P (*Requiescat in pace*) May he rest in peace

R M, Resident Magistrate
 Ro (*recto*), On the right hand page
 R O U, Reserve of Officers
 R R C, Lady of Royal Red Cross

P S V P (*respondet si vult placit*) Answer if you please
 R L S, Religious tract Society
 Rt Hon, Right Honourable

S

S C (*scilicet*) Namely
 S C, So written
 S I, (Society of Jesus) Jesuit
 S O S, (Save Our Souls) Distress Signal

S P, (Sine pte) Without issue
 S P I, Without legitimate issue
 S P C A, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

S P C K, Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge
 S P G, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel

S P Q R (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*) The Senate and People of Rome
 S S C, S. Histor of the Supreme Court Scotland
 S T T, Let it stand

T

T A, Territorial Army T D, ditto Decoration

T o e H, Talbot House
 T U C, Trades Union Council

U

U l t (*ultimo*), in the preceding month
 T D C, Urban District Council

V

V (*versus*) Against
 V A, Victoria and Albert Order

V A D, Voluntary Aid Detachment
 V C, Victoria Cross

V D, Vol Officers Decoration
 Ven, Venerable
 Verb sap (*Verbum apertum satis est*) A word to the wise is enough

Viz (*videlicet*) Namely
 Vo (*verso*) Left hand page

W

W C, West Central
 W I, Weather permitting
 W S, Writer to the Signet

Y

Y M C A, Young Men's Christian Association
 Y W C A, Young Women's Christian Association

BOY SCOUTS (Incorporated)

FOUNDED in 1908 as a result of an experimental camp held by the Chief Scout the previous summer at Brownsea Island Dorsetshire the movement was organised by Lord Baden Powell GCMG, GCVO KCB Chief Scout to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self reliance inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves and promoting their physical development and hygiene

The Movement (whose membership exceeds 2,000,000) has taken root in all parts of the British Empire and nearly every other country in the world—Imperial Headquarters, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S W 1

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

A movement founded by Lord Baden Powell GCMG, GCVO, KCB Chief Scout, on the lines of the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Charter in 1915 while in the year 1923 H M the King granted the Movement a Royal Charter. Its aim is to develop good citizenship amongst girls by forming their character training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self reliance inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. It also seeks to promote their physical development, making them capable of keeping good homes and of bringing up good children. Its device is to cooperate with educational and other bodies working to this end. The membership of the Movement now numbers over 2,000,000 all over the world, that of the British Isles alone being over 586,000. Imperial Headquarters, 27-29 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S W 1.

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

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For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1761	1767	1775	1789	1795	1846	187	*	1874	1885	1891		
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	187	1863	1874	1885	1891		
						1901	1914	1922	1931	1942		
1762	1773	1779	1790									
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1878	1869	1875	1886	1897		
						1909	1916	1926	1937	1943		
1767	1763	1774	1785	1791								
1807	1814	1822	1831	1842	1843	1869	1870	1881	1887	1898		
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949		
1754	1771	1772	1782	1793	1799							
1804	1811	1822	1833	1839	1840	1861	1867	1875	1880	1895		
						1901	1907	1915	1929	1936	1946	
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800							
1805	1817	1822	1834	1844	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890			
						1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947	
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797								
1809	1814	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1895	1899		
						1904	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950	
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798							
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900		
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945	1951	

LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888		1928	7	3	4	7	2
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7
1772		1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5
1776		1816	1844	1872		1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3
1780		1820	1848	1876		1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1
1784	1784	1824	1852	1880		1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6
1788	1788	1828	1856	1884		1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week first look in the table for the year required and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding hours at the head of the columns of days below. For Example

To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1924, in the table of years look for 1924, and in a parallel line under Aug., is 6 which directs to col. 6 in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

† 1752 same as 1772 from 1 to 14 to Sept. 2 from 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1752 (Sept. 2-13 were omitted)

	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	Sunday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	Sunday	5	Monday	5
Saturday	6	Sunday	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9
Wednesday	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	Sunday	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	Sunday	12	Monday	12
Saturday	13	Sunday	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesday	15	Thursday	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesday	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16
Wednesday	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	Sunday	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	Sunday	19	Monday	19
Saturday	20	Sunday	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesday	22	Thursday	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesday	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23
Wednesday	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	Sunday	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	Sunday	26	Monday	26
Saturday	27	Sunday	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesday	29	Thursday	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesday	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30
Wednesday	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

or Tables for finding the day of the week for any date A.D.

(Copyright by A. F. L. Wilkinson)

TO USE THE CALENDAR — Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures) and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables, add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month, in the fourth table, opposite the sum obtained, read the Day of the Week

(1)

Century.					Index No
001-099	700- 799	1400 1499	1752†-1799	2100-2199, &c	5
100-199	800- 899	1500-1599			4
200-299	900- 999	1600 1699	1800 -1899	2200-2299, &c	3
300-399	1000-1099	1700-1752†			2
400-499	1100-1199		1900 -1999	2300-2399, &c	1
500-599	1200-1299		2000 -2099	2400-2499, &c	0
600-699	1300-1399				6

† Up to September and inclusive ‡ From September 14th inclusive (See footnote)

(2)

Year (last two figures)				Index No	
				A	B
00*				6	0
00**				0	0
01	29	57	85	1	1
02	30	58	86	2	2
03	31	59	87	3	3
04	32	60	88	4	5
05	33	61	89	6	6
06	34	62	90	0	0
07	35	63	91	1	1
08	36	64	92	2	3
09	37	65	93	4	4
10	38	66	94	5	5
11	39	67	95	6	6
12	40	68	96	0	1
13	41	69	97	2	2
14	42	70	98	3	3
15	43	71	99	4	4
16	44	72	—	5	6
17	45	73	—	0	0
18	46	74	—	1	1
19	47	75	—	2	2
20	48	76	—	3	4
21	49	77	—	5	5
22	50	78	—	6	6
23	51	79	—	0	0
24	52	80	—	1	2
25	53	81	—	3	3
26	54	82	—	4	4
27	55	83	—	5	5
28	56	84	—	6	0

* Use column A for January and February, and column B for March to December

* For years up to 1700 inclusive and also for 2000, 2400, &c

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, &c

(3)

Month	Index No	Month	Index No
January	0	July	6
February	3	August	2
March	3	September	5
April	6	October	0
May	1	November	3
June	4	December	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers							Day
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples

1924	August 4th	Index No	1925	June 19th	Index No
Table 1	1900-1999	1	Table 1	1900-1999	0
Table 2	14 (I)	3	Table 2	15 (H)	4
Table 3	August 4th	4	Table 3	June 19th	19
Sum 10			Sum 27		
Table 4 10 = Tuesday			Table 4 27 = Friday		

NOTE — In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style was made in September 1752 when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted and Wednesday Sept 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1923. (See p. 161.)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case, or 400 years later in the second case, e.g., 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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BEING THE FIRST YEAR AFTER BISEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 23 AND 24 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	XV	Birth of Queen Mary (1567)	May 26
Epoet	3	Union Day South Africa	" 21
Solar Cycle (Year of)	10	Birth of King George V (1865)	June 3
Roman Indiction (Year of)	1	Whit Sunday	" 4
Dominical Letter	A	Trinity Sunday	" 11
Julian Period (Year of)	6646	Corpus Christi	" 15
Julian Day, Jan 1 (begins at noon)	2 427 074	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 23
New Year's Day (Sunday)	Jan 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Foundation Day Australia	Feb. 26	Independence Day, U S A	" 4
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 28	Jewish New Year (5694)	Sept 21
Ash Wednesday	March 1	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov 11
Good Friday	April 14	Sundays after Trinity	" 24
Easter Day	" 16	St Andrew's Day	Nov 30
St George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	Dec 3
Accession of King George V (1910)	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY—(Monday)	" 25
Ascension Day	" 25		

The Tropical Year 1933-1934.

Spring Equinox (1933)	March 21d 21h	Sun enters Sign Aries
Summer Solstice	June 21 21	" " " Cancer
Autumn Equinox	Sept 22 12	" " " Libra
Winter Solstice	Dec 22 7	" " " Capricornus
Spring Equinox (1934)	March 21 7	" " " Aries

Phases of the Moon, 1933.

January				May				September			
First Quarter	2d	16h	24m	First Quarter	2d	22h	39m	Full Moon	4d	5h	4m
Full Moon	11	20	36	Full Moon	9	22	4	Last Quarter	11	21	30
Last Quarter	19	6	15	Last Quarter	16	12	50	New Moon	19	18	21
New Moon	25	23	20	New Moon	24	10	7	First Quarter	26	15	36
February				June				October			
First Quarter	2d	13h	16m	First Quarter	1d	11h	53m	Full Moon	3d	17h	8m
Full Moon	10	13	0	Full Moon	8	5	5	Last Quarter	11	16	45
Last Quarter	17	14	8	Last Quarter	14	23	25	New Moon	19	5	45
New Moon	24	12	44	New Moon	23	1	22	First Quarter	25	22	21
First Quarter	3d	10h	23m	First Quarter	30	21	40	Full Moon	2d	7h	59m
Full Moon	12	2	46	Full Moon	7d	13h	51m	Last Quarter	10	12	18
Last Quarter	18	21	5	Last Quarter	14	12	24	New Moon	17	16	24
New Moon	26	3	5	New Moon	22	16	3	First Quarter	24	7	38
March				July				November			
First Quarter	4d	10h	23m	First Quarter	30	4	44	Full Moon	2d	1h	32m
Full Moon	12	2	46	Full Moon	5d	19h	32m	Last Quarter	10	6	24
Last Quarter	18	21	5	Last Quarter	13	3	49	New Moon	17	2	53
New Moon	26	3	5	New Moon	21	5	48	First Quarter	23	20	9
April				August				December			
First Quarter	2d	5h	56m	First Quarter	28	10	13	Full Moon	2d	1h	32m
Full Moon	10	13	38	Full Moon	5d	19h	32m	Last Quarter	10	6	24
Last Quarter	17	4	17	Last Quarter	13	3	49	New Moon	17	2	53
New Moon	24	18	38	New Moon	21	5	48	First Quarter	23	20	9

Calendar for the Year 1933.

January				February				March				April			
Su	1	8	15	22	29	Qu	—	5	12	19	26	Su	—	2	9
M	2	9	16	23	30	M	—	6	13	20	27	M	—	3	10
Tu	3	10	17	24	31	Tu	—	7	14	21	28	Tu	—	4	11
W	4	11	18	25	—	W	1	8	15	22	—	W	1	5	12
Th	5	12	19	26	—	Th	2	9	16	23	—	Th	2	6	13
F	6	13	20	27	—	F	3	10	17	24	—	F	3	7	14
S	7	14	21	28	—	S	4	11	18	25	—	S	4	8	15
May				June				July				August			
—	7	14	21	28	31	—	4	11	18	25	—	—	6	13	20
—	8	15	22	29	—	—	5	12	19	26	—	—	7	14	21
—	9	16	23	30	—	—	6	13	20	27	—	—	8	15	22
—	10	17	24	31	—	—	7	14	21	28	—	—	9	16	23
—	11	18	25	—	—	—	8	15	22	29	—	—	10	17	24
—	12	19	26	—	—	—	9	16	23	30	—	—	11	18	25
—	13	20	27	—	—	—	10	17	24	—	—	—	12	19	26
September				October				November				December			
—	3	10	17	24	—	—	1	8	15	22	29	—	—	3	10
—	4	11	18	25	—	—	2	9	16	23	30	—	—	4	11
—	5	12	19	26	—	—	3	10	17	24	—	—	—	5	12
—	6	13	20	27	—	—	4	11	18	25	—	—	—	6	13
—	7	14	21	28	—	—	5	12	19	26	—	—	—	7	14
—	8	15	22	29	—	—	6	13	20	27	—	—	—	8	15
—	9	16	23	30	—	—	7	14	21	28	—	—	—	9	16
—	10	17	24	—	—	—	8	15	22	29	—	—	—	10	17
—	11	18	25	—	—	—	9	16	23	30	—	—	—	11	18
—	12	19	26	—	—	—	10	17	24	—	—	—	—	12	19

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days--Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° 27' 20d. 12h.

THE SUN

DAYS

M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises	Sets	of the Year	of the Year
1	S		1st Sunday after Christmas. Circumcision. NEW	8 8	15 59	1	364
2	M		A. W. Kinglake (Rothen) died, 1891. [YEAR'S DAY.	8 8	16 0	2	363
3	Tu		General Monk d. 1670. W. H. Ainsworth d. 1882.	8 8	16 2	3	362
4	W		Maréchal Joffre, o.m., born, 1852; died, 1931.	8 7	16 3	4	361
5	Th		Sir Ernest Shackleton died, 1922.	8 7	16 4	5	360
6	F		Epiphany. Twelfth Day. Madame d'Arblay d. 1840.	8 7	16 5	6	359
7	S		Channel crossed in balloon, 1785. Thames floods, 1928.	8 6	16 6	7	358
8	S		1st Sunday after Epiphany. Hawley Smart d. 1893.	8 6	16 8	8	357
9	M		Plow Monday. Napoleon III. died, 1873.	8 6	16 9	9	356
10	Tu		Metropolitan Railway opened, 1863.	8 5	16 11	10	355
11	W		HILARY LAW S. BEGIN. France occupied Ruhr, 1923.	8 4	16 12	11	354
12	Th		Edmund Burke born, 1729; died, July 9, 1797.	8 4	16 13	12	353
13	F		Prince Arthur of Connaught born, 1883. [1923.	8 3	16 15	13	352
14	S		Halley, astronomer, d. 1742. Frederic Harrison, d.	8 2	16 16	14	351
15	S		2nd Sun. after Epiphany. Fanny Kemble d. 1893.	8 2	16 18	15	350
16	M		Edward Gibbon died, 1794. Coruña, 1809.	8 2	16 19	16	349
17	Tu		D. Lloyd George born, 1863. Earl Beatty born, 1871	8 0	16 21	17	348
18	W		Sir H. F. Dickens, R.C., b. 1849. Lord Lytton, d. 1873	7 59	16 23	18	347
19	Th		William Congreve died, 1729. Isaac Disraeli died, 1848.	7 58	16 24	19	346
20	F		Treaty of Versailles, 1783. John Ruskin died, 1900.	7 57	16 26	20	345
21	S		Lenin died, 1924. Lytton Strachey died, 1932.	7 56	16 28	21	344
22	S		3rd Sunday after Epiphany. Max Nordau d. 1923.	7 55	16 29	22	343
23	M		Gustave Doré died, 1883; born, January 6, 1832	7 53	16 31	23	342
24	Tu		Dogger Bank, 1915. U.S. troops left Cologne, 1923.	7 52	16 33	24	341
25	W		Conversion of St. Paul. Robert Burns born, 1759.	7 51	16 35	25	340
26	Th		AUSTRALIA DAY. Jenner (vaccination) died, 1823.	7 50	16 36	26	339
27	F		Lewis Carroll born, 1832; died, January 14, 1898.	7 48	16 38	27	338
28	S		Henry VIII. died, 1547. Bodley (Library) died, 1612.	7 47	16 40	28	337
29	S		4th Sunday after Epiphany. Earl Haig died, 1928.	7 45	16 42	29	336
30	M		W. S. Landor born, 1775; died, September 17, 1864	7 44	16 43	30	335
31	Tu		Repeal of the Corn Laws, 1849.	7 42	16 45	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter.	3d. 16h. 23' 6m.
☾ Full Moon.	11 20 25 6
☾ Last Quarter.	19 6 15 4
☾ New Moon.	25 23 19' 7

Apogee 7d. 16h. 251,900 miles

Perigee 23d. 23h. 227,100 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node. January 1, 340° 54'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH in January, 1932, on 11 days, total fall 1' 56 inches; below the average by 0' 13 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due.

— Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following Dec. 25 last.

2. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

1933.]

JANUARY FIRST MONTH.

[83]

Duration of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon)										Mean Time at Noon		Note — The words "Mean Noon on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANAC, refer to Greenwich.
Add to Air Time	High Water	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Rise of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Fall of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon								
1	3 36	18 46 20	11 04	23 1 43	0 30	18 48 45	17 16 24							
2	4 4	18 50 45	11 03	22 56 2	0 22	18 46 41	17 18 28							
3	4 32	18 55 10	11 01	22 50 7	0 24	18 50 38	17 8 32							
4	4 59	18 59 34	10 99	22 44 6	0 26	18 54 34	17 4 36							
5	5 27	19 3 57	10 98	22 38 2	0 28	18 58 31	17 0 40							
6	5 53	19 8 20	10 96	22 31 2	0 30	19 2 27	16 56 44							
7	6 19	19 12 43	10 94	22 23 9	0 32	19 6 24	16 52 48							
8	6 45	19 17 5	10 91	22 16 1	0 34	19 10 20	16 48 52							
9	7 10	19 21 27	10 89	22 7 8	0 35	19 14 17	16 44 56							
10	7 35	19 25 48	10 87	21 59 1	0 37	19 18 14	16 41 0							
11	7 59	19 30 9	10 84	21 50 0	0 39	19 22 10	16 37 4							
12	8 22	19 34 29	10 82	21 40 5	0 41	19 26 7	16 33 8							
13	8 45	19 38 48	10 79	21 30 5	0 42	19 30 3	16 29 13							
14	9 7	19 43 7	10 77	21 20 2	0 44	19 34 0	16 25 17							
15	9 29	19 47 25	10 74	21 9 4	0 46	19 37 56	16 21 21							
16	9 49	19 51 42	10 71	20 58 2	0 47	19 41 53	16 17 25							
17	10 10	19 55 59	10 68	20 46 6	0 49	19 45 49	16 13 29							
18	10 29	20 0 15	10 66	20 34 7	0 51	19 49 46	16 9 33							
19	10 48	20 4 31	10 63	20 22 3	0 52	19 53 43	16 5 37							
20	11 6	20 8 45	10 60	20 9 5	0 54	19 57 39	16 1 41							
21	11 23	20 12 59	10 56	20 56 4	0 56	20 1 36	15 57 45							
22	11 40	20 17 12	10 53	19 42 9	0 57	20 5 32	15 53 49							
23	11 56	20 21 25	10 50	19 29 0	0 59	20 9 29	15 49 53							
24	12 11	20 25 36	10 47	19 14 8	0 60	20 13 25	15 45 58							
25	12 25	20 29 47	10 44	19 0 2	0 62	20 17 22	15 42 2							
26	12 39	20 33 57	10 40	18 45 2	0 63	20 21 19	15 38 6							
27	12 52	20 38 7	10 37	18 30 0	0 64	20 25 15	15 34 10							
28	1 3 4	20 42 15	10 33	18 14 4	0 66	20 29 12	15 30 14							
29	1 15	20 46 23	10 30	17 58 4	0 67	20 33 8	15 26 18							
30	1 35	20 50 29	10 27	17 42 2	0 68	20 37 5	15 22 22							
31	1 34	20 54 35	10 23	17 25 6	0 70	20 41 1	15 18 26							

MEMORANDA

1	5													
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8	5													
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15	2													
16														

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS JANUARY 1933

Day	TEMPERATURE			RAIN	WIND	HAIL	SHIN
	Max	M	M 1941 1905				
1	50 2	20 7	38 6	29 06 2	28		
2	54 4	50 2	4	81 3	4 2		
3	55 9	52 1	3	91 2	6 1		
4	58 1	48 2	3	99 5	6 9		
5	51 6	45 9	2	79 8	7 0		
6	55 9	45 8	1	06 7	25 8		
7	47 4	38 8	28 0	28 0	1 7		
8	41 1	28 5	37 9	42 2	0 1		
9	48 5	27 1	9	56 5	8 6		
10	49 0	43 9	9	129	18 4		
11	50 6	39 6	9	28 5	2 1		
12	48 8	34 9	37 9	71 0	3 9		
13	54 5	48 7	38 0	56 3	9 1		
14	49 9	35 8	0	97 6	5 2		
15	52 9	45 4	1	98 8	9 1		
16	52 5	48 8	3	29 96 6	9 0		
17	53 0	45 5	5	30 96 6	13 0		
18	52 7	49 0	7	29 4	3 5		
19	53 7	46 7	7	339	0 5		
20	52 0	34 9	8	308	0 0		
21	50 5	29 8	8	24 5	0 4		
22	48 3	34 0	8	312	0 3		
23	49 2	36 9	9	53 6	0 1		
24	39 3	29 2	9	429	0 7		
25	41 6	28 1	38 0	502	0 2		
26	47 3	38 1	39 3	76 5	0 8		
27	40 5	25 8	5	706	0 8		
28	35 9	31 8	6	50 8	0 4		
29	40 5	34 2	7	46 2	0 2		
30	46 8	32 8	7	52 5	0 2		
31	47 2	32 8	29 7	30 66 0	0 2		
Jan	48 9	38 3	38 6	30 02 4	—		

Note — The words "Mean Noon on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANAC, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon		Sun's Axis		Centre of Base	
Day				Lat	Long
		0	0	0	0
1	5	0 0	3 58	26 4	
15	15	4 8 W	4 7	24 7	
25	25	9 4 W	5 68	12 0	

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL KING ROAD (Avonmouth)			HULL (Immingham)			GREENOCK			LITTLE			DUNDEE BAR (Kilgobbin) G.M.T.		
	Morn	After		Morn	After		Morn	After		Morn	After		Morn	After		Morn	After		Morn	After	
1	4 45	5 31		3 29	4 40		10 39	10 58		9 24	9 16		3 47	3 46		6 06	6 23		3 27	3 53	
2	5 28	6 17		3 15	3 34		11 21	11 40		10 10	9 59		4 31	4 35		6 48	6 58		3 34	3 44	
3	6 12	7 3		4 0	4 15		0 1	10 54		10 5	9 57		5 7	5 19		7 37	7 49		4 16	4 25	
4	6 58	7 50		4 51	5 10		0 22	0 46		11 49	11 45		5 52	6 5		8 24	8 41		5 18	5 34	
5	7 45	8 44		5 51	6 15		1 11	1 40		0 50	0 50		6 39	7 0		9 15	9 41		6 13	6 37	
6	8 30	9 45		7 0	7 28		2 9	2 47		0 54	1 55		7 45	8 17		10 18	10 48		7 13	7 38	
7	10 7	10 50		8 1	8 25		3 18	3 56		1 54	2 54		8 53	9 38		11 20	11 58		8 10	8 35	
8	11 12	11 48		9 0	9 21		4 24	4 59		3 10	3 44		10 0	10 43		0 24	0 24		9 2	9 27	
9	0 38	0 59		10 31	10 50		5 25	5 53		4 5	4 29		10 43	11 28		0 53	1 19		9 49	10 13	
10	1 30	1 41		11 10	11 29		6 15	6 40		4 51	5 10		11 29	12 0		1 43	2 6		10 31	10 56	
11	2 20	2 31		12 0	12 19		7 5	7 30		5 35	5 45		0 1	0 4		2 26	2 50		11 11	11 35	
12	3 10	3 21		1 0	1 19		7 55	7 30		6 15	6 25		0 41	0 39		3 07	3 28		12 0	12 24	
13	4 0	4 11		2 0	2 19		8 38	8 38		6 50	6 54		1 20	1 14		3 47	4 0		0 13	0 23	
14	5 3	5 14		3 0	3 19		9 6	9 6		7 29	7 27		1 56	1 49		4 28	4 34		0 47	0 57	
15	6 1	6 12		4 0	4 19		9 20	9 44		8 3	8 1		2 28	2 24		5 0	5 10		1 21	1 31	
16	7 15	7 26		5 0	5 19		9 57	10 19		8 39	8 39		3 16	3 1		5 33	5 43		2 56	3 07	
17	8 10	8 21		6 0	6 19		10 30	10 56		9 18	9 20		3 53	3 45		6 9	6 18		3 33	3 46	
18	9 5	9 16		7 0	7 19		11 9	11 36		10 0	10 9		4 35	4 34		6 58	7 7		4 17	4 33	
19	10 5	10 16		8 0	8 19		12 53	12 53		10 58	11 5		5 15	5 14		7 38	7 5		5 11	5 24	
20	11 5	11 16		9 0	9 19		0 27	0 50		11 55	12 55		6 55	6 7		8 29	9 5		6 2	6 17	
21	12 5	12 16		10 0	10 19		1 37	2 12		0 20	1 15		7 5	7 17		9 32	10 17		6 45	7 28	
22	1 30	1 30		11 0	11 19		2 25	3 44		1 49	2 35		8 27	8 55		10 47	11 37		8 0	8 36	
23	2 11	2 11		12 0	12 19		3 25	4 25		2 31	3 44		9 48	10 25		0 7	0 7		9 5	9 37	
24	3 0	3 0		1 0	1 19		4 10	5 45		3 11	4 20		10 11	11 28		0 56	1 17		10 0	10 31	
25	4 0	4 0		2 0	2 19		5 10	6 44		4 0	5 19		11 58	12 35		1 57	2 14		11 0	11 20	
26	5 0	5 0		3 0	3 19		6 10	7 35		5 0	6 10		12 0	12 35		2 45	3 6		12 0	12 37	
27	6 0	6 0		4 0	4 19		7 10	8 40		6 0	7 10		1 1	1 25		3 34	3 45		0 5	0 20	
28	7 0	7 0		5 0	5 19		8 10	9 1		7 0	8 10		2 1	2 29		4 17	4 26		1 1	1 1	
29	8 0	8 0		6 0	6 19		9 10	9 55		8 10	8 15		3 25	3 47		5 55	5 7		2 27	2 40	
30	9 0	9 0		7 0	7 19		10 10	10 31		9 10	9 15		4 35	4 57		7 24	7 40		3 05	3 20	
31	10 0	10 0		8 0	8 19		11 10	11 1		10 10	10 15		5 45	6 7		8 34	8 50		4 23	4 38	
Rise—	ft in			ft in			ft in			ft in			ft in			ft in			ft in		
Spring—	22 4			22 8			22 4			21 2			20 4			18 0			11 8		
Neap—	18 7			22 10			21 8			16 6			8 5			14 4			9 20		

RISING, SETTING, and SETTING
OF PLANETS (NOON = 12H)

MERCURY ☿

VENUS ♀

D	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 34	10 35	14 37	6 1	10 8	14 15
2	6 57	10 50	14 42	6 18	10 18	14 27
3	7 18	11 8	14 58	6 31	10 28	14 44
4	7 33	11 27	15 22	6 41	10 38	14 55
5	7 48	11 47	15 55	6 48	10 49	15 30

MARS ♂

JUPITER ♃

D	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	2 55	4 36	11 17	2 29	4 51	11 14
2	3 14	4 43	11 53	2 42	5 0	11 46
3	3 30	4 50	12 28	2 54	5 10	12 19
4	3 42	4 56	13 0	3 5	5 22	12 51
5	3 53	5 0	13 31	3 15	5 35	13 23

SATURN ♄

D	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 27	13 43	18 0
2	9 1	13 39	17 37
3	8 56	13 35	17 14
4	8 51	13 31	16 51
5	8 45	13 27	16 28

time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns show the time of the setting and of the setting *which* *not follow that rising*. These sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day, and in such cases the figures are in heavy type, so that it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time on the *morning of the day of its line*. A similar system is followed in the tables of the planets (see pages 85, 86, 87, &c.) In the ephemerides of the planets on page 3 of each month Italian figures are occasionally used (pages 108, 112, 116) to indicate the change of sign of the declination noted in the heading.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 33° 4' 19d. 24.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	W		Cruikshank died, 1878.	7 41	16 47	32	333
2	Th		Purification. Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 39	16 49	33	332
3	F		Disastrous earthquake in New Zealand, 1931.	7 38	16 51	34	331
4	S		Liverpool overhead electric railway opened, 1893.	7 36	16 53	35	330
5	S		5th Sunday after Epiphany. Carlyle died, 1881.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6	M		Charles II. died, 1685; born, May 29, 1630.	7 33	16 56	37	328
7	Tu		Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, June 9, 1870.	7 31	16 58	38	327
8	W		Half Quarter Day. Edna Lyall died, 1903.	7 30	17 0	39	326
9	Th		Lord Carson born, 1854.	7 28	17 2	40	325
10	F		Charles Lamb born, 1775; died, December 27, 1834.	7 26	17 3	41	324
11	S		Coal 49 shillings a ton, 1873. Röntgen (Rays) d. 1923.	7 24	17 5	42	323
12	S		Septuagesima. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.	7 23	17 7	43	322
13	M		Spain a Republic, 1873. Wagner died, 1883.	7 20	17 9	44	321
14	Tu		St. Valentine's Day. Capt. James Cook killed, 1779.	7 19	17 11	45	320
15	W		Quaker admitted to Parliament, 1833.	7 17	17 13	46	319
16	Th		Tutankhamen tomb opened, 1923.	7 15	17 14	47	318
17	F		Mesene; conquest of Scinde, 1843.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18	S		Cameroons captured from Germans, 1916.	7 11	17 18	49	316
19	S		Sexagesima. Garriok b. 1717; died, Jan. 15, 1779.	7 9	17 20	50	315
20	M		Joseph Hume died, 1855; born, January 22, 1777.	7 7	17 22	51	314
21	Tu		Kate Vaughan died, 1903. M. Delcassé died, 1923.	7 5	17 24	52	313
22	W		George Washington born, 1732.	7 3	17 25	53	312
23	Th		Peyps born, 1632; died, May 26, 1703.	7 1	17 27	54	311
24	F		St. Matthias. Sir S. Hoare, Bt., born, 1880.	6 59	17 29	55	310
25	S		Sir C. Wren died, 1723. Princess Alice born, 1883.	6 57	17 31	56	309
26	S		Quinquagesima. Shrove Sun. Victor Hugo b. 1802.	6 54	17 33	57	308
27	M		Sir A. B. Walker (Liverpool Art Gallery) died, 1893.	6 52	17 34	58	307
28	Tu		Shrove Tu. Vis. Hailsham b. 1872. Sir J. Simon b. 1873.	6 50	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter...	ad.	13h.	16' 31".
☉ Full Moon	10	13	0' 5
☾ Last Quarter...	17	14	8' 4
☉ New Moon.....	24	12	43' 9

Apogee 3d 21' 24" 251,400 miles.

Perigee 18d. 10' 7h. 229,900 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, February 1, 329° 16'.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1 Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.
— 7 to 10. Buchanan's "1st Cold Period."
QUARTER DAYS are—March 25, June 24,
Sept. 29 and Dec. 25
HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9,
Aug. 12, and Nov. 11

IRONMASTERS QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1933.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall	10	11	11	10
Wolverhampton ...	11	12	12	11
Birmingham	12	13	13	12
Stourbridge	13	14	14	13
Dudley	14	15	15	14

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN FEB., 1932,
on 7 days; total fall 0.29 inch; below the
average by 1.28 inches.

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).										MEMORANDA.	
Day	Add to App. Time	Hourly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var of Dec	Meridional Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at Meridional Time					1.
M. H.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	S.	D. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.					
1	13 43	0'34	20 58 41	10'20	17 8'78	0'71	20 44 58	15 14 30					2.
2	13 50	0'30	21 2 45	10'16	16 51'5	0'78	20 48 54	15 10 34					
3	13 57	0'27	21 6 48	10'13	16 34'0	0'73	20 52 51	15 6 38					3.
4	14 3	0'23	21 10 51	10'09	16 16'3	0'75	20 56 47	15 2 42					
5	14 9	0'20	21 14 53	10'06	15 58'2	0'76	21 0 44	14 58 47					4.
6	14 13	0'17	21 18 54	10'02	15 39'9	0'77	21 4 41	14 54 51					5.
7	14 17	0'13	21 22 54	9'59	15 21'3	0'78	21 8 37	14 50 55					
8	14 19	0'10	21 26 53	9'56	15 2'5	0'79	21 12 34	14 46 59					6.
9	14 21	0'07	21 30 52	9'52	14 43'3	0'80	21 16 30	14 43 3					
10	14 22	0'03	21 34 49	9'49	14 24'0	0'81	21 20 27	14 39 7					7.
11	14 23	0'00	21 38 46	9'46	14 4'5	0'82	21 24 23	14 35 11					
12	14 23	0'03	21 42 43	9'43	13 44'7	0'83	21 28 20	14 31 15					8.
13	14 21	0'06	21 46 38	9'39	13 24'6	0'84	21 32 16	14 27 19					
14	14 20	0'09	21 50 33	9'36	13 4'4	0'85	21 36 13	14 23 23					9.
15	14 17	0'12	21 54 27	9'33	12 43'9	0'86	21 40 10	14 19 27					
16	14 14	0'15	21 58 20	9'30	12 23'2	0'87	21 44 6	14 15 32					10.
17	14 10	0'18	22 2 12	9'28	12 2'3	0'87	21 48 3	14 11 36					
18	14 5	0'21	22 6 4	9'25	11 41'3	0'88	21 52 59	14 7 40					11.
19	14 0	0'24	22 9 56	9'22	11 20'0	0'89	21 55 56	14 3 44					
20	13 54	0'26	22 13 46	9'20	10 58'6	0'90	21 59 52	13 59 48					12.
21	13 47	0'29	22 17 36	9'17	10 36'9	0'90	22 3 49	13 55 52					
22	13 40	0'32	22 21 25	9'14	10 15'2	0'91	22 7 46	13 51 56					13.
23	13 32	0'34	22 25 14	9'11	9 53'3	0'92	22 11 42	13 48 0					
24	13 23	0'37	22 29 2	9'09	9 31'2	0'93	22 15 39	13 44 4					14.
25	13 14	0'39	22 32 49	9'06	9 8'9	0'93	22 19 35	13 40 8					
26	13 5	0'42	22 36 36	9'04	8 46'6	0'93	22 23 32	13 36 12					15.
27	12 54	0'44	22 40 23	9'02	8 24'1	0'94	22 27 28	13 32 17					
28	12 43	0'46	22 44 8	9'39	8 1'55	0'94	22 31 25	13 28 21					16.
													17.
													18.

*METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1932.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND		RAIN FALL.	SUN SHINE
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841 100.		(Pressure in to foot)	Direction		
1	44'5	27'9	39'6	30'515	0'1	WSW	...	20.
2	47'9	43'3	'5	473	0'5	N	...	
3	48'1	31'9	'5	414	0'2	WSW	...	4'5
4	41'0	28'0	'5	311	0'0	Calm	...	
5	45'9	39'9	'6	284	0'5	NNE	...	0'1
6	48'1	39'3	'6	215	0'5	E	...	5'0
7	37'0	21'8	'5	179	0'0	Calm	...	0'1
8	41'5	26'4	'3	30'030	1'0	NNW	...	
9	40'1	33'3	39'1	29'956	3'0	NNE	...	
10	33'3	24'6	38'9	30'178	9'0	NE	0'7	0'3
11	33'8	26'9	'8	210	5'0	NE	0'7	
12	35'8	29'2	38'8	194	4'8	NE	0'2	3'7
13	38'9	29'6	39'0	101	0'3	NNE	...	
14	44'9	35'5	'3	250	1'2	NE	0'2	4'3
15	46'2	37'0	'4	410	1'5	N	0'2	0'1
16	44'6	36'2	'5	485	0'7	NNE	0'2	
17	44'7	35'4	'6	502	1'2	NE	...	
18	46'3	29'7	'5	306	1'0	ENE	...	6'6
19	40'3	31'0	'5	458	1'2	NNE	...	
20	41'4	36'2	'5	380	2'5	NNE	...	
21	42'7	32'2	'6	310	1'5	N	...	2'1
22	48'1	39'0	'7	285	1'6	NNW	0'2	
23	47'5	43'0	39'9	30'147	1'4	NNW	...	
24	48'7	39'2	40'0	29'877	3'1	NNE	1'3	1'6
25	41'1	38'9	'1	30'143	3'0	NE	...	
26	44'3	37'0	'2	110	0'9	NE	...	
27	47'0	36'7	'3	123	5'6	NE	...	5'6
28	37'2	29'9	'3	143	9'5	ENE	7'7	5
29	35'7	31'3	40'3	30'068	9'0	ENE	...	15
30	42'6	33'1	39'6	30'263	...	...	29	25

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon		Sun's Axis		Centre of Disc.	
Day	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	
	0	0	0	0	
5	13'9 W	6'4 N	328'2	308'2	
15	17'6	6'9	196'5	196'5	
25	20'6 W	7'2 N	64'8	64'8	

*The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.										Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h 15m (See p. 126)				
	Rises.		Sets.		Right Ascension		Declination		Horizontal Parallax.				Semidiameter	Age	
W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	D	M	W	M
1	9 43	17 18	1	2 15 32	1	3 58 38	17	58 27	54	36 14	51	7	1	W	E
2	9 57	17 59	1	2 30 41	1	3 48 35	18	6 4	54	16 24	47	8	1	34	34
3	10 17	18 43	1	2 45 49	1	3 38 32	19	19 6	54	12 14	46	9	1	34	34
4	10 43	19 33	1	3 0 57	1	3 28 29	20	27 6	54	18 14	48	10	1	34	34
5	11 20	20 24	1	3 16 6	1	3 18 26	21	51 3	54	24 14	50	11	1	34	34
6	12 11	21 17	1	3 31 15	1	3 08 23	22	53 3	54	27 14	52	12	1	34	34
7	13 15	22 10	1	3 46 24	1	2 58 20	23	56 3	55	27 15	53	13	1	34	34
8	14 28	23 1	1	4 01 33	1	2 47 17	24	58 3	55	27 16	54	14	1	34	34
9	15 48	23 51	1	4 16 42	1	2 36 14	25	59 3	56	25 15	55	15	1	34	34
10	17 10	24 39	1	4 31 51	1	2 25 11	26	59 3	57	23 15	56	16	1	34	34
11	18 31	25 26	1	4 47 0	1	2 14 8	27	57 3	57	21 15	57	17	1	34	34
12	19 51	26 10	1	5 02 9	1	2 03 5	28	55 3	58	18 15	58	18	1	34	34
13	21 37	26 55	1	5 17 18	1	1 52 52	29	53 3	58	15 15	59	19	1	34	34
14	23 3	27 40	1	5 32 27	1	1 41 49	30	51 3	58	12 15	60	20	1	34	34
15	0 4	28 25	1	5 47 36	1	1 30 46	31	49 3	59	9 15	61	21	1	34	34
16	1 35	29 10	1	6 02 45	1	1 19 43	32	47 3	59	6 15	62	22	1	34	34
17	2 31	29 55	1	6 17 54	1	1 8 40	33	45 3	59	3 15	63	23	1	34	34
18	3 3	30 40	1	6 33 3	1	0 57 37	34	43 3	59	15 15	64	24	1	34	34
19	4 20	31 25	1	6 48 12	1	0 46 34	35	41 3	59	9 16	65	25	1	34	34
20	5 20	32 10	1	7 03 21	1	0 35 31	36	39 3	58	58 15	66	26	1	34	34
21	6 1	32 55	1	7 18 30	1	0 24 28	37	37 3	58	49 15	67	27	1	34	34
22	6 58	33 40	1	7 33 39	1	0 13 25	38	35 3	58	40 15	68	28	1	34	34
23	7 43	34 25	1	7 48 48	1	0 02 22	39	33 3	58	31 15	69	29	1	34	34
24	8 25	35 10	1	8 03 57	1	23 19	40	31 3	57	22 15	70	30	1	34	34
25	7 3	35 55	1	8 19 6	1	6 50 0	41	29 3	57	13 15	71	31	1	34	34
26	7 15	36 40	1	8 34 15	1	6 38 57	42	27 3	56	3 15	72	32	1	34	34
27	7 26	37 25	1	8 49 24	1	6 27 54	43	25 3	55	3 14	73	33	1	34	34
28	7 37	38 10	1	9 04 33	1	6 16 51	44	23 3	55	25 15	74	34	1	34	34
29	7 48	38 55	1	9 19 42	1	6 05 48	45	21 3	54	15 15	75	35	1	34	34

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 2 Day breaks at 5h 44m. Civil twilight ends at 7h 36m. Night begins at 12h 45m. The length of the Day is 9h 5m.

Feb 7 Mercury in superior conjunction

Feb 12, 13h Mars in conjunction with δ 6° N

Feb 12, 4h Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 128

Feb 12, 22h Jupiter in conjunction with δ 13° N.

Feb 14, 21h Venus and Saturn in conjunction ϕ 0° 5' N

Feb 22, 12h Saturn in conjunction with δ 5° N

Feb 23, 9h Venus in conjunction with ϕ 0° 6' N

Feb 24 Annular Eclipse of the Sun invisible at Greenwich See p. 128.

Feb 25, 12h Mercury in conjunction with δ 8° 5' S

Feb 27 Neptune in Opposition Distance from Earth 2,712,460,000 miles

Feb. 28 Uranus in conjunction with δ 5° S

In this month the Mornings in cross ϕ 51m the Afternoons 49m Constellations near the ϕ meridian at 22h Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini (ans Minor), Monoceros (ans Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS				♂ JUPITER				♂ SATURN			
D	H	M	S	D	H	M	S	D	H	M	S	D	H	M	S	D	H	M	S
5	21	10	4	18	30	5	19	58	59	21	4	1	11	24	57	8	10	8	11
10	21	45	8	15	38	4	20	25	19	54	4	11	31	18	4	40	2	45	35
15	22	19	49	12	30	5	20	50	58	18	30	0	11	15	31	9	22	3	11
20	23	53	54	8	21	9	21	16	16	16	58	4	11	9	26	10	4	44	27
25	23	26	3	3	35	0	21	41	6	15	2	11	25	3	5	22	3	50	39

THE SUN AND PLANETS

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER										
D	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	D	°	′	″	°	′	″	D	°	′	″
5	8	33	6	3	5	11	7	1	9	0	8	16	15	4	5	3	6	2	20	6
15	8	21	6	3	5	4	12	5	0	8	16	13	5	5	3	6	6	20	4	6
25	8	9	7	3	5	2	23	0	0	8	16	11	5	5	2	6	9	20	6	9

RA GRAB			RA NEPTUNE		
D	RA	D	RA	D	RA
10	15 6	7 22	10	44 8	8 52
20	17 1	7 31	10	43 8	8 59

Feb 15 Uranus rises 8h 55m, sets 2h 16m Neptune rises 2h 14m.

Feb 15, Sun's semidiam in Transit, 1m 6 49s of Mean Time

♂ URANUS				♂ NEPTUNE			
D	H	M	S	D	H	M	S
10	1	15	6	7	31	10	44
20	1	17	7	7	31	10	43

Feb 15 Uranus rises 8h 55m, sets 22h 16m Neptune rises 12h 14m, sets 7h 50m

Double High-Water.—Among the Tidal-Constants on pages 128 and 133 it will be seen that for Southampton and some other places near the Isle of Wight two times of High Water are indicated, differing by two or three hours. This is the result of observation, but an explanation sometimes advanced that it is the effect of the combination of two tides one of which passes round the Island, the other arriving normally, is believed to be erroneous. In shallow water the main tidal oscillation generates a secondary oscillation of small range and half the period of the main oscillation, and normally in an estuary this tends to accelerate high water and to retard low water. In the neighbourhood of the Isle of Wight the normal relationship of primary and secondary oscillation is disturbed and the four maxima of the secondary tide become prominent at Southampton, and the four minima at Portland, so that at the former place there are double high waters and at the latter there are double low waters.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		Bristol King Road (Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown) G.M.T.	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 34	6 9	3 14	3 36	11 17	11 31	10 5	10 5	4 18	4 31	6 44	7 2	3 23	3 43
2	5 37	6 43	3 21	4 10	11 47	12 1	10 45	10 51	4 47	5 2	7 31	7 49	4 8	4 34
3	6 48	7 26	4 41	5 6	0 4	0 26	11 35	11 51	5 21	5 48	8 20	8 48	5 5	5 40
4	7 42	8 26	5 45	6 21	0 49	1 23		0 41	6 15	6 49	9 18	9 56	6 17	6 28
5	8 58	9 49	7 8	7 45	1 56	2 46	1 12	2 0	7 32	8 40	10 34	11 16	7 30	8 4
6	10 32	11 12	8 25	8 56	3 24	4 16	2 35	3 10	9 5	10 17	11 51		8 32	9 2
7	11 45	..	9 25	9 50	4 48	5 29	3 40	4 2	10 17	11 13	0 33	0 53	9 25	9 51
8	0 14	0 41	10 25	10 35	5 52	6 24	4 33	4 46	11 5	11 55	1 29	1 43	10 10	10 35
9	1 5	1 26	10 53	11 13	6 42	7 5	5 16	5 25	11 45		2 11	2 28	10 50	11 13
10	1 42	2 4	11 26	11 49	7 21	7 41	5 55	6 1	0 28	0 21	3 45	3 8	11 27	11 50
11	2 13	2 42		0 0	7 57	8 16	6 32	6 36	1 4	0 56	3 24	3 40		0 8
12	2 47	3 15	0 23	0 34	8 28	8 53	7 9	7 10	1 37	1 33	4 1	4 15	0 24	0 38
13	3 21	3 51	0 57	1 6	9 6	9 29	7 41	7 45	2 12	2 12	4 37	4 51	0 58	1 9
14	3 56	4 26	1 29	1 40	9 40	10 3	8 17	8 24	2 53	2 52	5 12	5 26	1 32	1 45
15	4 31	5 3	2 6	2 18	10 14	10 36	8 53	9 2	3 31	3 28	5 47	6 2	2 6	2 23
16	5 4	5 39	2 48	3 0	10 49	11 22	9 35	9 49	4 7	4 6	6 25	6 43	3 49	3 7
17	5 44	6 19	3 34	3 54	11 27	11 55	10 20	10 44	4 39	4 44	7 12	7 40	3 40	4 5
18	6 35	7 16	4 31	5 1		0 22	11 20	11 59	5 22	5 36	8 6	8 43	4 51	5 33
19	7 50	8 34	5 30	6 39	1 1	1 46		0 41	6 26	7 10	9 15	10 13	6 25	7 11
20	9 32	10 16	7 25	8 38	2 42	3 38	1 40	2 30	8 5	9 5	10 45	11 49	7 48	8 28
21	11 8	11 41	8 49	9 30	4 22	5 9	3 15	3 36	9 42	10 25		0 9	8 55	9 29
22		0 21	9 48	10 24	5 44	6 15	4 21	4 33	10 51	11 27	0 59	1 24	9 50	10 20
23	0 44	1 19	10 38	11 10	6 39	7 3	5 15	5 20	11 43		1 56	2 7	10 37	11 5
24	1 35	2 5	11 22	11 48	7 24	7 43	6 0	6 1	0 14	0 29	2 41	2 47	11 20	11 46
25	2 13	2 44	11 58		8 3	8 21	6 40	6 40	0 57	1 8	3 19	3 25	11 59	
26	2 50	3 20	0 24	0 34	8 37	8 54	7 15	7 15	1 24	1 46	3 53	3 59	0 23	0 37
27	3 24	3 53	0 58	1 7	9 13	9 26	7 49	7 49	2 2	2 22	4 23	4 30	0 58	1 12
28	3 56	4 21	1 29	1 39	9 43	9 53	8 20	8 21	2 30	2 52	4 59	5 6	1 22	1 46

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low bar with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames may cause a higher rise of the river and the low lying river-side districts to be flooded.

RISING, SETTING, AND SPLITTING OF PLANETS (Noon = 12h)

Day	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 45	12 9	10 25	6 50	10 58	15 7
12	7 42	12 31	10 21	6 48	11 7	15 27
19	7 34	12 51	10 11	6 43	11 15	15 48
26	7 21	1 3	9 59	6 36	11 23	16 10

Day	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	10 37	2 21	9 36	20 4	2 22	8 56
12	12 59	1 48	8 36	19 33	2 0	8 26
19	12 19	1 12	8 16	19 1	1 29	7 58
26	12 36	0 34	7 34	18 29	0 59	7 22

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY being at Superior Conjunction on the 7th is an Evening Star after that date, but is scarcely likely to be seen until the last few days of the month (v. March note.)

♀ VENUS rises less than an hour before the Sun. This planet is little visible until the end of the year.

♂ MARS and JUPITER are evening stars, rising about 8 o'clock, or earlier as the month goes on. Since they are approaching Opposition, both are still retreating or moving from left to right. Mars the more rapidly, so that it is leaving its brighter neighbour. Magnitudes, Mars -0.4 to -1.2, Jupiter -2.0.

♂ SATURN rises in the late dawn, and is not likely to be seen.

SATURN ♄

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h m	h m	h m
1	7 20	11 42	16 5
12	6 54	11 18	15 42
19	6 29	10 54	15 19
26	6 3	10 30	14 56

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DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° 0' and 24.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M	Light and Dark.		Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year
1	W	Ash Wednesday. St. DAVID'S DAY.	6 48	17 38	60	305
2	Th	John Wesley, founder of Methodism, died, 1791.	6 46	17 40	61	304
3	F	Edmund Waller b. 1605. Copley Fielding d. 1855.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4	S	J. H. Shorthouse (John Inglesant) died, 1903.	6 42	17 43	63	302
5	S	Quadragesima. 1st Sun. in Lent. H. Taine d. 1893.	6 39	17 45	64	301
6	M	E. B. Browning born, 1809; died, June 30, 1861.	6 37	17 47	65	300
7	Tu	J. R. Green, historian, died, 1883.	6 35	17 48	66	299
8	W	William III. died, 1702. born November 4, 1650.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9	Th	Fight between <i>Merrimac</i> and <i>Monitor</i> , 1862.	6 31	17 52	68	297
10	F	Guildhall Library and Museum opened, 1873.	6 28	17 54	69	296
11	S	Gen. Sir J. Outram d. 1863. Baghdad captured, 1917.	6 26	17 55	70	295
12	S	2nd Sunday in Lent. Russian revolution, 1917.	6 24	17 57	71	294
13	M	Karl Marx died, 1883.	6 21	17 59	72	293
14	Tu	Admiral Byng shot, 1757. Milwall Docks opened, 1868.	6 19	18 0	73	292
15	W	Dame Madge Kendal born, 1849.	6 17	18 1	74	291
16	Th	Boileau born, 1635. Gustavus III. assassinated, 1792.	6 15	18 4	75	290
17	F	St. PATRICK'S DAY. Massinger died, 1640.	6 12	18 6	76	289
18	S	Right Hon Neville Chamberlain born, 1859.	6 10	18 7	77	288
19	S	3rd Sunday in Lent. Sir R. Burton born, 1821.	6 8	18 9	78	287
20	M	Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727. Maréchal Foch d. 1929.	6 6	18 11	79	286
21	Tu	Cranmer burnt, 1556. Sir George Jessel died, 1883.	6 3	18 12	80	285
22	W	Colonial Stamp Act passed, 1765.	6 1	18 14	81	284
23	Th	Viscount Milner born, 1854; died, May 13, 1925.	5 59	18 16	82	283
24	F	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25	S	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 54	18 19	84	281
26	S	4th Sunday in Lent. Sarah Bernhardt died, 1923.	5 52	18 21	85	280
27	M	Arnold Bennett died, 1931.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28	Tu	Crimean War opened, 1854. Gen Manoury d. 1923.	5 47	18 24	87	278
29	W	Capt Coram, Foundling Hospital, died, 1751.	5 45	18 26	88	277
30	Th	Constable died, 1837, born, June 11, 1766.	5 43	18 27	89	276
31	F	Duke of Gloucester born, 1900.	5 41	18 29	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter..... 4d. 10h. 23 min.

☾ Full Moon 12 2 45 7

☾ Last Quarter 18 21 48

☾ New Moon 26 3 20 3

Apogee 3d. 18 14. 251,350 miles.

Perigee 15d. 17 54. 228,200 "

Apogee 31d. 23 24. 251,650 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, March 1, 337° 47'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAR., 1932, on 20 days; total fall, 1 44 inches; below the average by 0.29 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Lent begins (ends midnight April 15). Auditors of Boroughs to be elected—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

31. Financial Year 1932-33 ends for Treasury purposes.

1933.]

MARCH THIRD MONTH.

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Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at 0 ^h Sidereal Time.	
Day.	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	12 38	0.48	22 47 53	9.37	7 38' 7 S	0.95	22 35 21	12 34 55	1.
2	12 38	0.31	22 51 38	9.38	7 15' 9	0.95	22 39 28	12 36 09	2.
3	12 38	0.33	22 55 22	9.33	6 53' 0	0.96	22 43 14	12 36 33	3.
4	12 38	0.34	22 59 6	9.21	6 29' 9	0.96	22 47 11	12 36 37	4.
5	12 41	0.37	23 2 49	9.29	6 6' 8	0.97	22 51 8	12 36 42	5.
6	12 48	0.39	23 6 32	9.27	5 43' 6	0.97	22 55 4	12 36 46	6.
7	12 53	0.40	23 10 14	9.25	5 20' 3	0.97	22 59 1	12 36 49	7.
8	12 59	0.42	23 13 56	9.24	4 57' 0	0.97	23 2 57	12 36 53	8.
9	12 44	0.44	23 17 38	9.22	4 33' 6	0.98	23 6 54	12 36 57	9.
10	12 48	0.45	23 21 19	9.21	4 10' 1	0.98	23 10 50	12 36 59	10.
11	12 53	0.46	23 24 59	9.19	3 46' 6	0.98	23 14 47	12 37 0	11.
12	9 56	0.68	23 28 40	9.18	3 23' 0	0.98	23 18 43	12 37 10	12.
13	9 40	0.69	23 32 20	9.17	2 59' 4	0.98	23 22 40	12 37 14	13.
14	9 23	0.70	23 36 0	9.16	2 35' 8	0.98	23 26 37	12 37 18	14.
15	9 7	0.71	23 39 40	9.15	2 12' 1	0.99	23 30 33	12 37 22	15.
16	8 49	0.72	23 43 19	9.14	1 48' 4	0.99	23 34 30	12 37 26	16.
17	8 32	0.73	23 46 58	9.13	1 24' 7	0.99	23 38 26	12 37 30	17.
18	8 15	0.73	23 50 37	9.12	1 0' 1	0.99	23 42 23	12 37 34	18.
19	7 57	0.74	23 54 16	9.12	0 37' 3	0.99	23 46 19	12 37 38	19.
20	7 39	0.74	23 57 55	9.11	0 13' 6	0.99	23 50 16	12 37 43	20.
21	7 21	0.75	0 1 34	9.11	0 10' 1	0.99	23 54 12	12 37 47	21.
22	7 3	0.75	0 5 12	9.10	0 33' 8	0.99	23 58 9	12 37 51	22.
23	6 45	0.76	0 8 51	9.10	0 57' 5	0.99	0 2 6	12 37 55	23.
24	6 27	0.76	0 12 29	9.10	1 21' 8	0.98	0 6 8	12 37 59	24.
25	6 9	0.76	0 16 7	9.10	1 44' 8	0.98	0 9 59	12 38 0	25.
26	5 50	0.76	0 19 46	9.10	2 8' 4	0.98	0 13 55	12 38 0	26.
27	5 32	0.76	0 23 24	9.09	2 31' 9	0.98	0 17 52	12 38 11	27.
28	5 14	0.76	0 27 2	9.10	2 55' 4	0.98	0 21 48	12 38 15	28.
29	4 56	0.76	0 30 40	9.10	3 18' 8	0.97	0 25 45	12 38 19	29.
30	4 37	0.76	0 34 19	9.10	3 42' 1	0.97	0 29 41	12 38 23	30.
31	4 19	0.75	0 37 57	9.10	4 5' 4	0.97	0 33 38	12 38 28	31.

MEMORANDA

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1932.

Day.	TAMPA RATON			BAROM	WIND	RAIN	H. N. SHIN.
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1941 1905	Mean	(Pressure lbs to foot)	inches	hours
1	41.9	31.0	40.4	29.647	7.4	Direct	7.7
2	48.7	25.0	4	29.703	0.3	E	7.5
3	47.9	23.0	5	29.757	0.4	NE	1.6
4	48.1	32.9	7	29.827	0.9	N	...
5	46.8	29.3	40.9	29.599	1.2	SW	1.7
6	49.1	33.9	41.0	29.528	3.2	WSW	5.9
7	51.4	32.9	0	29.704	4.0	WSW	5.4
8	46.9	37.8	1	29.649	3.6	WSW	...
9	44.8	30.1	41.0	29.773	0.7	NNE	4.2
10	44.9	23.9	40.9	29.757	1.7	WSW	1.3
11	45.2	28.8	41.0	29.879	1.9	N	4.9
12	39.0	25.0	1	30.083	1.0	NE	7.7
13	48.8	21.0	3	30.030	0.1	Calu	6.4
14	52.3	24.5	5	29.973	0.6	E	7.1
15	47.6	32.2	7	30.106	1.5	E	2.2
16	51.6	31.5	41.9	29.921	1.2	ENE	6.8
17	46.9	30.0	42.0	29.886	1.8	NE	0.3
18	46.7	32.7	42.0	30.062	0.9	N	0.5
19	53.8	25.7	41.9	29.116	0.5	W	4.2
20	54.9	26.7	41.9	29.141	0.3	WSW	2.5
21	54.9	37.2	41.9	30.100	0.3	WSW	...
22	48.7	40.3	42.0	29.989	0.8	S	35
23	52.7	23.6	4	29.935	0.6	NW	2.9
24	52.5	24.7	4	29.912	0.2	ESE	8.3
25	52.3	31.4	42.7	29.766	2.1	SE	10.0
26	50.3	35.8	43.0	29.518	1.7	ESE	2.6
27	52.9	42.2	3	29.479	7.3	SSW	2.8
28	54.9	41.0	43.7	29.354	12.2	SW	4.5
29	53.4	41.9	44.2	29.420	4.8	SW	3.3
30	56.8	43.3	5	29.182	13.8	SSW	5.0
31	56.6	41.1	44.9	29.328	1.4	SW	2.9
Mean	49.7	32.6	41.9	29.772	—	—	12.3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon	Nun's Axis	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
Day.			
5	22° W	7° 38'	319° 7'
25	24° W	7° 2'	269° 7'
25	25° W	6° 58'	258°

(See Note, p. 84.)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.										Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 24h. om. (See p. 116)	
	Rises	South	Sets	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter	Age				
1	11 2	15 40	3 56	2 41 47	30 48' 50"	54 29	14 51	5 11	243	0 1		
2	8 30	16 35	3 9	3 30 59	24 23' 0"	54 16	14 47	6 11	201	0 1		
3	8 48	17 24	3 19	4 22 18	26 54' 3"	54 14	14 46	7 11	104	0 1		
4	9 15	18 14	3 20	5 15 27	28 13' 7"	54 21	14 49	8 11	013	0 1		
5	9 59	19 6	4 10	6 9 43	28 14' 6"	54 40	14 54	9 11	213	0 4		
6	10 57	19 59	4 49	7 4 10	26 54' 1	55 8	15 10	10 11	30	0 1		
7	12 6	20 50	5 17	7 57 51	24 14' 0"	55 43	15 11	11 11	32	0 4		
8	13 24	21 41	5 38	8 50 10	20 20' 1	56 25	15 22	12 11	23	0 1		
9	14 44	22 31	5 54	9 40 58	15 22' 5"	57 9	15 34	13 11	2	0 3		
10	16 6	23 16	6 7	10 30 35	9 34' 1	57 53	15 46	14 11	2	0 3		
11	17 28	24 3	6 18	11 19 41	3 10' 7"	58 33	15 57	15 11	4	0 1		
12	18 58	25 50	6 32	12 9 10	3 29' 48"	59 5	16 6	16 11	42	0 1		
13	20 17	27 11	6 45	13 0 10	10 5' 3	59 28	16 12	17 11	43	0 1		
14	21 46	28 28	6 52	13 53 40	16 13' 8"	59 40	16 16	18 11	43	0 1		
15	23 17	29 38	7 24	14 50 27	21 29' 7"	59 43	16 19	19 11	43	0 1		
16	...	...	...	15 50 46	25 29' 4	59 36	16 14	20 11	42	0 1		
17	0 49	4 55	7 55	16 53 50	27 49' 0"	59 22	16 11	21 11	40	0 3		
18	2 11	5 27	8 42	17 57 55	28 19' 4	59 4	16 6	22 11	40	0 1		
19	3 15	6 30	9 46	19 0 47	26 59' 7"	58 41	15 59	23 11	21	0 4		
20	4 2	7 30	11 4	20 0 34	24 2' 0"	58 17	15 53	24 11	3	0 1		
21	4 33	8 27	12 31	20 56 28	19 45' 9"	57 50	15 46	25 11	31	0 4		
22	4 54	9 19	13 56	21 48 15	14 33' 6"	57 22	15 38	26 11	30	0 1		
23	5 11	10 7	15 18	22 36 53	8 46' 1	56 53	15 30	27 11	21	0 4		
24	5 23	10 52	16 37	23 23 15	3 42' 08"	56 23	15 22	28 11	0	0 3		
25	5 34	11 35	17 53	0 8 23	3 31' 35"	55 15	14 29	29 11	0	0 3		
26	5 44	12 17	19 7	0 53 17	9 12' 5"	55 24	15 6	30 11	21	0 3		
27	5 56	13 00	21 3	1 38 49	14 35' 8"	54 58	14 59	31 11	34	0 1		
28	6 9	13 43	23 37	2 25 43	19 20' 0"	54 35	14 52	32 11	34	0 1		
29	6 24	14 26	25 51	3 14 29	23 13' 9"	54 19	14 48	33 11	43	0 1		
30	6 46	15 10	28 4	4 5 14	26 6' 9"	54 10	14 45	34 11	42	0 1		
31	7 14	16 6	31 9	4 57 46	27 50' 2"	54 9	14 45	35 11	40	0 1		

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4h. 55m. (Civil twilight ends 12h. 24m. Night begins 10h. 30m. The length of the Day is 10h. 50m.

Mar. 1. Mars in Opposition. Least distance from Earth (Mar. 4) 66,678,000 miles.

Mar. 6. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 18° E.

Mar. 9. Jupiter in Opposition. Least distance from earth (Mar. 10) 41,908,000 miles.

Mar. 11, 24. Mars in conjunction with J. 6° 4' N.

Mar. 11, 23h. Jupiter in conjunction with J. 2° 3' N.

Mar. 21, 24. The Sun enters the Sign Aries (*Equinox*). Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 22, 24. Saturn in conjunction with J. 2° 5' N.

Mar. 23. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Mar. 25, 16h. Venus in conjunction with J. 9° 4' S.

Mar. 25, 17h. Mercury in conjunction with J. 0° 0' 9" N.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the latter half of this month.

In this month the Mornings increase 6m.; the Afternoons 5m.

Constellations near the Meridian at 22h. Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argos, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.						♀ VENUS.						♂ MARS.						♃ JUPITER.						♄ SATURN.							
D.	R.A.			Dec.			R.A.			Dec.			R.A.			Dec.			R.A.			Dec.			R.A.			Dec.			
1	23	53	49	0	14	6	22	30	37	13	27	7	10	54	48	11	31	5	22	44	5	37	7	20	54	51	18	1	8		
7	0	13	38	3	30	3	22	29	53	10	54	2	12	11	8	22	21	5	20	57	2	17	53	4	20	57	2	17	53	4	
12	0	28	9	5	39	7	22	52	55	8	38	2	10	40	0	12	47	3	11	57	7	17	57	6	20	59	7	17	45	3	
17	0	18	23	5	49	9	23	16	8	6	16	4	10	33	20	13	16	6	11	54	11	15	24	6	24	0	21	1	17	37	4
22	0	5	42	4	15	0	23	39	6	3	50	3	10	27	31	13	38	7	11	13	14	6	36	6	21	3	3	17	29	9	
27	23	51	15	1	42	4	0	1	55	1	21	6	10	22	46	13	53	1	11	1	11	6	52	3	21	4	52	17	22	8	

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.

D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
1	58 87	9 53	13 0	20 0' 8"	16 9' 4"	5' 1"	6' 9"
15	58 84	12 3	12 8	20 0' 8"	16 6' 4"	5' 0"	6' 8"
29	58 82	14 7	12 2	20 0' 8"	16 4' 5"	4' 9"	6' 5"

Mar. 16, Sun's semidiameter, in Transit, 1m. 4' 42". of Mean Time.

♅ URANUS.

♆ NEPTUNE.

D.	H.	M.	S.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	20	1	20	2 50	10 41' 9"	9 10	10 40' 9"
15	20	1	22	2 50	10 40' 9"	9 16	10 40' 9"

Mar. 17. Uranus rises 7h. om., sets 20h. 26m. Neptune rises 12h. 11m., sets 5h. 51m.

Mars and Jupiter.—Because of the nearness of the dates of opposition shown above, these two planets are neighbours in the sky for an unusually long period this year. Mars and Jupiter are in heliocentric conjunction, or in the same straight line drawn from the Sun every 800 days (about), and since the Earth is usually not in that line, the general case is that Mars is seen to approach Jupiter from the west and pass it, remaining near it for only a month or two. But when an exterior planet is in and near Opposition, it *retrogrades* or apparently moves from east to west because the movement of the Earth is greater than that of the planet. Consequently, in the circumstances of this year these two planets perform a backward and forward movement which lengthens the period of their companionship. At the beginning of this year Mars moving eastward

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° 0' and 134.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year	to end of Year.
1	S		All Fools' Day. Edmond Rostand born, 1869.	5 38	18 31	91	274
2	S		5th Sunday in Lent. Richard Cobden died, 1865.	5 36	18 32	92	273
3	M		First "Jack the Ripper" murder, 1883.	5 34	18 34	93	272
4	Tu		Grinling Gibbons born, 1648; died, August 3, 1720.	5 32	18 36	94	271
5	W		Earl of Carnarvon, Egyptologist, died, 1923.	5 29	18 37	95	270
6	Th		Stow, chronicler of London, died, 1605.	5 27	18 39	96	269
7	F		Wordsworth born, 1770; died, April 23, 1850.	5 25	18 41	97	268
8	S		King of the Belgians born, 1875. Atbara, 1898.	5 23	18 43	98	267
9	S		Palm Sun. Bacon d., 1626. Summer Time begins.*	5 20	18 44	99	266
10	M		Hazlitt born, 1778; died, September 18, 1830.	5 18	18 46	100	265
11	Tu		Treaty of Utrecht, 1713; Brigham Young died, 1903.	5 16	18 47	101	264
12	W		HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Mrs. F. A. Steel d. 1929.	5 14	18 49	102	263
13	Th		Roman Catholic Disabilities Act passed, 1829.	5 12	18 51	103	262
14	F		Good Friday. Princess Beatrice born, 1857.	5 9	18 53	104	261
15	S		Titanic sunk, 1912; 1,503 lives lost.	5 7	18 54	105	260
16	S		Easter Day.	5 5	18 56	106	259
17	M		Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.	5 3	18 57	107	258
18	Tu		Easter Tuesday. Liebig died, 1873.	5 1	18 59	108	257
19	W		Primrose Day (1881). J. A. Symonds died, 1893.	4 59	19 1	109	256
20	Th		Cromwell dissolved Parliament, 1653.	4 57	19 2	110	255
21	F		Charlotte Bronte born, 1816; died, March 31, 1855.	4 55	19 4	111	254
22	S		Fielding born, 1707; died, October 8, 1754.	4 53	19 6	112	253
23	S		1st S. after Easter. ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Zeebrugge,	4 50	19 7	113	252
24	M		Koble College Chapel opened, 1876. [1918	4 48	19 9	114	251
25	Tu		St. Mark. EASTER LAW S. BEGIN. ANZAC DAY (1915).	4 46	19 11	115	250
26	W		Jeremy Collier died, 1726. Defoe died, 1731.	4 44	19 12	116	249
27	Th		W. C. Macready, tragedian, d. 1873; b. March 3, 1793.	4 42	19 14	117	248
28	F		Mutiny of the <i>Bounty</i> , 1789. Rossetti born, 1828.	4 40	19 16	118	247
29	S		Shirley Brooks born, 1816; died, February 23, 1874.	4 39	19 17	119	246
30	S		2nd Sunday after Easter.	4 37	19 19	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ First Quarter	3d. 5A. 56 ²⁷ m.
☾ Full Moon	10 13 37 ⁶
☾ Last Quarter	17 4 27 ⁴
☾ New Moon	24 16 38 ³

Perigee 12d. 11 A. 224,850 miles.

Apogee 22d. 4 A. 252,450 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, April 1, 335° 8'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN APR., 1933,
on 43 days; total fall, 2.45 inches; above the
average by 0.95 inch.

* No change is made in these pages. Greenwich
Time (G.M.T., see p 84) is used throughout.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 2. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.—Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 22 days immediately preceding or immediately following March 25 last.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

11. Jewish Passover begins.

22 to 24. Buchan's "Cold Period."

24. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

26. Muhammadan New Year, 1352.

Equation of Time		THE SUN (MEAN NOON).						Rise and Set		Mean Time at 0h Sid. Time		MEMORANDA.			
Add to App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	M. M. S.	M. M. S.	M. M. S.	M. M. S.	M. M. S.	M. M. S.				
1	4 1	0 75	0 41 36	0 10	4 28' 6" N	0 97	0 37 35	11 28 38	11 28 38	11 28 38	11 28 38	1.			
2	3 43	0 75	0 45 14	9 11	4 51' 7"	0 96	0 41 31	11 18 36	11 18 36	11 18 36	11 18 36	2.			
3	3 35	0 74	0 48 53	9 11	5 14' 8"	0 96	0 45 28	11 14 40	11 14 40	11 14 40	11 14 40	3.			
4	3 8	0 74	0 52 32	9 12	5 37' 7"	0 95	0 49 24	11 10 44	11 10 44	11 10 44	11 10 44	4.			
5	2 50	0 73	0 56 11	9 13	6 0' 6"	0 95	0 53 21	11 6 48	11 6 48	11 6 48	11 6 48	5.			
6	2 32	0 72	0 59 50	9 13	6 23' 3"	0 94	0 57 17	11 2 52	11 2 52	11 2 52	11 2 52	6.			
7	2 15	0 72	1 3 29	9 14	6 45' 9"	0 94	1 1 14	10 58 56	10 58 56	10 58 56	10 58 56	7.			
8	1 58	0 71	1 7 9	9 15	7 8' 4"	0 94	1 5 10	10 55 0	10 55 0	10 55 0	10 55 0	8.			
9	1 41	0 70	1 10 48	9 16	7 30' 8"	0 93	1 9 7	10 51 4	10 51 4	10 51 4	10 51 4	9.			
10	1 25	0 69	1 14 28	9 17	7 53' 1"	0 92	1 13 4	10 47 8	10 47 8	10 47 8	10 47 8	10.			
11	1 8	0 67	1 18 8	9 18	8 15' 2"	0 92	1 17 0	10 43 13	10 43 13	10 43 13	10 43 13	11.			
12	0 52	0 66	1 21 49	9 19	8 37' 2"	0 91	1 20 57	10 39 17	10 39 17	10 39 17	10 39 17	12.			
13	0 37	0 65	1 25 30	9 21	8 59' 0"	0 91	1 24 53	10 35 21	10 35 21	10 35 21	10 35 21	13.			
14	0 21	0 63	1 29 11	9 22	9 20' 7"	0 90	1 28 50	10 31 25	10 31 25	10 31 25	10 31 25	14.			
15	Subt.	0 62	1 32 52	9 24	9 42' 3"	0 89	1 32 46	10 27 29	10 27 29	10 27 29	10 27 29	15.			
16	0 9	0 60	1 36 34	9 25	10 3' 7"	0 89	1 36 43	10 23 33	10 23 33	10 23 33	10 23 33	16.			
17	0 23	0 59	1 40 17	9 27	10 24' 9"	0 88	1 40 39	10 19 37	10 19 37	10 19 37	10 19 37	17.			
18	0 37	0 57	1 43 59	9 29	10 45' 9"	0 87	1 44 36	10 15 41	10 15 41	10 15 41	10 15 41	18.			
19	0 50	0 55	1 47 42	9 30	11 6' 8"	0 87	1 48 33	10 11 45	10 11 45	10 11 45	10 11 45	19.			
20	1 3	0 54	1 51 25	9 32	11 27' 5"	0 86	1 52 29	10 7 49	10 7 49	10 7 49	10 7 49	20.			
21	1 16	0 52	1 55 10	9 34	11 48' 0"	0 85	1 56 26	10 3 53	10 3 53	10 3 53	10 3 53	21.			
22	1 28	0 50	1 58 54	9 36	12 8' 3"	0 84	2 0 22	9 59 58	9 59 58	9 59 58	9 59 58	22.			
23	1 40	0 48	2 2 39	9 38	12 28' 5"	0 83	2 4 19	9 56 2	9 56 2	9 56 2	9 56 2	23.			
24	1 51	0 46	2 6 24	9 40	13 48' 4"	0 83	2 8 15	9 52 6	9 52 6	9 52 6	9 52 6	24.			
25	2 2	0 44	2 10 10	9 42	13 8' 1"	0 82	2 12 12	9 48 10	9 48 10	9 48 10	9 48 10	25.			
26	2 12	0 42	2 13 56	9 44	13 27' 6"	0 81	2 16 8	9 44 14	9 44 14	9 44 14	9 44 14	26.			
27	2 22	0 40	2 17 43	9 46	13 46' 8"	0 80	2 20 5	9 40 18	9 40 18	9 40 18	9 40 18	27.			
28	2 31	0 38	2 21 30	9 48	14 5' 9"	0 79	2 24 2	9 36 22	9 36 22	9 36 22	9 36 22	28.			
29	2 40	0 36	2 25 18	9 50	14 24' 7"	0 78	2 27 58	9 32 26	9 32 26	9 32 26	9 32 26	29.			
30	2 48	0 34	2 29 6	9 52	14 43' 2" N	0 77	2 31 55	9 28 30	9 28 30	9 28 30	9 28 30	30.			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1933															
Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM		WIND		RAIN FALL	SUN- SHINE						
	Max	Min	Mo 1941 100)	Mean	(Pressure in in (inch)	Dir (in in (inch)	Dir (in in (inch)			Hours	Hours				
1	50.9	38.2	45.3	29.359	30.2	SW	SW	.07	1	1	1	19.			
2	50.3	37.4	45.7	29.978	29.6	SW	SW	.08	4	2	2	20.			
3	52.6	36.9	46.0	29.019	0.9	N	N	.06	0.3	3	3	21.			
4	55.4	39.1	47.2	30.1	1.0	SW	SW	.02	2.6	2.6	2.6	22.			
5	53.8	39.2	46.5	30.17	1.6	N	N	.01	5.7	5.7	5.7	23.			
6	54.7	41.5	48.1	30.11	8.1	WSW	WSW	.01	...	...	...	24.			
7	53.6	40.0	46.8	30.5	14.3	WSW	WSW	.33	7.9	7.9	7.9	25.			
8	53.5	37.7	45.6	30.3	8.6	NW	NW	.07	5.3	5.3	5.3	26.			
9	58.9	33.9	46.0	30.11	7.8	NW	NW	.02	1.0	1.0	1.0	27.			
10	52.1	39.7	45.9	29.7	9.2	SW	SW	.25	...	...	...	28.			
11	46.6	36.2	41.4	29.509	5.5	W	W	.06	1.5	1.5	1.5	29.			
12	50.2	34.9	45.9	30.061	3.6	NNW	NNW	.02	8.3	8.3	8.3	30.			
13	53.7	31.5	46.1	30.241	1.4	W	W	.01	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.			
14	51.3	37.6	44.4	29.702	4.6	SSW	SSW	.45	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.			
15	52.7	36.0	46.8	30.1	5.4	E	E	...	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.			
16	43.0	38.3	47.2	30.0	3.0	NE	NE	.22	...	...	...	4.			
17	43.7	38.4	47.6	30.0	3.0	NE	NE	.04	...	...	...	5.			
18	50.2	35.4	48.0	30.0	2.4	NE	NE	...	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.			
19	49.1	38.3	43.7	30.0	0.6	NNW	NNW	...	0.6	0.6	0.6	7.			
20	54.7	39.6	47.1	30.0	3.7	NW	NW	.16	1.7	1.7	1.7	8.			
21	57.7	38.0	47.8	30.0	5.9	W	W	.08	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.			
22	60.4	33.6	47.0	30.0	0.7	WSW	WSW	...	9.8	9.8	9.8	10.			
23	58.7	40.2	49.4	30.0	2.8	W	W	.11	5.8	5.8	5.8	11.			
24	55.3	40.0	47.6	30.0	1.6	NNW	NNW	...	5.4	5.4	5.4	12.			
25	57.4	38.2	47.8	30.0	0.9	NW	NW	...	4.1	4.1	4.1	13.			
26	61.6	39.4	50.5	30.0	1.7	WSW	WSW	.04	6.3	6.3	6.3	14.			
27	57.9	43.4	50.6	30.0	0.6	SSW	SSW	.03	2.2	2.2	2.2	15.			
28	62.6	46.6	54.6	30.0	2.1	S	S	.05	2.0	2.0	2.0	16.			
29	64.6	48.0	56.3	30.0	4.5	SSE	SSE	.01	2.2	2.2	2.2	17.			
30	60.2	43.0	51.6	30.0	4.2	SSE	SSE	.06	7.0	7.0	7.0	18.			
Mean	54.4	38.3	47.3	29.580	...	...	...	.45	11.3	11.3	11.3	19.			

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.			
At Noon		Centre of Day	
Day	Sun's Azn	Lat	Long
5	26.4 W	6.3 S	270.7
15	26.2 W	5.5 S	138.7
25	25.2 W	4.7 S	6.6

(See Note, p. 84.) THE MOON.

Day	Rises		Sets		At Greenwich Midnight.						Age
	H	M	H	M	Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Distance	W. M.	
1	7 58	16 47	2 4	5 51	24	28 17' 20"	54 18'	14 48"	6 21	421 O 3	
2	8 43	17 49	2 46	6 45	14	27 56' 12"	54 38'	14 53"	7 21	432 O 1	
3	9 48	18 40	3 16	7 38	25	27 35' 00"	55 7'	15 1	8 21	31 O 2	
4	10 48	19 30	3 41	8 30	25	27 13' 51"	55 46'	15 18"	9 21	30 14 1	
5	11 49	20 18	4 12	9 20	51	26 52' 9"	56 33'	15 24"	10 21	21 O 4	
6	12 49	21 5	4 43	10 10	13	26 31' 58"	57 24'	15 39"	11 21	20 13 4	
7	1 50	22 50	5 14	10 59	7	26 11' 02"	58 17'	15 53"	12 21	10 34	
8	2 50	23 54	5 47	11 48	27	25 50' 27"	59 7'	16 13"	13 21	421 O 3	
9	3 47	24 57	6 20	12 39	19	25 29' 54"	59 49'	16 18"	14 21	32 O 14	
10	4 46	25 59	6 53	13 30	5	25 9' 54"	60 19'	16 25"	15 21	31 O 14	
11	5 40	26 49	7 27	14 20	57	24 49' 57"	60 34'	16 30"	16 21	30 14 1	
12	6 33	27 38	8 0	15 10	1	24 29' 54"	60 34'	16 30"	17 21	24 13 0	
13	7 25	28 26	8 36	16 0	31	24 9' 54"	60 19'	16 28"	18 21	40 13 0	
14	8 16	29 14	9 11	16 49	55	23 49' 54"	59 53'	16 19"	19 21	41 O 3	
15	9 5	29 59	9 47	17 38	27	23 29' 54"	59 19'	16 10"	20 21	42 O 13	
16	10 54	30 49	10 24	18 28	1	23 9' 54"	58 40'	15 59"	21 21	42 O 13	
17	11 48	31 38	11 0	20 18	40	22 49' 54"	58 15'	15 48"	22 21	43 O 1	
18	12 40	32 26	11 36	21 8	53	22 29' 54"	57 24'	15 38"	23 21	43 O 1	
19	1 30	33 14	12 11	22 18	5	22 9' 54"	56 46'	15 28"	24 21	42 13 0	
20	2 19	34 0	12 47	23 8	38	21 59' 54"	56 13'	15 19"	25 21	41 13 0	
21	3 8	34 46	1 12	24 58	55	21 39' 54"	55 43'	15 11"	26 21	40 13 0	
22	4 56	35 34	1 17	25 58	55	21 19' 54"	55 15'	15 3' 21"	27 21	39 13 0	
23	5 43	36 22	1 42	26 58	54	21 0' 54"	54 54'	15 1	28 21	38 13 0	
24	6 30	37 10	2 17	27 58	54	20 40' 54"	54 34'	14 47'	29 21	37 13 0	
25	7 17	37 58	2 42	28 58	54	20 20' 54"	54 16'	14 47'	30 21	36 13 0	
26	8 4	38 46	3 17	29 58	54	20 0' 54"	54 0'	14 47'	31 21	35 13 0	
27	8 51	39 34	3 42	30 58	54	19 40' 54"	53 44'	14 47'	32 21	34 13 0	
28	9 38	40 22	4 17	31 58	54	19 20' 54"	53 24'	14 47'	33 21	33 13 0	
29	10 25	41 10	4 42	32 58	54	19 0' 54"	53 4'	14 47'	34 21	32 13 0	
30	11 12	41 58	5 17	33 58	54	18 40' 54"	52 44'	14 47'	35 21	31 13 0	

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 2h. 35m. Civil twilight ends 2h. 28m. Night begins 2h. 3am. The length of the Day is 12h. 53m.

Apr. 4. morn. Eclipse of Jupiter's satellite IV. See p. 138

Apr. 6. aft. Occultation of Regulus, mag. 1.3, by Δ . See p. 138.

Apr. 7. 3h. Mars in conjunction with Δ . 5° N.

Apr. 8. 2h. Jupiter in conjunction with Δ . 11° N.

Apr. 13. Mars at a stationary point.

Apr. 18. 12h. Saturn in conjunction with Δ . 12° N.

Apr. 20. Mercury at greatest elongation 27° W.

Apr. 20. aft. Eclipse of Jupiter's satellite IV. See p. 138.

Apr. 21. Venus in superior conjunction.

Apr. 22. 12h. Mercury in conjunction with Δ . 8° S.

Apr. 25. 12h. Venus in conjunction with Δ . 6° S.

In this month the Mornings increase 6m.; the Afternoons 48m. Constellations near the South meridian at 2h.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.					♀ VENUS.					♂ MARS.					♃ JUPITER.					♄ SATURN.				
D.	R.A.	Dec.	H.	M.	D.	R.A.	Dec.	H.	M.	D.	R.A.	Dec.	H.	M.	D.	R.A.	Dec.	H.	M.	D.	R.A.	Dec.	H.	M.
1	23 41 51	0 41' 8"	0	24 28	1	8 4 10	19 18	13 59' 8"	11 8 57	7 5 0	21 6 34	17 16' 1"				21 8 10	17 9' 8"							
6	23 40 31	0 14' 4"	0	47 28	3	38 0 10	16 54	13 59' 0"	11 7 3	7 16 3	21 9 38	17 44' 1"				21 5 21	7 26 5	21 10 58	16 58' 9"					
11	23 40 59	0 43' 3"	1	10 11	18 5' 9 10	15 51	13 51' 2"	11 5 21	7 26 5	21 9 38	17 44' 1"													
16	23 59 47	1 13' 3"	1	33 10	8 30' 4 10	15 59	13 37' 0"	11 5 33	7 34 6	21 10 58	16 58' 9"													
21	0 17 27	0 53' 4"	1	56 25	10 50' 2 10	17 14	23 17' 0"	11 5 40	7 41 2	21 12 10	16 54' 3"													
26	0 36 57	1 7 8"	2	19 59	13 3' 7 10	19 31	12 51' 6"	11 5 43	7 46 2	21 13 14	16 50' 3"													

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.							♅ URANUS.							♆ NEPTUNE.						
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	D.	♅	♆	♅	♆	♅	♆	D.	♅	♆	♅	♆	♅	♆
1	58' 79"	13' 5"	5' 11"	3' 9"	0 8"	16' 1"	5' 1"	4' 9"	6' 0"	0 0"	7' 2"	13' 8"	77' 11"	4' 5' 10"	1' 9"	0 9"	15' 58"	4' 3'	4' 9"	5' 5"	19' 8"	7' 3"	13' 8"	77' 11"	4' 5' 10"	1' 9"	0 9"
15	58' 74"	9' 5"	5' 1'	9' 6"	1' 9"	15' 55"	3' 6"	4' 9"	5' 19"	4' 7' 4"	7' 4"	13' 8"	77' 11"	4' 5' 10"	1' 9"	0 9"	15' 58"	4' 3'	4' 9"	5' 5"	19' 8"	7' 3"	13' 8"	77' 11"	4' 5' 10"	1' 9"	0 9"

April 15. Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 1m. 4.76s. of Mean Time.

The Date of Easter. Easter Sunday was on April 16 as it is this year, in 1911 and in 1925; the next occasion if the present system of fixing the date continues will be in the year 1995, 66 years hence. This date is one of the three most frequent at the period of time now current. In the list of dates from 1583 to 2000, March 31, April 11 and April 16 each occur 26 times.

Some Curiosities of the Calendar.—It will be seen in a Table on page 130 that there will not be a Full Moon in February of next year, 1934. This is sometimes spoken of as being a very rare occurrence, but actually it happens 34 times in the 728 years between 1228 and 1995 inclusive, or on the average once in every 21 or 22 years. This is a somewhat less rare event than the occurrence of five Sundays in February, which happens when the dominical letters of the year are D.C., 13 times in four centuries, and occurs 23 times in the period above specified. A rarer event than

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL King Road (Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GRABROOK		LEITH		DUBLIN BAY (Kingstown)	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	5 1	5 16	2 24	3 45	10 18	10 29	9 10	9 40	3 31	3 51	6 15	6 41	2 24	3 2
2	5 40	5 54	3 1	3 23	10 49	11 4	9 47	10 28	4 7	4 31	7 4	7 34	3 18	3 54
3	6 31	6 49	3 51	4 39	11 33	11 59	10 35	11 35	4 47	5 36	7 58	8 56	4 14	5 18
4	7 40	8 0	4 8	5 8	...	0 48	11 47	...	5 39	7 44	9 10	9 55	5 13	6 18
5	9 6	9 34	4 45	7 25	1 28	2 39	1 10	1 24	7 12	9 14	10 27	11 13	7 16	7 43
6	10 36	11 0	5 1	8 38	3 16	4 10	2 30	3 40	8 52	10 18	11 32	...	8 17	8 47
7	11 40	11 59	5 29	9 26	4 36	5 15	3 28	3 36	9 54	10 56	0 12	0 23	9 7	9 36
8	...	0 27	6 44	10 8	5 33	6 2	4 12	4 20	10 41	11 34	0 58	1 19	9 50	10 13
9	0 41	1 6	7 23	10 47	6 21	6 44	5 54	5 2	11 21	...	1 37	1 49	10 29	10 58
10	1 57	1 48	8 11	11 25	7 8	7 24	6 38	5 44	0 10	0 3	2 10	2 28	11 8	11 36
11	3 25	3 18	9 18	...	7 40	8 3	6 11	6 25	0 47	0 48	3 26	3 4	12 47	...
12	4 36	3 3	0 3	0 21	8 19	8 40	6 50	7 9	1 21	1 19	3 25	3 51	0 8	0 27
13	5 29	4 45	0 43	1 31	9 0	9 21	7 39	7 21	2 4	2 5	4 6	4 36	0 49	1 8
14	4 4	4 25	1 28	1 49	9 38	10 0	8 11	8 40	2 44	2 55	4 53	5 25	1 28	1 34
15	4 47	5 7	2 23	2 40	10 21	10 44	8 55	9 32	3 27	3 41	5 43	6 24	2 26	2 47
16	5 38	5 56	3 5	3 41	11 13	11 39	9 45	10 37	4 14	4 24	6 48	7 27	3 19	3 57
17	6 41	7 0	4 9	5 0	...	0 17	10 45	...	5 4	5 53	7 53	8 44	4 24	5 28
18	8 4	8 22	5 30	6 25	0 53	1 45	0 2	0 10	6 3	7 40	9 9	10 11	5 28	6 18
19	9 37	10 1	6 59	7 53	2 33	3 23	1 40	1 45	7 48	9 7	10 28	11 30	7 13	7 48
20	11 0	11 19	8 10	8 51	4 3	4 36	2 55	2 55	9 13	9 58	11 40	...	8 13	8 48
21	...	0 1	9 6	9 40	5 5	5 28	3 48	3 50	10 10	10 48	0 26	0 23	0 5	9 24
22	0 15	0 43	9 50	10 18	5 53	6 11	4 30	4 31	10 53	11 21	1 11	1 17	9 49	10 12
23	0 55	1 21	10 29	10 53	6 23	6 46	5 7	5 10	11 32	11 58	1 49	1 54	10 30	10 53
24	1 29	1 53	11 5	11 25	7 7	7 18	5 40	5 46	0 6	0 6	2 20	2 29	11 7	11 28
25	1 59	2 21	11 39	11 56	7 37	7 49	6 12	6 22	0 29	0 40	2 55	3 3	12 42	...
26	3 2	3 28	...	0 11	8 8	8 17	6 44	6 59	0 59	1 13	3 25	3 37	0 1	0 17
27	3 3	3 20	0 27	0 23	8 37	8 43	7 14	7 22	1 51	1 51	3 53	4 10	0 23	0 30
28	3 36	3 49	0 56	1 25	9 3	9 11	7 41	8 5	2 57	2 50	4 49	4 50	1 3	1 16
29	4 6	4 18	1 29	1 50	9 28	9 35	8 10	8 40	3 3	3 3	5 5	5 28	1 34	1 48
30	4 43	4 56	2 1	2 20	9 55	10 7	8 41	9 20	3 8	3 35	5 44	6 9	2 7	2 30

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING
of PLANETS (Noon = 12h)

D.	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	5 2	12 0	16 56	5 36	11 48	18 0
2	4 43	10 35	16 26	5 23	11 52	18 22
3	4 31	10 23	16 15	5 10	11 56	18 45
4	4 19	10 11	16 25	4 57	12 1	19 7
5	4 8	10 27	16 47	4 46	12 7	19 30
D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	14 20	21 35	4 51	15 46	21 25	5 4
2	13 50	21 5	4 21	15 25	21 55	4 36
3	13 24	20 38	3 52	14 44	21 25	4 7
4	13 2	20 12	3 23	14 14	20 56	3 28
5	12 42	19 49	2 56	13 45	20 28	3 10

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♂ MERCURY passed through inferior conjunction on March 23, and is therefore west of the Sun and a morning star, but though it is at greatest elongation on April 20, it rises about half-an-hour only before the Sun and will not be seen.

♀ VENUS, being at superior conjunction on April 21, rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month.

♂ MARS and JUPITER are striking objects in the southern evening sky, whilst the brilliant stars of the winter group make a splendid display farther west. Their positions change little during the month. Mars is near Regulus. Magnitudes, Mars = 0.5 to + 0.2, Jupiter = + 0.2 to - 1.6.

♂ SATURN is coming into view as a morning star.

D.	SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	3 54	8 26	12 58
2	3 28	8 1	12 33
3	3 8	7 38	12 8
4	3 25	7 19	12 43
5	3 9	6 43	12 17

either of these is the occurrence of February without a Full Moon in a leap year, which happened in 1682 and may not again until 2996, though it is difficult to speak with certainty. A coincidence that may be considered the rarest event in the calendar seems to be the occurrence of five Sundays in February in a year when Easter falls on its latest date, April 25. In the Julian Calendar this conjunction of events occurs once in each Easter cycle of 532 years, and it did so in 1732. In the Gregorian Calendar it has not yet occurred, and will not until 2964. Between then and 2964 it will happen eight times in the 132 years.

after which there is a gap of 1208 years before 2082, when it is again due. (S. B. Gaythorpe in the Brit. Ast. Assoc. Journal, July, 1922.)

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 66° 11 and 13h.



THE SUN

DAYS

M.	Night and Day.	W.				Rises		Sets.		of the Year	to end of Year.
						H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	M				St. Philip and St. James. Duke of Connaught b. 1850	4 38	19 20	121	244		
2	Tu				William Camden, antiquary, b. 1551; d. Nov. 9, 1623.	4 33	19 22	122	243		
3	W				Tom Hood died, 1845; born, May 23, 1799.	4 31	19 24	123	242		
4	Th				Huxley born, 1825. Dr. Livingstone died, 1873.	4 29	19 25	124	241		
5	F				Napoleon died, 1821; born, August 15, 1769.	4 27	19 27	125	240		
6	S				KING'S ACCESSION (1910). Epping Forest open., 1882.	4 26	19 29	126	239		
7	S				3rd Sunday after Easter. Brougham died, 1868.	4 24	19 30	127	238		
8	M				Charles II. proclaimed King, 1660.	4 22	19 32	128	237		
9	Tu				Half Quarter Day. John Stuart Mill died, 1873.	4 20	19 33	129	236		
10	W				Imperial Institute opened, 1893.	4 19	19 35	130	235		
11	Th				Spencer Perceval assassinated, 1812. [1926	4 17	19 36	131	234		
12	F				Florence Nightingale b 1820. Great Strike ended,	4 16	19 38	132	233		
13	S				Sullivan b. 1842. Marquess of Londonderry b. 1878.	4 14	19 39	133	232		
14	S				4th Sunday after Easter.	4 12	19 41	134	231		
15	M				J. Whitaker, F.S.A., died, 1895; born, May 4, 1820.	4 11	19 42	135	230		
16	Tu				Albuhera, 1811. Mrs Heman, died, 1835.	4 9	19 44	136	229		
17	W				Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	4 8	19 45	137	228		
18	Th				George Meredith died, 1909; born February 12, 1828.	4 7	19 47	138	227		
19	F				La Hogue, 1692. Last air raid on London, 1918.	4 5	19 48	139	226		
20	S				Dr. William Chambers died, 1883.	4 4	19 50	140	225		
21	S				May Day. "Summer Time" adopted, 1916	4 3	19 51	141	224		
22	M				Earl of Ypres died, 1925.	4 1	19 53	142	223		
23	Tu				Mark Lemon died, 1870.	4 0	19 54	143	222		
24	W				EMPIRE DAY. Alexandra Palace opened, 1873.	3 59	19 55	144	221		
25	Th				Ascension Day. Paley (Evidences) died, 1805.	3 58	19 56	145	220		
26	F				QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867).	3 57	19 58	146	219		
27	S				Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.	3 56	19 59	147	218		
28	S				Sunday after Ascension.	3 55	20 0	148	217		
29	M				Oak Apple Day (1660). Empress Josephine died, 1814.	3 54	20 1	149	216		
30	Tu				Alexander Pope died, 1744.	3 53	20 3	150	215		
31	W				UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910). Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 4	151	214		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- ☾ First Quarter..... at 22h. 39' 11h.
 ○ Full Moon 9 22 44
 ☾ Last Quarter 16 12 50' 4
 ● New Moon 24 10 6 9

Perigee 10d 17 7h 222,500 miles

Apogee 25d 21 2h 252,650 ..

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, May 1, 334° 33'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN MAY, 1932,
on 19 days, total fall, 4'06 inches, above the
average by 2'33 inches

The time used in these pages is that of the
Greenwich meridian. To convert this into
Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
 5. 23 George V ends. 6. 24 George V. begins.
 9 to 14. Buchan's "3rd Cold Period."
 15 Scottish Term Day.
 31. Jewish Feast of Weeks. Derby Day

1933.]

MAY FIFTH MONTH.

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Day	Position of Sun		THE SUN (Mean Noon)		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon		Moon Time at 0h M. L. Time		MEMORANDA
	Right Ascension	Declination	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Right Ascension	Declination	
1	3 56	0 31	3 38 55	9 54	15 1 51	0 76	3 35 57	9 24 34	
2	3 56	0 29	3 38 44	9 56	15 19 6	0 75	3 39 48	9 20 36	
3	3 56	0 27	3 40 34	9 59	15 37 4	0 74	3 43 44	9 16 43	
4	3 56	0 25	3 44 24	9 61	15 55 0	0 73	3 47 41	9 12 47	
5	3 57	0 23	3 48 15	9 63	16 12 3	0 71	3 51 37	9 8 51	
6	3 57	0 20	3 52 7	9 65	16 29 3	0 70	3 55 34	9 4 55	
7	3 57	0 18	3 55 59	9 68	16 46 0	0 69	3 59 31	9 0 59	
8	3 56	0 16	3 59 51	9 70	17 2 5	0 68	4 3 27	8 57 3	
9	3 56	0 13	4 3 44	9 72	17 18 7	0 67	4 7 24	8 53 7	
10	3 55	0 11	4 7 38	9 75	17 34 6	0 66	4 11 20	8 49 11	
11	3 48	0 09	4 11 32	9 77	17 50 2	0 64	4 15 15	8 45 15	
12	3 47	0 06	4 15 27	9 80	18 5 5	0 63	4 19 13	8 41 19	
13	3 46	0 04	4 19 22	9 82	18 20 5	0 62	4 23 10	8 37 23	
14	3 48	0 01	4 23 18	9 85	18 35 8	0 61	4 27 6	8 33 28	
15	3 48	0 01	4 27 15	9 87	18 49 6	0 59	4 31 3	8 29 32	
16	3 47	0 04	4 31 12	9 89	19 3 7	0 58	4 35 0	8 25 36	
17	3 46	0 06	4 35 10	9 92	19 17 4	0 57	4 38 56	8 21 40	
18	3 44	0 09	4 39 8	9 94	19 30 8	0 55	4 42 53	8 17 44	
19	3 42	0 11	4 43 7	9 97	19 43 9	0 54	4 46 49	8 13 48	
20	3 39	0 13	4 47 6	9 99	19 56 7	0 52	4 50 46	8 9 52	
21	3 36	0 16	4 51 6	9 01	20 9 1	0 51	4 54 42	8 5 56	
22	3 32	0 18	4 55 7	9 04	20 21 2	0 50	4 58 39	8 0 0	
23	3 27	0 20	4 59 8	9 06	20 32 9	0 48	5 2 35	7 55 4	
24	3 22	0 22	5 3 10	9 08	20 44 3	0 47	5 6 32	7 51 8	
25	3 17	0 24	5 7 12	9 10	20 55 3	0 45	5 10 29	7 46 12	
26	3 11	0 26	5 11 14	9 12	21 5 9	0 44	5 14 25	7 41 17	
27	3 4	0 28	5 15 18	9 14	21 16 2	0 42	5 18 22	7 36 21	
28	2 57	0 30	5 19 21	9 16	21 26 8	0 41	5 22 18	7 31 25	
29	2 49	0 32	5 23 25	9 18	21 35 7	0 39	5 26 15	7 26 29	
30	2 41	0 34	5 27 30	9 20	21 44 9	0 37	5 30 11	7 21 33	
31	2 33	0 36	5 31 35	9 22	21 53 7	0 36	5 34 8	7 16 37	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MAY, 1933

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM		WIND		RAIN		MOON	MEMORANDA
	Max	M. n	M. Min	1841 Pa	Sea	Pressure	Dir. & S. (1)	FALL	SHINE		
1	63.9	45.7	49.3	29.485	0.7	Dir. E	in	h. 11.8	3.2		
2	58.0	49.0	5.5	54.2	2.7	W. S. W.	19	0.2	3.2		
3	49.5	43.4	49.8	71.0	5.8	N. N. E.	21		0.2		
4	48.6	38.2	50.0	80.1	5.9	N. N. E.			0.2		
5	49.9	36.6	3	65.6	3.1	N		0.7	2.8		
6	52.4	35.3	5	55.3	0.9	N. N. W.			2.8		
7	55.4	36.0	50.7	51.4	2.8	N			3.8		
8	58.1	35.1	51.0	53.6	0.8	W. S. W.			7.4		
9	47.1	36.1	2	40.0	4.1	N	1.12		7.3		
10	59.4	35.4	5	78.8	3.1	W. S. W.	0.8		0.4		
11	61.9	42.7	51.8	71.4	1.1	W	0.8		3.0		
12	64.0	50.6	52.1	74.0	4.5	W		0.3	0.2		
13	65.5	51.3	4	66.6	4.8	W. S. W.			4.7		
14	67.8	50.2		84.4	1.1	W. S. W.			1.5		
15	71.1	50.3	52.8	58.8	0.4	E. N. E.	24		0.3		
16	65.9	54.5	53.0	69.0	1.0	W	14		23.2		
17	72.9	47.3	1	96.5	1.0	W. S. W.			4.6		
18	70.9	43.1	3	96.8	2.0	h			10.5		
19	74.9	56.8	3	90.6	2.0	W. S. W.			15		
20	75.3	51.4	53.8	73.6	2.0	W. S. W.	0.1		2.3		
21	75.7	54.2	54.2	50.0	1.2	W	15		4.2		
22	67.0	51.9	6	62.4	4.0	W. S. W.	79		4.3		
23	63.0	50.2	54.9	54.5	0.7	W	0.6		1.9		
24	55.3	43.3	36.3	61.8	2.2	N. N. E.			0.1		
25	54.1	39.9	31.1	68.2	2.2	N. N. W.	0.1		5.3		
26	58.3	35.7	55.8	69.3	0.6	N. N. E.					
27	59.7	44.4	59.0	69.8	0.9	N. W.	47				
28	57.9	47.2	2	70.1	1.6	W	24		5.2		
29	66.9	48.2	4	74.0	2.0	W. S. W.	0.1		4.4		
30	69.2	46.1	56.7	82.7	0.4	W. S. W.	0.3		10.8		
31	72.9	48.6	57.1	72.4	0.3	W			2.8		
M. n	62.9	44.9	53.1	59.68	-	-	4.06		26.9		

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

At Noon	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc	
		Lat	Long
Day			
5	23 S. W.	2 7.5	234.4
15	21.0	2.6	108.2
25	18.0 W.	2.4	260.9

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

		At Greenwich Midnight									
		Right Ascension		Declination		Horizontal Parallax		Semi-diameter		Age	
Day of M.	Time	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m
1	8 45	12	17	13	19	55	3	25	0	7	5
2	10 1	12	10	13	11	55	41	25	10	8	5
3	11 17	12	57	13	5	56	28	25	23	9	5
4	12 35	13	42	14	30	57	25	38	10	10	5
5	13 54	14	29	15	27	58	19	53	11	11	5
6	15 17	15	14	16	19	59	16	46	12	12	5
7	16 42	16	3	17	11	60	7	36	23	13	5
8	18 12	17	57	18	4	60	46	16	33	14	5
9	19 47	18	55	19	40	61	9	16	40	15	5
10	21 23	19	42	20	32	61	14	16	41	16	5
11	23 48	20	27	21	24	61	0	16	37	17	5
12	23 51	21	11	22	16	60	29	16	29	18	5
13	...	...	...	...	...	59	47	16	17	19	5
14	0 35	4	14	23	8	58	26	14	20	20	5
15	1 4	5	11	24	32	58	6	15	30	21	5
16	1 23	6	10	25	55	57	17	15	36	22	5
17	1 39	6	49	26	13	56	31	15	44	23	5
18	1 51	7	33	27	35	55	51	15	53	24	5
19	2 1	8	15	28	45	55	17	15	4	25	5
20	2 24	8	56	29	57	54	30	14	56	26	5
21	2 48	9	38	30	3	54	28	14	50	27	5
22	3 18	10	22	31	24	54	15	14	46	28	5
23	3 56	11	8	32	37	54	14	14	39	29	5
24	3 20	11	56	33	47	53	36	14	48	30	5
25	3 51	12	46	34	58	53	57	14	42	31	5
26	4 24	13	37	35	39	54	3	14	44	32	5
27	5 30	14	28	36	17	54	15	14	47	33	5
28	6 36	15	23	37	45	54	35	14	58	34	5
29	7 48	16	6	38	11	55	3	15	0	35	5
30	9 3	16	54	39	11	55	38	15	10	36	5
31	10 19	17	36	40	59	56	21	15	21	37	5

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at noon, gm. (See p. 116)

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2h. 4m. Civil twilight ends at 2h. 12m. Night begins 2h. 53m. The length of the Day is 14h. 45m.

May 4. 27h. Mars in conjunction with Δ . δ 5° N.

May 5. 12h. Jupiter in conjunction with Δ . δ 2° N.

May 10. Jupiter at a stationary point.

May 15. 22h. Saturn in conjunction with Δ . δ 0° 8' N.

May 16. 20h. Mars and Neptune in conjunction. δ 0° 8' N.

May 21. 12h. Uranus in conjunction with Δ . δ 5° S.

May 24. 0h. Mercury in conjunction with Δ . δ 5° S.

May 25. 7h. Venus in conjunction with Δ . δ 5° S.

May 28. Mercury in superior conjunction.

A meteor shower, believed to have relation to Halley's comet, diverging from a point in Aquarius, sometimes appears in the mornings from May 2-6.

In this month the Mornings increase 43m.; the Afternoons 44m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY				♀ VENUS				♂ MARS				♂ JUPITER				♂ SATURN			
D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h
1	3 46	3 42	8	4 57	15	9	8	10 26	45	12	21	11 1	3	49	3	21 14	8	47	0
6	3 31	6 45	4	3 8	20	17	5	10 26	52	11	46	11 0	39	7 50	7	21 54	16	44	4
11	3 22	10 9	1	3 33	18	50	5	10 31	44	11	7	11 0	33	7 50	3	22 30	26	42	5
16	3 37	17	45	3 58	20	23	8	10 37	16	10	24	11 0	43	7 48	1	22 56	16	41	3
21	3 16	11	17	4 24	15	48	0	10 43	25	9	38	11 10	7	44	1	23 16	13	40	8
26	3 59	17	20	4 50	25	45	7	10 50	6	8	48	11 54	7	38	5	23 26	10	41	1
31	4 45	26	23	5 16	55	33	2	10 57	17	7	55	12 53	7	31	2	23 17	16	42	2

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.							D.		♂ URANUS.		♂ NEPTUNE.	
D.	h	m	s	h	m	s	D.	h	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	32	9	10	37
5	8	72	8	5	1	8	0	9	15	53	3	4	9	15	34	9	9	37	9
15	8	70	7	5	1	8	0	9	15	51	2	7	4	15	34	9	9	37	9
25	8	69	6	5	2	7	0	9	15	49	2	5	4	15	34	9	9	37	9

May 15, Sun's semidiam in Transit, 12m. 6^{sec}. of Mean Time.

May 16. Uranus rises 3h. gm., sets 10h. 49m. Neptune rises 12h. 10m., sets 1h. 53m.

The Gyro-compass. - If a heavy wheel be mounted on an axle in bearings that are free to move without any constraint from mechanical connections, and this be made to rotate rapidly, its plane and therefore the axle about which it turns will retain fixed directions in space. In other words, the plane of the rotating wheel will remain parallel to itself. This, which may be quoted as the gyroscopic principle, is the basis of the action of an instrument brought into use for sea and air navigation comparatively recently. The gyro compass appears outwardly as a card marked with the points of the compass in a binnacle, but, unlike the magnetic compass which it so far resembles, the north of the card points to the geographical north and not to the magnetic. This results from a combination of the gyroscopic principle with the action of gravity. The card is attached to a wheel turned by an electric motor set in bearings that float in mercury or are other-

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

H.M.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL King Road (Avonmouth)		HULL (Humbermouth)		GRIMSBY		LILLY		DUBLIN BARR (Kingstown) Q.M.T.	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	5 28	5 34	3 25	3 31	10 28	10 45	9 19	10 5	3 22	4 16	6 30	7 2	2 48	3 28
2	6 18	6 26	4 15	4 20	11 17	11 37	10 4	11 6	4 22	5 12	7 20	8 3	3 43	4 27
3	7 20	7 30	5 25	5 34	12 04	12 24	11 5	12 5	5 10	6 42	8 26	9 9	5 3	5 59
4	8 30	8 42	6 45	6 54	1 04	1 24	12 55	1 04	6 28	8 12	9 33	10 13	6 27	7 8
5	9 47	10 1	7 4	7 46	2 26	2 46	1 40	1 45	7 40	9 20	10 41	11 16	7 32	8 5
6	10 58	11 5	8 5	8 41	3 44	4 24	2 42	2 50	9 3	10 7	11 38		8 26	8 54
7	11 43	12 59	9 59	9 29	4 46	5 20	3 34	3 43	9 53	10 50	11 30	12 30	9 14	9 38
8		1 30	10 45	10 14	5 39	6 8	4 20	4 31	10 40	11 35	12 30	1 10	9 59	10 23
9	0 46	1 14	11 10	10 58	6 28	6 55	5 2	5 20	11 29		1 30	1 50	10 43	11 6
10	1 31	2 0	12 18	12 42	7 25	7 39	5 45	6 6	12 03	12 13	2 11	2 38	11 26	12 49
11	2 17	2 42		0 4	8 24	8 24	6 29	6 55	1 05	1 09	2 58	3 21		0 11
12	3 7	3 29	0 28	0 54	8 45	9 9	7 12	7 45	1 37	1 54	3 41	4 16	0 35	0 57
13	3 58	4 16	1 14	1 44	9 32	9 55	7 57	8 37	2 25	2 50	4 25	5 11	1 22	1 49
14	4 49	5 5	2 5	2 40	10 22	10 44	8 45	9 33	3 13	3 44	5 29	6 10	2 13	2 48
15	5 47	5 58	3 0	3 43	11 16	11 47	9 35	10 37	4 3	4 40	6 32	7 14	3 13	3 53
16	6 47	6 58	4 1	4 51		0 18	10 35	11 50	4 54	5 57	7 35	8 22	4 21	5 6
17	8 0	8 9	5 10	6 6	0 46	1 28	11 45		5 59	7 10	8 44	9 36	5 32	6 15
18	9 19	9 27	6 25	7 16	1 4	2 45	1 10	1 5	7 14	8 21	9 58	10 41	6 39	7 28
19	10 31	10 41	7 34	8 15	2 21	3 54	2 16	2 15	8 28	9 22	10 57	11 37	7 38	8 13
20	11 27	11 38	8 30	9 1	3 23	4 48	3 11	3 11	9 35	10 4	11 52		8 30	9 1
21		0 11	9 19	9 45	5 13	5 33	3 55	3 57	10 23	10 44	0 24	0 39	9 17	9 44
22	0 22	0 49	9 59	10 23	5 56	6 12	4 32	4 40	11 2	11 25	1 9	1 14	10 0	10 24
23	1 0	1 24	10 38	10 58	6 34	6 47	5 7	5 20	11 39	11 57	1 46	1 57	10 40	11 1
24	1 35	1 59	11 14	11 32	7 9	7 20	5 40	5 59		0 12	2 21	2 37	11 18	11 57
25	2 13	2 30	12 50		7 42	7 53	6 15	6 39	0 29	0 52	2 55	3 13	11 56	
26	2 49	3 3	0 4	0 25	8 24	8 33	6 49	7 15	1 2	1 31	3 31	3 49	0 10	0 28
27	3 24	3 34	0 40	1 0	8 44	8 52	7 20	7 50	1 34	1 43	4 5	4 28	0 44	1 8
28	4 1	4 8	1 13	1 35	9 16	9 25	7 50	8 26	2 7	2 53	4 44	5 15	1 28	1 44
29	4 38	4 49	1 46	2 14	9 49	10 0	8 21	9 5	2 43	3 29	5 22	5 51	1 54	2 23
30	5 16	5 20	2 24	2 56	10 27	10 38	8 57	9 48	3 23	4 12	5 56	6 30	2 33	3 8
31	6 0	6 5	3 6	3 45	11 9	11 26	9 41	10 39	4 4	5 3	6 44	7 20	3 21	4 3

RISING, SETTING, AND GETTING
OF PLANETS (Noon = 12h)

H.M.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7	3 57	10 38	17 21	4 37	12 14	19 52
14	3 49	10 56	18 5	4 30	12 21	20 14
21	3 44	11 21	19 1	4 25	12 30	20 35
28	3 40	11 55	20 3	4 24	12 39	20 54
H.M.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
7	12 24	19 27	2 38	13 17	20 0	2 42
14	12 9	19 7	2 5	12 50	19 32	2 15
21	11 56	18 48	1 40	12 23	19 5	1 47
28	11 44	18 30	1 16	11 58	18 39	1 20

H.M.	SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	h m	h m	h m
7	1 42	6 16	10 51
14	1 15	5 50	10 25
21	0 48	5 23	9 58
28	0 20	4 55	9 30

wise supported so that they have the utmost freedom of motion. Let it be supposed that this wheel be set rotating with its plane vertical and in the north and south direction. It would retain this direction, but the Earth turning from west to east displaces the horizon plane beneath it and tends to set the axle of the wheel out of level. Gravity at the same time tends to restore it to level, and the conflict of these two forces sets up what is known as a precessional motion that rotates the axle in a horizontal plane.

This Precessional motion may be illustrated by simple experiment with a gyroscopic top. If the original plane of the wheel had been east and west instead of north and south, the rotation of the earth would not tend to put the axle out of level, and it is to this position that precession rotates the apparatus.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours.

♀ VENUS, having been in superior conjunction on April 21, is not far to the east of the Sun, and sets later than that body by less than an hour even at the end of the month.

♂ MARS and ♃ JUPITER, though both are becoming less bright, are still prominent in the evening sky. Mars is approaching Jupiter rather rapidly. Magnitude, Mars +0.2 to +0.7. Jupiter -1.6 to -1.6.

♄ SATURN rises an hour or two after midnight in the south-east below Aquila and Vega.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° 35' and 21h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises	Sets	of the Year.	of the Year.
1	Th		<i>Chesapeake captured by Shannon, 1813.</i>	3 51	20 5	158	213
2	F		<i>EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Sir E. Elgar born, 1857.</i>	3 50	20 6	158	213
3	S		<i>KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). Sir Flinders Petrie b. 1853.</i>	3 49	20 7	154	211
4	S		<i>White Sunday. Pentecost. s.s. Trevesa lost, 1923.</i>	3 49	20 8	155	210
5	M		<i>White Monday. Bank Holiday. Montgolfier balloon</i>	3 48	20 9	156	209
6	Tu		<i>White Tuesday. Dean Inge b. 1860. [ascent, 1783.</i>	3 47	20 10	157	208
7	W		<i>Earthquake in England, 1931.</i>	3 47	20 11	158	207
8	Th		<i>Mrs. Siddons died, 1831. Douglas Jerrold died, 1857.</i>	3 46	20 12	159	206
9	F		<i>Admiral Sturdee born, 1859; died, May 7, 1925.</i>	3 46	20 13	160	205
10	S		<i>Camoens died, 1580. Pierre Loti died, 1923.</i>	3 46	20 13	161	204
11	S		<i>Trinity Sun. St. Barnabas. F. H. Trench d. 1923.</i>	3 45	20 14	162	203
12	M		<i>Gen. J. E. B. Stuart died, 1864.</i>	3 45	20 15	163	202
13	Tu		<i>TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Dr. Arnold born, 1795.</i>	3 45	20 15	164	201
14	W		<i>Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.</i>	3 44	20 16	165	200
15	Th		<i>Corpus Christi. Maurice Hewlett died, 1923.</i>	3 44	20 16	166	199
16	F		<i>Duke of Marlborough died, 1722; born, June 24, 1650.</i>	3 44	20 17	167	198
17	S		<i>Addison died, 1719; born, May 1, 1672.</i>	3 44	20 17	168	197
18	S		<i>1st Sunday after Trinity. Waterloo, 1815.</i>	3 44	20 18	169	196
19	M		<i>Alabama sunk by Kearsage, 1864.</i>	3 44	20 18	170	195
20	Tu		<i>William IV. died, 1837. Bishop Colenso died, 1883.</i>	3 44	20 18	171	194
21	W		<i>Inigo Jones d., 1652. Scapa Flow, 1919. Longest Day.</i>	3 45	20 18	172	193
22	Th		<i>Coronation Day (1911).</i>	3 45	20 19	173	192
23	F		<i>PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894).</i>	3 45	20 19	174	191
24	S		<i>St. John, Baptist. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.</i>	3 45	20 19	175	190
25	S		<i>2nd Sun. after Trinity. Sir W. Fettes born, 1750.</i>	3 46	20 19	176	189
26	M		<i>Lord Kelvin born, 1824. George IV. died, 1830.</i>	3 46	20 19	177	188
27	Tu		<i>John Murray died, 1843; born, November 27, 1778.</i>	3 46	20 19	178	187
28	W		<i>Mazzini born, 1808; died, March 10, 1872.</i>	3 47	20 19	179	186
29	Th		<i>St. Peter and St. Paul. Seven Bishops acquitted, 1688.</i>	3 48	20 19	180	185
30	F		<i>Montezuma died, 1520. Gen. Oglethorpe died, 1785.</i>	3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- ▷ First Quarter 1d. 22h. 52^m 9^s.
- Full Moon 8 5 4⁷
- ◁ Last Quarter 24 23 25⁵
- New Moon 23 1 22³
- First Quarter 30 21 40⁵
- Perigee 2d. 3⁴h. 221,750 miles.
- Apogee 2d. 14³h. 252,600 "

Mean Longitude of Ase. Node, June 1, 335° 54'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JUNE, 1933.
on 5 days; total fall, 0.28 inch; below the
average by 2.74 inch.

See note on Summer Time, page 98.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 2. Oaks Day.

4. Eton celebration day.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

29 (to July 4). Buchan's "4th Cold Period."

— Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 22 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24.

Day	Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0 ^h Sidereal Time		MEMORANDA.
	Subst. from App. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H		M	S	
1	24	0.37	4 35 40	10 23	22 21' 11"	0.34	4 38 4	7 22 41	1.		
2	15	0.39	4 39 46	10 24	22 10 1	0.33	4 42 2	7 18 45	2.		
3	6	0.40	4 43 52	10 26	22 17 8	0.31	4 45 58	7 14 40	3.		
4	56	0.42	4 47 58	10 27	22 25 0	0.29	4 49 54	7 10 33	4. <i>21</i>		
5	46	0.43	4 52 5	10 29	22 31 9	0.28	4 53 51	7 6 57	5.		
6	35	0.44	4 56 12	10 30	22 38 4	0.26	4 57 47	7 3 2	6.		
7	25	0.45	5 0 19	10 31	22 44 5	0.25	5 1 44	6 59 6	7.		
8	14	0.47	4 4 27	10 32	22 50 1	0.23	5 5 40	6 55 10	8		
9	3	0.48	4 8 35	10 33	22 55 4	0.21	5 9 37	6 51 14	9.		
10	51	0.49	4 12 43	10 34	23 0 3	0.19	5 13 33	6 47 18	10.		
11	39	0.50	4 16 51	10 35	23 4 8	0.18	5 17 30	6 43 22	11. <i>21</i>		
12	07	0.51	5 21 0	10 36	23 8 8	0.16	5 21 27	6 39 26	12.		
13	04	0.52	5 25 9	10 37	23 12 5	0.14	5 25 23	6 35 30	13.		
14	Add	0.52	5 29 18	10 38	23 15 8	0.13	5 29 20	6 31 34	14.		
15	01	0.53	5 33 27	10 39	23 18 6	0.11	5 33 16	6 27 38	15.		
16	04	0.54	5 37 36	10 39	23 21 0	0.09	5 37 13	6 23 42	16.		
17	06	0.54	5 41 46	10 40	23 23 0	0.08	5 41 9	6 19 47	17.		
18	09	0.54	5 45 55	10 40	23 24 6	0.06	5 45 6	6 15 51	18.		
19	1	0.55	5 50 5	10 40	23 25 8	0.04	5 49 2	6 11 55	19.		
20	16	0.55	5 54 15	10 40	23 26 6	0.02	5 52 59	6 7 59	20.		
21	29	0.55	5 58 24	10 40	23 27 0	0.01	5 56 56	6 4 3	21.		
22	42	0.55	6 2 34	10 40	23 26 9	0.02	6 0 52	6 0 7	22.		
23	55	0.54	6 6 44	10 40	23 26 5	0.03	6 4 49	5 56 11	23.		
24	8	0.54	6 10 53	10 40	23 25 6	0.05	6 8 45	5 52 15	24.		
25	21	0.53	6 15 3	10 39	23 24 3	0.06	6 12 42	5 48 19	25.		
26	33	0.53	6 19 12	10 39	23 22 6	0.08	6 16 38	5 44 23	26.		
27	46	0.52	6 23 21	10 38	23 20 5	0.10	6 20 35	5 40 27	27.		
28	59	0.51	6 27 30	10 37	23 18 0	0.11	6 24 32	5 36 31	28.		
29	31	0.51	6 31 39	10 36	23 15 0	0.13	6 28 28	5 32 36	29.		
30	3	0.50	6 35 47	10 35	23 11 7	0.15	6 32 25	5 28 40	30.		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1932.

Day	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN FALL	REL. HUM.
	Max	Min.	Mo 1841-1906		Mean	Direction (Pressure in to foot)		
				inches		Directn	inch	hours
1	64.9	50.8	57.4	29.688	0.8	NNE	0.2	2.8
2	70.4	50.1	57.8	29.690	1.2	ENE	...	9.6
3	64.9	45.3	56.1	29.730	1.2	NE	...	2.0
4	55.3	45.9	3	29.793	1.3	NE	0.3	0.0
5	53.3	44.0	4	29.849	1.2	NNE	1.9	0.1
6	58.0	42.1	3	30.014	1.7	N	...	4.7
7	64.8	43.6	2	30.061	1.6	NW	...	7.6
8	64.3	50.6	1	30.082	1.1	W	...	0.1
9	71.6	45.8	0	30.053	0.7	SW	...	6.6
10	74.1	41.1	1	29.894	0.4	SE	...	12.8
11	77.2	50.6	2	29.725	1.1	SW	...	3.4
12	78.0	51.9	4	29.824	0.2	Caln	...	8.0
13	67.3	50.2	5	29.953	2.3	ENE	...	7.3
14	72.6	47.3	7	30.042	2.4	ENE	...	13.1
15	69.4	46.7	8	30.047	1.6	NE	...	7.6
16	77.9	52.1	58.9	30.041	1.9	NE	...	10.9
17	75.2	50.1	59.0	30.009	1.8	E	...	14.4
18	70.7	45.6	2	29.951	1.5	NNE	...	13.8
19	61.4	46.1	3	29.867	0.7	N	...	3.1
20	62.3	50.8	59.9	29.848	0.7	NNW	...	0.4
21	59.4	48.7	60.3	29.922	0.9	N	...	0.0
22	69.9	47.2	6	30.049	1.0	NNE	...	4.6
23	73.6	43.9	60.9	30.103	0.5	E	...	10.5
24	70.1	51.0	61.2	29.956	1.6	NW	...	1.2
25	75.2	56.1	4	29.833	2.3	NW	...	3.7
26	77.9	55.7	5	29.797	1.3	WSW	...	5.9
27	84.6	50.3	6	29.721	1.7	SSW	...	13.6
28	77.9	58.2	6	29.623	2.9	SW	0.1	9.4
29	80.0	54.7	8	29.795	1.9	SW	...	8.2
30	69.1	54.2	61.5	29.611	2.5	SW	0.3	0.0
Jul	69.7	49.0	59.4	29.884	—	—	0.28	18.4

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
Day.			
5	13.9 W	0.0	184.3
15	9.8	1.1 N	52.0
25	5.4 W	2.3 N	279.6

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.					Sets.					At Greenwich Midnight.					Age
	H.	M.	S.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	M.	S.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.		
1	11 36	18	30	0	0	11 30	18	30	0	0	11 30 12	29° 34'	57 12	15 35	8 14	W 0
2	11 53	19	51	0	0	11 47	19	51	0	0	11 57 46	29 34	57 12	15 35	9 14	41 0 33
3	12 15	19	51	0	0	12 15	19	51	0	0	12 47 7	28 43 4	59 3	16 5	10 14	40 1 23
4	12 40	20	41	27	13	12 39	20	41	27	13	12 53 53	24 58 2	59 57	16 30	11 14	42 0 3
5	12 57	21	36	2	17	12 56	21	36	2	17	13 14 37	20 21 8	60 42	16 32	12 14	42 0 1
6	12 48	22	36	2	17	12 56	22	36	2	17	13 39 42	16 42 4	61 23	16 41	13 14	42 0 2
7	12 18	23	41	3	3	12 56	23	41	3	3	14 06 36	12 19 6	62 26	16 44	14 14	43 0 1 1/2
8	12 34	24	41	3	3	12 56	24	41	3	3	14 35 34	7 54 3	63 19	16 45	15 14	43 0 1
9	12 57	25	41	3	3	12 56	25	41	3	3	15 06 34	3 16	64 53	16 35	16 14	44 0 3
10	1 3	26	58	7	13	1 3	26	58	7	13	1 30 6	33 9	66 11	16 24	17 14	45 0 1 1/2
11	1 23	27	3	54	8	1 3	27	3	54	8	1 58 10	28 18 5	69 18	16 10	18 14	46 0 34
12	1 34	28	4	44	9	1 3	28	4	44	9	2 28 58	23 45 4	72 25	15 54	19 14	47 0 14
13	1 47	29	5	34	10	1 3	29	5	34	10	2 57 48	19 47 0	75 35	15 39	20 14	48 0 4
14	...	...	...	...	...	1 3	30	5	24	11	3 33 50	15 48 8	78 33	15 24	21 14	49 0 14
15	...	...	...	...	...	1 3	31	5	14	12	4 02 45	11 59 11	81 47	15 12	22 14	50 0 4
16	0 9	6	13	24	0	1 3	32	5	4	13	4 33 10	8 47 3	84 9	15 1	23 14	51 0 34
17	0 38	7	37	15	1	1 3	33	5	4	14	5 08 46	5 53 3	87 34	14 53	24 14	52 0 3
18	0 45	8	20	16	14	1 3	34	5	4	15	5 38 40	2 17 8	90 18	14 48	25 14	53 0 3
19	1 1	9	5	17	27	1 3	35	5	4	16	6 07 37	33 51 2	94 4	14 44	26 14	54 0 3
20	1 23	9	53	18	38	1 3	36	5	4	17	6 35 23	29 53 1	97 57	14 42	27 14	55 0 3
21	1 38	10	49	19	41	1 3	37	5	4	18	7 02 10	25 44 5	101 57	14 42	28 14	56 0 1
22	1 54	11	33	20	36	1 3	38	5	4	19	7 28 56	21 59 7	105 54	14 43	29 14	57 0 1
23	2 8	12	23	21	27	1 3	39	5	4	20	7 55 42	18 36 9	109 54	14 46	30 14	58 0 3
24	2 35	13	15	21	49	1 3	40	5	4	21	8 22 28	14 20 7	113 54	14 50	31 14	59 0 3
25	2 58	14	4	22	12	1 3	41	5	4	22	8 49 14	10 37 3	117 54	14 56	32 14	60 0 3
26	3 23	15	30	22	9	1 3	42	5	4	23	9 16 0	7 11 7	121 53	15 1	33 14	61 0 3
27	3 48	16	15	23	43	1 3	43	5	4	24	9 42 46	3 27 5	125 53	15 4	34 14	62 0 3
28	4 13	17	18	24	55	1 3	44	5	4	25	10 9 32	5 17 31	129 53	15 25	35 14	63 0 3
29	4 38	18	1	25	6	1 3	45	5	4	26	10 36 18	2 48 57	133 53	15 34	36 14	64 0 3
30	5 3	19	17	25	6	1 3	46	5	4	27	11 3 4	6 58 08	137 53	15 47	37 14	65 0 3

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at each noon. (See p. 112)

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 22h. 3m. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on June 1 is 16h. 14m. Its length is nearly 16h. 34m. from the 19th to the 24th.

June 2, 28 h. Mars in conjunction with γ . δ 2° N.

June 1, 20h. Jupiter in conjunction with γ . η 3° N.

June 4, 21h. Mars and Jupiter in conjunction. δ 0° 3' S.

June 8, 16 h. Mercury and Venus in conjunction. γ 1° 10' N.

June 12, 5h. Saturn in conjunction with γ . η 0° 5' N.

June 21, 22h. Sun enters the sign Cancer. Solstice.

June 24, 14h. Venus in conjunction with γ . η 2° S.

June 25, 6h. Mercury in conjunction with γ . δ 2° S.

June 26, 22h. Eclipse of Jupiter's Satellite IV. See p. 128.

June 29, 8 h. Jupiter in conjunction with γ . η 3° N.

June 30, 2 h. Mars in conjunction with γ . δ 3° N.

In this month the Mornings increase about 7m. up to the 19th, and then decrease 4m. The Afternoons increase about 14m. up to the 24th, and then decrease slightly.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♂ JUPITER.			♂ SATURN.		
D.	R.A.	Dec. N.	D.	R.A.	Dec. N.	D.	R.A.	Dec. N.	D.	R.A.	Dec. N.	D.	R.A.	Dec. N.
5	5 38	7 44	55 10	5 43	40 24	3 6	11 4	55 7	0 4	11 4	8	21 16	5 16	43 9
10	6 16	28 25	28 3	6 10	31 24	16 4	11 18	55 6	2 2	11 18	5	21 15	43 16	46 4
15	6 56	46 24	50 1	6 37	24 24	11 2	11 21	17 5	1 7	11 20	6	21 15	43 16	49 5
20	7 31	54 23	33 2	7 4	9 33	48 2	11 29	58 3	58 9	11 9	16	21 14	43 16	53 3
25	8 1	35 21	46 2	7 30	39 33	7 9	11 38	58 5	54 2	11 25	6	21 13	43 16	57 7
30	8 25	39 29	43 1	7 56	49 22	10 4	11 48	58 1	47 4	11 23	45	21 12	43 16	57 7

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
5	58 68	6 9	5 2	7 2	1 7	0 9	15	47	2 6	5 0	3 8	17 8	7 9
15	8 67	7 8	5 3	6 7	1 6	0 9	15	48	3 0	5 1	3 5	16 7	8 0
25	8 66	9 2	5 4	6 3	1 6	1 0	15	49	3 5	5 2	3 4	16 3	8 1

June 15, Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 17m. 8.6s. of Mean Time.

♂ URANUS.				♂ NEPTUNE.			
D.	R.A.	Dec. N.		D.	R.A.	Dec. N.	
10	1 38 4	9 37		10	38 5	9 32	
20	1 39 8	9 45		10	38 7	9 28	

June 15. Uranus rises 2h. 14m., sets 14h. 55m. Neptune rises 10h. 13m., sets 23h. 56m.

Polar Lights.—A description of the Aurora Borealis, which is the subject of much study at the present time, and some facts concerning it, will be found on page 122. The phenomenon is rarely seen in low and middle latitudes, but the frequency increases in proceeding to the Poles, and, moreover, if the numbers seen in a given time at different places be tabulated and curves of equal frequency formed, it is found that these centre on the magnetic pole rather than on the geographical. The association of Aurora with earth magnetism has been long recognised. The near agreement between the direction of the auroral rays and the local direction of a freely poised magnetised needle and by the parallelism in time of occurrence and intensity of aurorae with magnetic disturbances and storms supply further evidence on the point. A recent observational discovery of importance is that the specially high aurorae seen in the west after sunset, or in the east before sunrise, are in the part of the atmosphere beyond the Earth's shadow still traversed by the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—.

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUNELM BAR (Kingstown) G.M.T.	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	6 58	7 0	3 57	4 44	0 25	1 11	11 40	12 39	4 49	6 0	7 38	8 18	4 40	5 7
2	7 55	7 57	4 59	5 50	1 37	2 25	0 47	0 55	5 47	7 4	8 37	9 21	5 30	6 18
3	8 57	9 3	6 6	6 55	2 37	3 25	1 57	2 05	7 1	8 11	9 47	10 39	6 41	7 29
4	10 1	10 15	7 15	7 58	3 59	4 36	3 54	4 5	8 2	9 10	10 48	11 23	7 45	8 27
5	11 3	11 21	8 17	8 54	5 2	5 35	5 25	6 30	9 4	10 1	11 39	12 19	8 40	9 10
6	12 59	1 14	9 14	9 45	6 0	6 30	6 11	6 48	10 4	10 55	0 6	0 34	9 33	9 59
7	0 30	0 53	10 9	10 38	7 0	7 23	7 0	7 40	11 3	11 45	0 58	1 29	10 53	11 26
8	1 16	1 45	11 4	11 27	8 0	8 13	8 0	8 13	0 38	0 54	1 44	2 15	11 23	11 56
9	2 12	2 33	12 5	0 17	9 0	9 4	9 0	9 4	1 57	2 11	3 28	3 9	0 24	0 51
10	3 5	3 21	0 17	0 49	10 30	10 53	10 30	10 53	3 14	3 47	4 28	5 3	1 13	1 48
11	3 56	4 18	1 7	1 40	11 10	11 34	11 10	11 34	4 28	5 11	5 53	6 5	2 5	2 37
12	4 50	5 0	2 57	3 34	12 10	12 34	12 10	12 34	5 40	6 23	7 5	8 4	3 59	4 34
13	5 44	5 50	4 48	5 25	0 26	0 56	0 26	0 56	6 52	7 35	8 48	9 43	5 5	5 36
14	6 41	6 43	5 40	6 17	1 23	1 54	1 23	1 54	7 37	8 20	9 53	10 34	6 57	7 28
15	7 39	7 38	6 39	7 16	2 24	2 55	2 24	2 55	8 47	9 30	10 56	11 37	7 53	8 25
16	8 39	8 38	7 40	8 17	3 26	3 55	3 26	3 55	9 51	10 9	11 34	12 15	8 45	9 18
17	9 41	9 47	8 45	9 22	4 26	4 47	4 26	4 47	10 40	10 52	0 31	0 45	9 33	0 56
18	10 40	10 49	9 45	10 22	5 25	5 36	5 25	5 36	11 36	11 30	1 17	1 31	10 17	10 30
19	11 38	11 44	10 40	11 17	6 24	6 27	6 24	6 27	0 0	0 0	2 14	2 16	10 58	11 11
20	0 33	1 0	11 35	12 12	7 23	7 34	7 23	7 34	0 6	0 39	3 37	3 0	11 38	11 51
21	1 16	1 40	12 55	1 32	8 22	8 33	8 22	8 33	0 43	1 20	4 15	3 38	0 0	0 17
22	2 10	2 34	1 59	2 36	9 21	9 30	9 21	9 30	1 17	1 58	5 47	4 28	0 30	0 53
23	3 16	3 40	3 59	4 36	10 20	10 30	10 20	10 30	2 14	2 55	6 52	5 33	1 38	2 5
24	4 23	4 47	5 0	5 37	11 19	11 29	11 19	11 29	3 18	4 0	7 58	6 44	2 48	3 21
25	5 30	5 54	6 9	6 46	12 18	12 28	12 18	12 28	4 20	5 9	9 0	7 31	3 41	4 14
26	6 36	6 55	7 15	7 52	1 17	1 27	1 17	1 27	5 22	6 11	10 1	10 42	4 48	5 21
27	7 41	8 0	8 24	9 0	2 16	2 26	2 16	2 26	6 24	7 13	11 1	11 32	5 55	6 28
28	8 46	9 5	9 29	10 6	3 15	3 25	3 15	3 25	7 26	8 15	12 2	12 23	6 58	7 31
29	9 51	10 10	10 34	11 3	4 14	4 24	4 14	4 24	8 30	9 19	1 3	1 24	8 0	8 33
30	10 56	11 15	11 39	12 8	5 13	5 23	5 13	5 23	9 34	10 23	2 4	2 25	9 5	9 38

RISING, GOING AND SETTING
OF PLANETS (Noon = 12h)

Day	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	4 6	12 33	21 2	4 27	12 49	21 10
11	4 35	13 8	21 42	4 35	12 59	21 28
21	5 10	13 34	21 56	4 47	13 8	21 39
31	5 43	13 49	22 53	5 3	13 18	21 33

Day	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	11 23	18 13	0 52	11 33	18 13	0 53
11	11 24	17 56	0 29	11 39	17 48	0 27
21	11 15	17 41	0 6	10 45	17 23	0 0
31	11 8	17 26	23 43	10 28	16 58	23 34

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY is at greatest eastern elongation on July 2 and is an evening star. At 6 o'clock on June 25 it will be in the W N W at an altitude of 40° degrees, Venus being more to the north and lower. It is doubtful however whether these planets will be seen in the strong twilight.

♀ VENUS will set rather more than an hour after the Sun throughout the month, nearly in the north-west.

♂ ♃ MARS and JUPITER will be in conjunction on June 4. At 6 o'clock in the evening of that day Mars (mag + 0.8) will be almost directly below Jupiter (mag - 1.6) separated from it by a distance less than a diameter of the Moon. The Moon at first quarter will be in the neighbourhood of these two planets in the evening of the 1st and again on the 25th.

♂ ♄ SATURN now rises before midnight. Magnitude +0.8 to +0.6.

Day	SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets
1	11 49	4 21	5 58
11	11 31	3 56	5 30
21	11 23	3 31	5 0
31	11 15	3 6	4 32

sun's rays. On the theoretical side Birkeland and Stormer have developed the hypothesis that the aurora is due to electrically charged particles discharged from the Sun and deflected by the Earth's magnetic field towards the polar regions from which is deduced the existence of the auroral zones round the north and south poles and many other of the observed features. But according to Schuster the effect of the electrostatic forces should be taken into account as well as the electro-magnetic in guiding of the particles. This may be difficult but it is possible that present ideas will find a place in some further discussion (Prof. A. Chapman, Brit. Soc. Guild lecture).

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° 0' 23d. 24.



THE SUN

DAY

M. Light and Dark W.

I	S	DOMINION DAY, Canada (1867). The Somme, 1916.	Rises		Sets		of the Year.	to end of Year.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	S		3 49	20 28	182	183		
2	S	3rd Sun. after Trinity. Tempel comet discov'd, 1873.	3 49	20 18	183	182		
3	M	Anton Tohehov died, 1904; born, January 17, 1860.	3 50	20 17	184	181		
4	Tu	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 51	20 17	185	180		
5	W	Sir A. H. Layard (Nineveh) d. 1894; b. March 5, 1817.	3 52	20 17	186	179		
6	Th	Their Majesties' Wedding, 1893. G. de Maupassant	3 52	20 16	187	178		
7	F	Sheridan died, 1816; born, Oct 30, 1751. [died, 1893.	3 53	20 15	188	177		
8	S	Shelley died, 1822; born, August 4, 1792.	3 54	20 15	189	176		
9	S	4th Sunday after Trinity. Hallam born, 1777.	3 55	20 14	190	175		
10	M	Capt. Marryatt born, 1792. H. Nottleship died, 1893.	3 56	20 13	191	174		
11	Tu	Oudenarde, 1708. W. E. Honley died, 1903.	3 57	20 13	192	173		
12	W	Thames Embankment opened, 1870.	3 58	20 12	193	172		
13	Th	Berlin Treaty, 1878.	3 59	20 11	194	171		
14	F	Fall of the Bastille, 1789.	4 0	20 10	195	170		
15	S	St. Swithun's Day. Cardinal Manning born, 1808.	4 0	20 9	196	169		
16	S	5th Sunday after Trinity.	4 3	20 8	197	168		
17	M	Lausanne Conf. ended, 1923. J. McN. Whistler d. 1903	4 4	20 7	198	167		
18	Tu	Jane Austen died, 1817; born, December 16, 1775.	4 5	20 6	199	166		
19	W	Bishop Wilberforce died, 1873.	4 6	20 5	200	165		
20	Th	Army purchase abolished, 1871.	4 8	20 4	201	164		
21	F	J. Rae, Arctic explorer, died, 1893.	4 9	20 3	202	163		
22	S	Salamanca, 1812. Landseer died, 1879.	4 10	20 2	203	162		
23	S	6th Sunday after Trinity.	4 12	20 0	204	161		
24	M	Gibraltar captured, 1704.	4 13	19 59	205	160		
25	Tu	St. James. Coleridge died, 1834; born, Oct. 21, 1772.	4 14	19 57	206	159		
26	W	Irish Church disestablished, 1869.	4 16	19 56	207	158		
27	Th	Gray (Elegy) born, 1716; died, July 30, 1771	4 17	19 54	208	157		
28	F	Robespierre guillotined, 1794. Talavera, 1809.	4 19	19 53	209	156		
29	S	William Wilberforce died, 1833; born, Aug. 24, 1759.	4 20	19 52	210	155		
30	S	7th Sunday after Trinity. Sir C. Hawtrey d. 1923	4 22	19 50	211	154		
31	M	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END.	4 23	19 48	212	153		

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	..... 7d 11h. 50m.
☾ Last Quarter	..... 14 12 23 6
● New Moon	..... 22 16 3 1
☾ First Quarter	..... 30 4 43 6

Perigee 6d 12 4h 222,800 miles

Apogee 18d. 23 5h 252,200 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, July 1, 331 19'

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN JULY, 1932,
on 14 days, total fall 3.37 inches; above the
average by 1.13 inch.

See note on page 98.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1 Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or immediately following June 24 last.

5 Dividends due

9 Fire Insurances to be paid

12 to 15. Buchanan's "1st Warm Period."

31 Gun and Game Licences expire.

Duration of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon		Mean Time at 0h. Universal Time.		MEMORANDA.	
Day.	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	1.	2.	
1	28	0.48	6 39 56	10.34	23 30' N	0.16	6 36 21	5 24 44					
2	34	0.47	6 44 4	10.33	23 33'	0.18	6 40 18	5 20 40					
3	37	0.46	6 48 18	10.32	23 39'	0.20	6 44 14	5 16 38					
4	4 8	0.45	6 52 19	10.31	23 54'	0.21	6 48 11	5 12 36					
5	4 19	0.43	6 56 26	10.29	23 49'	0.23	6 52 7	5 9 0					
6	4 29	0.42	7 0 33	10.28	23 43'	0.25	6 56 4	5 5 4					
7	4 20	0.40	7 4 39	10.26	23 37'	0.26	7 0 1	5 1 8					
8	4 45	0.39	7 8 45	10.24	23 30'	0.28	7 3 57	4 57 18					
9	4 27	0.37	7 12 51	10.23	23 23'	0.30	7 7 54	4 53 16					
10	5 6	0.36	7 16 56	10.21	23 16'	0.31	7 11 50	4 49 21					
11	5 14	0.34	7 21 1	10.19	23 8'	0.33	7 15 47	4 45 25					
12	5 22	0.32	7 25 6	10.18	23 0'	0.34	7 19 43	4 41 29					
13	5 30	0.30	7 29 10	10.16	22 52'	0.36	7 23 40	4 37 33					
14	5 37	0.28	7 33 13	10.14	22 43'	0.38	7 27 36	4 33 37					
15	5 43	0.26	7 37 16	10.12	22 34'	0.39	7 31 33	4 29 41					
16	5 49	0.24	7 41 19	10.10	22 24'	0.41	7 35 30	4 25 45					
17	5 55	0.22	7 45 21	10.08	22 14'	0.42	7 39 26	4 21 49					
18	6 0	0.20	7 49 23	10.06	22 4'	0.44	7 43 23	4 17 53					
19	6 5	0.18	7 53 24	10.03	21 53'	0.45	7 47 19	4 13 57					
20	6 9	0.16	7 57 24	10.01	21 42'	0.47	7 51 16	4 10 1					
21	6 12	0.13	8 1 24	9.99	21 31'	0.48	7 55 12	4 6 5					
22	6 15	0.11	8 5 24	9.97	21 19'	0.49	7 59 9	4 2 10					
23	6 17	0.09	8 9 23	9.94	21 7'	0.51	8 3 5	3 58 14					
24	6 19	0.06	8 13 21	9.92	19 55'	0.52	8 7 2	3 54 18					
25	6 20	0.04	8 17 19	9.89	19 42'	0.54	8 10 59	3 50 22					
26	6 21	0.01	8 21 16	9.87	19 29'	0.55	8 14 55	3 46 26					
27	6 21	0.00	8 25 12	9.84	19 16'	0.56	8 18 52	3 42 30					
28	6 20	0.00	8 29 8	9.82	19 2'	0.58	8 22 48	3 38 34					
29	6 19	0.07	8 33 4	9.79	18 48'	0.59	8 26 45	3 34 38					
30	6 17	0.09	8 36 58	9.76	18 34'	0.60	8 30 41	3 30 42					
31	6 14	0.12	8 40 52	9.74	18 19' N	0.61	8 34 38	3 26 46					

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1932.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND		RAIN FALL	SUN SHINE
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1941 1946		(Pressure lbs. to foot)	Direction		
1	76.2	56.0	61.5	29.372	6.2	SW	.43	7.1
2	73.2	52.4	6	73.1	2.0	WSW	...	4.4
3	72.2	47.4	62.8	71.4	2.0	SSW	...	6.8
4	80.9	52.5	62.1	70.8	3.4	SSW	...	12.9
5	68.4	56.0	3	68.9	0.2	W	.17	0.0
6	75.8	54.0	4	73.1	1.6	WSW	...	8.5
7	74.8	51.7	4	67.0	1.2	SW	.14	6.2
8	81.8	53.0	4	29.993	1.0	WSW	...	10.2
9	84.3	56.1	4	30.048	0.6	WSW	...	8.4
10	88.2	59.3	3	29.921	0.5	SSE	...	11.7
11	81.5	57.9	7	71.0	1.5	E	.56	5.6
12	77.9	61.3	62.9	73.9	0.3	WNW	...	0.8
13	76.8	56.6	63.1	74.9	1.3	S	...	1.0
14	78.8	52.9	3	62.5	0.6	SW	...	8.6
15	62.4	56.8	4	55.8	0.4	N	...	...
16	76.7	53.0	4	45.5	1.0	N	...	3.4
17	65.8	50.4	4	70.9	4.2	N	.03	0.4
18	59.3	48.6	3	90.5	3.7	N	...	0.1
19	74.2	46.3	2	92.9	1.0	NW	...	8.3
20	77.5	52.0	2	82.9	2.4	WSW	...	2.7
21	71.5	54.3	2	77.4	1.0	NNW	...	4.9
22	71.9	52.7	1	63.3	1.3	WSW	.34	0.2
23	67.5	49.6	63.0	73.0	1.0	NNW	...	2.5
24	66.1	50.0	62.9	67.5	2.6	SSW	...	...
25	63.7	53.4	7	44.2	1.8	SSW	1.01	...
26	69.8	51.8	5	45.4	3.1	SW	...	6.2
27	70.8	54.1	4	52.1	5.4	SW	.14	5.5
28	66.8	52.2	3	64.5	2.8	WSW	.06	0.1
29	73.8	50.2	3	76.9	3.4	WSW	.01	0.6
30	75.7	55.1	3	72.1	1.8	SW	...	5.4
31	72.8	54.9	62.2	29.642	3.2	SW	.03	2.6
Mn	72.5	53.7	62.7	29.715	...	...	3.37	135.3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
Day			
5	0.8 W	3.4 N	147.2
15	2.7 E	4.4	14.8
25	8.0 E	5.3 N	246.8

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL. King Road (Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GRAYS ROCK		LUTON		DUMFRIES BAR. (Kingston) & M T	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	7 10	7 12	4 19	5 5	...	...	11 5	11 59	5 18	6 8	7 31	8 23	4 38	5 22
2	8 4	8 13	5 21	6 10	0 53	1 34	...	0 11	6 13	7 6	8 51	9 20	5 50	6 35
3	9 11	9 20	6 32	7 19	2 1	2 47	1 9	1 30	7 20	8 8	9 59	10 23	7 6	7 43
4	10 23	10 52	7 45	8 25	3 20	4 1	2 16	2 45	8 20	9 22	10 57	11 31	8 13	8 45
5	11 34	...	8 55	9 26	4 34	5 13	3 20	3 51	9 46	10 27	...	0 4	9 15	9 22
6	0 5	0 38	9 59	10 24	5 44	6 15	4 17	4 51	10 54	11 31	0 35	1 13	10 10	10 26
7	1 10	1 35	10 56	11 17	6 45	7 14	5 10	5 49	...	0 0	1 35	2 11	11 11	11 25
8	2 8	2 28	11 49	...	7 41	8 7	6 0	6 42	0 28	0 56	2 29	3 7	11 53	...
9	3 1	3 15	0 7	0 41	8 33	8 55	6 49	7 34	1 16	1 45	3 22	3 53	0 14	0 42
10	3 51	4 2	0 54	1 29	9 22	9 41	7 35	8 22	2 5	2 36	4 0	4 46	1 1	1 28
11	4 39	4 45	1 23	2 14	10 28	10 28	8 20	9 9	2 47	3 25	4 53	5 33	1 48	2 6
12	5 26	5 22	2 25	2 59	10 51	11 10	9 3	9 53	3 31	4 9	5 38	6 18	2 35	3 4
13	6 14	6 12	3 10	3 45	11 32	11 50	9 46	10 39	4 16	4 48	6 25	7 2	3 33	3 53
14	6 57	6 56	3 56	4 34	...	0 11	10 34	11 27	5 0	5 22	7 16	7 51	4 13	4 47
15	7 44	7 41	4 49	5 28	0 33	0 56	11 26	...	5 35	6 0	8 10	8 43	5 8	5 48
16	8 34	8 36	5 50	6 31	1 20	1 49	0 23	0 30	6 21	7 2	9 5	9 41	6 10	6 46
17	9 34	9 51	6 59	7 37	2 20	2 49	1 25	1 41	7 37	8 13	10 16	10 53	7 13	7 45
18	10 42	11 5	8 5	8 38	3 27	3 57	2 26	2 50	8 9	9 33	11 19	11 59	8 12	8 41
19	11 43	...	9 5	9 30	4 34	5 0	3 20	3 49	10 27	10 26	...	0 20	9 7	9 31
20	0 6	0 36	9 55	10 16	5 34	5 55	4 9	4 39	11 12	11 9	0 52	1 16	9 55	10 17
21	1 0	1 21	10 39	11 0	6 25	6 42	4 52	5 24	11 50	11 46	1 37	2 0	10 40	10 57
22	1 43	2 0	11 20	11 34	7 8	7 22	5 31	6 5	...	0 29	2 20	2 43	11 20	11 35
23	2 22	2 36	11 57	...	7 45	7 57	6 9	6 43	0 24	1 6	2 56	3 18	11 57	...
24	3 0	3 9	0 30	0 30	8 21	8 31	6 42	7 18	1 0	1 41	3 28	3 52	0 11	0 33
25	3 34	3 41	0 40	1 4	8 55	9 4	7 15	7 50	1 34	2 17	4 0	4 27	0 43	1 7
26	4 10	4 15	1 12	1 36	9 30	9 40	7 46	8 24	2 7	2 55	4 39	5 5	1 17	1 19
27	4 45	4 47	1 44	2 10	10 3	10 14	8 21	8 58	2 47	3 30	5 10	5 37	1 50	2 13
28	5 20	5 17	2 18	2 49	10 36	10 48	8 59	9 36	3 24	4 5	5 47	6 17	2 25	2 52
29	5 54	5 51	2 58	3 34	11 12	11 24	9 41	10 21	4 5	4 42	6 31	6 58	3 7	3 38
30	6 33	6 34	3 47	4 25	11 54	...	10 34	11 17	4 45	5 20	7 21	7 48	3 57	4 38
31	7 23	7 36	4 45	5 31	0 15	0 52	11 40	...	5 26	6 13	8 21	8 50	5 8	5 59

RIISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING
OF PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	6 7	13 53	21 38	5 22	13 27	21 32
2	6 18	13 45	21 13	5 42	13 35	21 27
3	6 9	13 24	20 39	6 3	13 42	21 19
16	5 38	12 47	19 57	6 26	13 48	21 8
30	4 47	12 1	19 15	6 48	13 53	20 56
D	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	11 1	17 12	23 21	10 0	16 34	23 8
9	10 56	16 57	22 59	9 38	16 10	22 42
16	10 50	16 44	22 37	9 17	15 46	22 16
23	10 45	16 31	22 16	8 56	15 23	21 50
30	10 41	16 18	21 54	8 35	15 0	21 25

SATURN ♄

D	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	21 57	2 38	7 2
9	21 29	2 1	6 36
16	21 0	1 31	5 50
23	20 32	0 59	5 13
30	20 3	0 32	4 37

air, and that to understand our own weather the origin of these masses in polar and equatorial regions must be traced out. To effect this sporadic observations are not sufficient, but simultaneous and continuous observations must be made in all parts of the polar regions. At about eight miles above the surface of the earth in the latitude of England, the temperature no longer decreases with height but becomes nearly constant for about another 30 miles, the region of uniform temperature being called the stratosphere. It is known that the thickness of the stratosphere decreases as it recedes from the Equator north and south. It is possible that this may be shown to be the case as far as the Pole.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN		DATA	
M.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° W. 2nd. 1st.		Rise	Set	3rd Time	5th Time
1	Tu	Queen Anne died, 1714. Parcel Post instituted, 1883.		4 25	19 47	213	150
2	W	Gainsborough d. 1788. President Harding d. 1923.		4 26	19 45	214	151
3	Th	Rt. Hon. S. Baldwin born, 1867.		4 28	19 43	215	150
4	F	Duchess of York b. 1900. Britain declared War, 1914.		4 29	19 42	216	149
5	S	Gen. Sheridan died, 1888. Phil May died, 1903.		4 31	19 40	217	148
6	S	8th Sunday after Trinity. Tennyson born, 1809.		4 32	19 38	218	147
7	M	Bank Holiday. First reformed Parliament met, 1832.		4 34	19 37	219	146
8	Tu	Canning died, 1827; born, April 11, 1770.		4 35	19 35	220	145
9	W	Izaak Walton born, 1593. Dryden born, 1631.		4 37	19 33	221	144
10	Th	Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.		4 38	19 31	222	143
11	F	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.		4 40	19 29	223	142
12	S	George Stephenson died, 1848; born, June 9, 1781.		4 41	19 27	224	141
13	S	9th Sunday after Trinity.		4 43	19 25	225	140
14	M	Relief of Peking, 1900. Lord Northcliffe died, 1922.		4 45	19 24	226	139
15	Tu	Behring Sea Arbitration announced, 1893.		4 46	19 22	227	138
16	W	"Massacre of Peterloo," Manchester, 1819.		4 48	19 20	228	137
17	Th	Registration of Births Act passed, 1836.		4 49	19 18	229	136
18	F	Gravelotte, 1870.		4 51	19 16	230	135
19	S	Balzac died, 1850; born, May 20, 1799.		4 53	19 14	231	134
20	S	10th Sunday after Trinity.		4 54	19 12	232	133
21	M	Vimiera, 1808. Sir Aston Webb died, 1930.		4 56	19 9	233	132
22	Tu	Bosworth, 1485. Lord Salisbury died, 1903.		4 57	19 7	234	131
23	W	Mons, 1914. National Government formed, 1931.		4 59	19 5	235	130
24	Th	St. Bartholomew. Kate Douglas Wiggin died, 1923.		5 1	19 3	236	129
25	F	Chatterton died, 1770. Bret Harte born, 1839.		5 2	19 1	237	128
26	S	Carl Wilhelm (Die Wacht am Rhein) died, 1873.		5 4	18 59	238	127
27	S	11th Sunday after Trinity. Letty Lind died, 1823.		5 5	18 57	239	126
28	M	Slavery abolished by Act of Parliament, 1833		5 7	18 55	240	125
29	Tu	Burne-Jones born, 1833; died, June 17, 1898.		5 8	18 52	241	124
30	W	Warren Hastings died, 1818. Sir John Ross (Arctic)		5 10	18 50	242	123
31	Th	Official end of the War, 1921. [died, 1856.]		5 12	18 48	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

O Full Moon 2d. 1st. 31st.

C Last Quarter 13 3 49'3

N New Moon 21 5 47'9

Q First Quarter 28 10 23'3

Perigee 3d. 26th. 225,350 miles.

Apogee 15d. 24th. 251,550 "

Perigee 31d. 5th. 225,300 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, August 1, 229° 41'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN AUGUST, 1933,
on 9 days; total fall 2.13 inches; above the
average by 0.04 inch.

See note on Summer Time on p. 98.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Term Day.

5. Oyster season opens.

6 to 11. Buchan's "5th Cold Period."

7. Bank and General Holiday; Grotto Day.

12. Grouse shooting begins.

12 to 13. Buchan's "and Warm Period."

1933.]

AUGUST EIGHTH MONTH.

[111]

THE SUN (Mean Noon).									
Equation of Time.		Apparant Right Ascension		Hourly Var of R. A.		Apparant Declination		Hourly Var of Dec	
Add to App Time	Hourly Var	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S
1	6 11	0 15	8 44 46	9 71	18 47 11	0 63	8 38 34	3 22 50	1.
2	6 7	0 17	8 48 38	9 69	17 49 5	0 64	8 42 31	3 18 55	2.
3	6 3	0 20	8 52 31	9 66	17 34 0	0 65	8 46 28	3 14 59	3.
4	5 58	0 22	8 56 28	9 63	17 18 3	0 66	8 50 24	3 11 3	4.
5	5 54	0 25	9 0 13	9 61	17 2 2	0 67	8 54 21	3 7 7	5.
6	5 46	0 27	9 4 3	9 58	16 45 9	0 69	8 58 17	3 3 11	6.
7	5 39	0 30	9 7 53	9 56	16 29 3	0 70	9 2 14	2 59 15	7.
8	5 32	0 32	9 11 48	9 54	16 12 5	0 71	9 6 10	2 55 19	8.
9	5 24	0 34	9 15 31	9 51	15 55 3	0 72	9 10 7	2 51 23	9.
10	5 15	0 37	9 19 19	9 49	15 38 0	0 73	9 14 3	2 47 27	10.
11	5 6	0 39	9 23 6	9 47	15 20 3	0 74	9 18 0	2 43 31	11.
12	4 57	0 41	9 26 53	9 44	15 2 5	0 75	9 21 57	2 39 35	12.
13	4 46	0 44	9 30 40	9 42	14 44 4	0 76	9 25 53	2 35 40	13.
14	4 35	0 46	9 34 25	9 40	14 26 0	0 77	9 29 50	2 31 44	14.
15	4 26	0 48	9 38 11	9 38	14 7 4	0 78	9 33 46	2 27 48	15.
16	4 13	0 50	9 41 55	9 36	13 48 6	0 79	9 37 43	2 23 52	16.
17	4 0	0 52	9 45 40	9 33	13 29 6	0 80	9 41 39	2 19 56	17.
18	3 48	0 54	9 49 24	9 31	13 10 3	0 81	9 45 36	2 16 0	18.
19	3 34	0 56	9 53 7	9 29	12 50 9	0 81	9 49 33	2 12 4	19.
20	3 21	0 58	9 56 50	9 27	12 31 2	0 82	9 53 29	2 8 8	20.
21	3 6	0 60	10 0 34	9 25	12 11 4	0 83	9 57 26	2 4 12	21.
22	2 52	0 62	10 4 14	9 23	11 51 3	0 84	10 1 22	2 0 16	22.
23	2 37	0 64	10 7 55	9 21	11 31 1	0 85	10 5 19	1 56 20	23.
24	2 31	0 66	10 11 36	9 20	11 10 6	0 85	10 9 15	1 52 25	24.
25	2 5	0 68	10 15 17	9 18	10 50 0	0 86	10 13 12	1 48 29	25.
26	1 49	0 69	10 18 57	9 16	10 29 3	0 87	10 17 8	1 44 33	26.
27	1 32	0 71	10 22 37	9 15	10 8 3	0 88	10 21 5	1 40 37	27.
28	1 24	0 73	10 26 16	9 13	9 47 2	0 88	10 25 1	1 36 41	28.
29	0 57	0 74	10 29 55	9 11	9 26 0	0 89	10 28 58	1 32 45	29.
30	0 39	0 76	10 33 33	9 10	9 4 6	0 89	10 32 55	1 28 49	30.
31	0 20	0 77	10 37 12	9 08	8 41 11	0 90	10 36 51	1 24 51	31.

MEMORANDA.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1932

Day	TEMPERATURE		Barom. Mean	WIND, (Pressure lbs to foot)		RAIN FALL	WIND SHIELD	
	Max.	Min		Direction	Force		Direction	Force
1	75.1	54.2	62.2	SW	1.1	1.08	SW	2.9
2	69.7	55.1	61.1	WSW	1.1	1.08	WSW	0.6
3	71.2	54.3	61.1	WSW	1.1	1.08	WSW	4.5
4	75.1	54.7	61.1	WSW	2.1	1.08	WSW	3.8
5	76.0	56.0	61.1	WSW	1.0	1.08	WSW	4.8
6	82.2	59.6	61.1	WSW	3.0	1.08	WSW	9.0
7	81.3	57.5	61.1	WSW	1.2	1.08	WSW	8.7
8	79.7	54.8	61.1	WSW	0.5	1.08	WSW	12.2
9	76.5	56.0	61.1	WSW	0.2	1.08	WSW	5.0
10	83.3	56.0	61.1	SSW	0.5	1.08	SSW	13.2
11	87.8	55.2	61.1	SSE	1.3	1.08	SSE	12.6
12	81.5	60.2	61.1	SW	1.5	1.08	SW	5.4
13	77.9	52.6	61.1	SW	1.0	1.08	SW	12.6
14	74.0	52.3	61.1	ENE	2.7	1.08	ENE	1.7
15	74.5	59.8	61.1	NNE	2.3	1.08	NNE	1.6
16	77.1	59.8	61.1	NNE	0.2	1.08	NNE	4.9
17	88.3	56.9	61.1	W	0.9	1.08	W	10.9
18	91.7	60.2	61.1	SW	0.8	1.08	SW	19.7
19	98.9	64.2	61.1	SSW	0.6	1.08	SSW	10.7
20	93.0	65.2	61.1	NE	1.7	1.08	NE	7.3
21	79.0	62.8	61.1	SW	1.8	1.08	SW	3.1
22	67.6	56.2	61.1	NNE	1.5	1.08	NNE	0.1
23	68.1	54.1	61.1	NE	0.9	1.08	NE	3.7
24	66.4	54.3	61.1	ENE	1.1	1.08	ENE	2.0
25	70.9	56.6	61.1	NE	3.5	1.08	NE	8.3
26	76.0	54.6	61.1	ENE	1.2	1.08	ENE	2.9
27	77.2	51.0	61.1	SSE	0.2	1.08	SSE	7.7
28	73.0	53.6	61.1	ESE	0.9	1.08	ESE	4.8
29	80.3	57.1	61.1	SSE	0.7	1.08	SSE	4.6
30	74.6	55.9	61.1	WSW	2.9	1.08	WSW	3.8
31	70.3	50.8	61.1	SW	2.3	1.08	SW	6.5
Aug	76.1	56.6	61.1	—	—	1.08	—	129.6

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

At Noon	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc.	Lat.	Long.
Day				
1	12.5 N	6.1 N	97.1	
5	16.1 N	6.7 N	324.9	
15	19.2 N	7.1 N	192.8	

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Seths.		At Greenwich Midnight.						Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's satellites (See p. 112.)
		H. M.	H. M.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.				
1 16 47	20 9	23 25	18 59 57	17 45 08	60	16	23	10	8	W E.	
2 17 58	21 15	24 34	18 6 28	17 51 5	60	16	24	11	8	1334	
3 18 30	22 20	25 56	19 18 23	18 58 8	60	16	25	12	8	104	
4 19 26	23 21	27 27	20 15 18	19 4 19	60	16	26	13	8	7 3104	
5 19 50	24 18	28 5 0	21 13 41	17 18 1	59	16	27	14	8	3 1014	
6 20 7	25 10	29 28	22 7 48	11 23 9	59	16	28	15	8	1 1044	
7 20 21	26 8	30 34	22 58 20	5 4 38	58	16	29	16	8	0 1423	
8 20 33	26 43	31 11	23 46 26	1 18 12	57	16	30	17	8		
9 20 44	27 22	31 50	0 33 15	7 25 3	56	16	31	18	8		
10 20 57	28 3	32 34	1 19 53	13 4 3	55	16	32	19	8		
11 21 11	28 46	33 14	2 7 18	18 2 8	55	16	33	20	8		
12 21 29	29 14	34 14	2 55 58	20 7	54	16	34	21	8		
13 21 53	30 31	35 24	3 46 23	25 18 9	54	16	35	22	8		
14 22 23	31 58	36 26	4 38 35	27 19 0	54	16	36	23	8		
15 22 53	33 9	37 17	5 31 58	28 4 6	54	16	37	24	8		
16 ...	...	...	6 25 36	27 32 1	54	16	38	25	8	
17 0 5	9 17	37 53	7 18 38	25 48 8	54	16	39	26	8		
18 1 12	9 53	38 28	8 10 16	22 41 3	54	16	40	27	8		
19 2 26	10 43	38 48	9 0 7 28	18 36 4	53	16	41	28	8		
20 3 44	11 30	38 58	9 48 16	13 39 3	53	16	42	29	8		
21 4 59	12 15	39 11	10 35 11	8 2 8	52	16	43	30	8		
22 6 17	12 59	39 24	11 21 35	0 10 11	52	16	44	31	8		
23 7 34	13 43	39 35	12 8 25	4 12 38	51	16	45	32	8		
24 8 53	14 28	39 47	12 56 44	10 21 4	51	16	46	33	8		
25 10 15	15 15	40 1	13 47 36	16 6 0	50	16	47	34	8		
26 11 40	16 6	40 20	14 41 59	21 6 5	50	16	48	35	8		
27 13 7	17 1	40 46	15 40 23	25 0 3	49	16	49	36	8		
28 14 23	18 1	41 24	16 42 28	27 25 0	49	16	50	37	8		
29 15 46	19 3	42 19	17 46 52	28 3 5	48	16	51	38	8		
30 16 45	20 2	43 34	18 51 18	26 48 9	48	16	52	39	8		
31 17 28	21 8	44 1	19 53 33	23 48 18	47	16	53	40	8		

Jupiter is in conjunction with Saturn on September 27. Because the planet is above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the satellites are not likely to be visible from the middle of August until the middle of October.

See note, p. 116.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 2. Day breaks at 3h. 30m. Civil twilight ends at 2h. 43m. Night begins, 2h. 45m. The length of the day is 12h. 23m.

Aug. 5. Saturn in opposition. Distance from Earth 865,324,000 miles.

Aug. 5. 20h. Saturn in conjunction with J. 11° 5' N.

Aug. 11. 23h. Uranus in conjunction with J. 11° 8' S.

Aug. 12. Occultation of ϵ Arietis (double star) by the J. See p. 130.

Aug. 17, 12h. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction. 9 a.m. S.

Aug. 18. Mercury at Greatest elongation. 19° W.

Aug. 19, 24h. Mercury in conjunction with J. 0° 3' S.

Aug. 21. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 138.

Aug. 23, 24h. Jupiter in conjunction with J. 11° 4' N.

Aug. 24, 24h. Venus in conjunction with J. 9° 4' N.

Aug. 26, 7h. Mars in conjunction with J. 0° 5' N.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 26th to the 12th. The Moon is at its last quarter on the night of the 26th, which may be a slight hindrance to their visibility.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m., and the Afternoons 59m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
D.	H. M.	S.	Dec. N.	D.	H. M.	S.	Dec. N. S.	D.	H. M.	S.	Dec. N.	D.	H. M.	S.	Dec. N.	D.	H. M.	S.	Dec. N.
1	8 19	7	15 5 8	10 46	16	9 19	15	13 0	14	6 33	4	11 34	23	3 59	13	21 34	17	47	1
4	8 14	17	16 30 8	11 8 38	0 53	7	13 11	29	7 49	1	11 38	1	3 36	8	21 8	21 34	17 53	9	
7	8 20	47	17 34 9	11 30 44	4 23	4	13 22	58	9 0	7	11 41	25	3 13	0	21 0	21 35	18 0	5	
14	8 39	16	17 53 7	11 58 36	1 50	1	13 24	43	10 13	8	11 45	13	2 49	1	21 0	21 36	18 6	9	
24	9 7	53	17 7 9	12 14 21	0 44	0	13 26	43	11 26	8	11 48	56	2 46	6	21 0	21 37	18 13	0	
29	9 48	46	15 11 0	12 36 8	7 20	0	13 29	0	12 37	6	11 52	48	2 39	8	21 0	21 38	18 18	0	

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.									
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅	♆	♇	♈
1	8 58	13 6	6 1	5 3	1 4	1 0	13 48	5 2	5 9	8 2	14 9	8 4							
15	8 59	10 6	6 4	5 2	1 4	1 0	15 49	4 0	6 2	8 7	14 7	8 4							
28	8 57	8 0	6 7	4 9	1 4	1 0	15 51	3 1	6 4	8 6	14 5	8 3							
Aug. 14. Sun's semidiameter in Transit, 1m. 53sec. of Mean Time																			

The Upper Atmosphere.—Since the First International Polar Year transmission of what may be called "wireless waves" has become a branch of science, and it has been found that there is a difficulty in transmitting radio-signals over the Polar regions which is believed to be connected with the electrical conditions of the upper atmosphere in these regions, and to investigate this special point a British expedition is located at Tromsø in Norway, to make observations simultaneously with those mentioned on p. 288.

A method of investigation is to project wireless waves of varying frequency vertically upwards. These are reflected back to earth probably by an electrified layer in the upper atmosphere, and by

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		Bristol King Road (Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GLASGOW		LEARN		DUNDEE Bay (Kingsburgh) G.M.T.		
Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	
1	8 07	9 31	6 1	6 51	1 05	2 14	0 28	1 5	6 38	7 29	9 30	10 3	6 38	7 29
2	8 27	10 40	7 30	8 51	2 25	3 48	1 50	2 34	8 2	8 50	10 40	11 24	7 59	8 50
3	8 47	11 00	8 51	9 16	4 23	5 5	3 1	3 50	9 44	10 19	11 00	11 44	8 19	9 10
4	9 7	11 20	9 30	9 37	5 40	6 18	4 8	4 50	11 0	11 23	11 31	12 15	8 39	9 30
5	9 27	11 39	10 50	11 7	6 41	7 7	5 1	5 45	11 28	11 51	12 31	1 1	9 59	10 50
6	10 7	11 59	11 38	11 58	7 33	7 55	6 50	6 34	12 0	12 23	1 0	1 44	10 59	11 50
7	10 27	12 18	12 0	12 18	8 25	8 46	7 50	7 34	12 1	12 24	1 1	1 55	11 19	12 10
8	10 47	12 38	12 20	12 38	9 17	9 38	8 50	8 34	12 11	12 34	1 11	1 56	11 39	12 30
9	11 7	12 58	12 40	12 58	10 9	10 30	9 50	9 34	12 21	12 44	1 21	2 0	11 59	12 50
10	11 27	1 18	1 10	1 18	10 59	11 0	10 40	10 24	1 0	1 23	2 0	2 44	12 19	1 10
11	11 47	1 38	1 30	1 38	11 9	11 30	11 0	10 44	1 10	1 33	2 10	2 54	12 39	1 30
12	12 7	1 58	1 50	1 58	11 29	11 50	11 10	10 54	1 20	1 43	2 20	3 4	12 59	1 50
13	12 27	2 18	2 10	2 18	12 9	12 30	12 10	11 14	1 30	1 53	2 30	4 4	1 19	2 10
14	12 47	2 38	2 30	2 38	12 29	12 50	12 20	11 24	1 40	2 03	2 40	5 4	1 39	2 30
15	1 7	2 58	2 50	2 58	1 0	1 30	1 10	11 34	1 50	2 13	2 50	6 4	1 59	2 50
16	1 27	3 18	3 10	3 18	1 10	1 40	1 20	11 44	2 0	2 23	3 0	7 4	2 19	3 10
17	1 47	3 38	3 30	3 38	1 20	1 50	1 30	11 54	2 10	2 33	3 10	8 4	2 39	3 30
18	1 57	3 58	3 50	3 58	1 30	2 0	1 40	12 4	2 20	2 43	3 20	9 4	2 59	3 50
19	2 7	4 18	4 10	4 18	1 40	2 10	1 50	12 14	2 30	2 53	3 30	10 4	3 19	4 10
20	2 27	4 38	4 30	4 38	1 50	2 20	2 0	12 24	2 40	3 03	3 40	11 4	3 39	4 30
21	2 47	4 58	4 50	4 58	2 0	2 30	2 10	12 34	2 50	3 13	3 50	12 4	3 59	4 50
22	2 57	5 18	5 10	5 18	2 10	2 40	2 20	12 44	3 0	3 23	4 0	1 4	4 19	5 10
23	3 7	5 38	5 30	5 38	2 20	2 50	2 30	1 0	3 20	3 43	4 20	2 4	4 39	5 30
24	3 27	5 58	5 50	5 58	2 30	3 0	2 40	1 10	3 30	3 53	4 30	3 4	4 59	5 50
25	3 47	6 18	6 10	6 18	2 40	3 10	2 50	1 20	3 40	4 03	4 40	4 4	5 19	6 10
26	3 57	6 38	6 30	6 38	2 50	3 20	3 0	1 30	3 50	4 13	4 50	5 4	5 39	6 30
27	4 7	6 58	6 50	6 58	3 0	3 30	3 10	1 40	4 0	4 23	5 0	6 4	5 59	6 50
28	4 27	7 18	7 10	7 18	3 10	3 40	3 20	1 50	4 10	4 33	5 10	7 4	6 19	7 10
29	4 47	7 38	7 30	7 38	3 20	3 50	3 30	2 0	4 20	4 43	5 20	8 4	6 39	7 30
30	4 57	7 58	7 50	7 58	3 30	4 0	3 40	2 10	4 30	4 53	5 30	9 4	6 59	7 50
31	5 7	8 18	8 10	8 18	3 40	4 10	3 50	2 20	4 40	5 03	5 40	10 4	7 19	8 10

RISE, SETTING, AND SETTING
OF PLANETS. (NOON = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿						VENUS ♀					
D.	Rises		Souths		Sets	D.	Rises		Souths		Sets
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.		m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
6	3	53	11	16	18 43	7	26	13	57	20	43
13	3	17	10	53	18 30	7	31	14	0	20	56
20	3	11	10	51	18 31	7	53	14	3	20	13
27	3	36	11	7	18 37	8	14	14	6	19	58

MARS ♂						JUPITER ♃					
D.	Rises		Souths		Sets	D.	Rises		Souths		Sets
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.		m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
6	10	36	16	6	21 33	8	15	14	37	20	59
13	10	36	15	54	21 13	7	55	14	15	20	34
20	10	33	15	43	20 53	7	35	13	54	20	9
27	10	38	15	33	20 33	7	15	13	30	19	44

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY rises before the Sun throughout August, and is at greatest western elongation on the 18th. It is more likely to be seen after maximum elongation than before. At 4 a.m. on August 20 Mercury will be placed nearly in the E.N.E. at altitude between 6 and 7 degrees.

♀ VENUS still sets in the twilight. It moves through Leo into Virgo and makes a close approach to Jupiter at mid-day of the 17th. Magnitude -3.4.

♂, ♃ MARS and JUPITER are above the horizon for an hour or two after sunset. Jupiter may perhaps be seen with Venus in the twilight nearly due west. Mars is near Spica on the 13th. Magnitudes, Mars +1.2, Jupiter -1.2.

♄ SATURN is in Opposition on August 5, and is then above the horizon throughout the night hours. Magnitude at Opposition +0.4.


SATURN ♄						
D.	Rises		Souths		Sets	
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.
6	19	35	0	2	4	30
13	19	6	23	23	4	1
20	18	27	23	3	3	52
27	18	0	23	34	2	59

timing the return of the wave and observing its characteristics it is possible to deduce the density of the electrification and its height. Experiments in temperate regions show an electrified layer at a constant height of about 50 miles, known as the Kennelly-Heaviside layer, that reflects long and medium wave-lengths, but allows short waves to pass to a layer about 100 miles above the surface, known as the Appleton layer, which reflects them. It is believed that these layers are made conducting by something that comes from the Sun, but whether it is ultra-violet light or electrical particles emitted is not yet known.

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SEPTEMBER XXX DAYS.

[1933.]

DAY OF			 Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° 23d. 12h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises	Sets	Day	Night
1	||	F	Lord Methuen b. 1845. Japanese earthquake, 1923.	5 13	18 46	244	181
2	||	S	Fire of London, 1666. Sedan capitulated, 1870.	5 15	18 44	245	180
3	||	S	12th Sunday after Trinity. Tourguenieff died, 1883.	5 16	18 41	246	179
4	||	M	Sir Charles Dilke born, 1843; died, January 26, 1911.	5 18	18 39	247	178
5	||	Tu	Malta capitulated to British, 1800.	5 20	18 37	248	177
6	||	W	Mayflower sailed from England, 1620. Marne, 1914.	5 21	18 35	249	176
7	||	Th	Copenhagen, 1807. Loss of <i>H.M.S. Captain</i> , 1870.	5 23	18 32	250	175
8	||	F	Women admitted to franchise in New Zealand, 1893.	5 24	18 30	251	174
9	||	S	T. H. Parke, African explorer, died, 1893.	5 26	18 28	252	173
10	||	S	13th Sunday after Trinity.	5 28	18 25	253	172
11	||	M	General Lake captured Delhi, 1803.	5 29	18 23	254	171
12	||	Tu	Earl of Oxford and Asquith b. 1852; died, Feb. 15, 1928.	5 31	18 21	255	170
13	||	W	Capture of Quebec; death of General Wolfe, 1759.	5 32	18 19	256	169
14	||	Th	Wellington died, 1852; born, May 1, 1769.	5 34	18 16	257	168
15	||	F	"Tanks" first used in war (Somme), 1916.	5 35	18 14	258	167
16	||	S	James II. died, 1701. Dr. Pusey died, 1882.	5 37	18 12	259	166
17	||	S	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 39	18 9	260	165
18	||	M	Sir Owen Seaman born, 1861. Samaria, 1918.	5 40	18 7	261	164
19	||	Tu	Poictiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918.	5 42	18 5	262	163
20	||	W	DELHI DAY (1857). Bank rate raised on Sunday, 1931.	5 43	18 3	263	162
21	||	Th	St. Matthew. Sir W. Scott d. 1832; b. Aug. 15, 1771.	5 45	18 0	264	161
22	||	F	Michael Faraday born, 1791; died, Aug. 25, 1867.	5 47	17 58	265	160
23	||	S	Viscount Morley died, 1923; born, Dec. 24, 1838.	5 48	17 56	266	159
24	||	S	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	17 53	267	158
25	||	M	LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Redding Pit disaster, 1923.	5 52	17 51	268	157
26	||	Tu	Charles Bradlaugh born, 1833; died, Jan. 30, 1891.	5 53	17 49	269	156
27	||	W	First railway opened in England, 1825.	5 55	17 46	270	155
28	||	Th	Earl of Ypres born, 1852; died, May 22, 1925.	5 56	17 44	271	154
29	||	F	St. Michael and All Angels. Quarter Day.	5 58	17 42	272	153
30	||	S	Earl Roberts born, 1832; died, November 14, 1914.	6 0	17 40	273	152

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- Full Moon 4d. 5h. 4' 4m.
 ● Last Quarter 11 21 30' 9"
 ● New Moon 19 28 20' 9"
 ● First Quarter 26 15 36' 3"
 Apogee 12d. 9' 2h. 251,200 miles.
 Perigee 23d. 10' 5h. 259,650 "
 Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Sept. 1, 308° 2'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN SEPT. 1933, on 25 days; total fall 2.26 inches; above the average by 0.21 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

21. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5594).
 22. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.
 29. Lord Mayor of London elected.
 30. Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).

Quarter Sessions to be held within the period of 22 days immediately preceding or immediately following Sept. 29.

1923

SEPTEMBER NINTH MONTH.

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Duration of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sidereal Time at H. M. S.		MEMORANDA.	
Lat. N. S.	Long. E. W.	Apparent Solar Amplitude.	Mean Solar Time.	Apparent Declination.	Mean Solar Time.	Lat. N. S.	Long. E. W.	Apparent Solar Amplitude.	Mean Solar Time.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	0 00	10 40 49	8 12 4	0 00	10 40 49	1	0 00	10 40 49	8 12 4
2	0 01	10 44 27	8 12 6	0 01	10 44 27	2	0 01	10 44 27	8 12 6
3	0 02	10 48 4	8 12 8	0 02	10 48 4	3	0 02	10 48 4	8 12 8
4	0 03	10 52 41	8 12 10	0 03	10 52 41	4	0 03	10 52 41	8 12 10
5	0 04	10 56 18	8 12 12	0 04	10 56 18	5	0 04	10 56 18	8 12 12
6	0 05	10 59 54	8 12 14	0 05	10 59 54	6	0 05	10 59 54	8 12 14
7	0 06	11 3 31	8 12 16	0 06	11 3 31	7	0 06	11 3 31	8 12 16
8	0 07	11 7 7	8 12 18	0 07	11 7 7	8	0 07	11 7 7	8 12 18
9	0 08	11 10 43	8 12 20	0 08	11 10 43	9	0 08	11 10 43	8 12 20
10	0 09	11 14 19	8 12 22	0 09	11 14 19	10	0 09	11 14 19	8 12 22
11	0 10	11 17 54	8 12 24	0 10	11 17 54	11	0 10	11 17 54	8 12 24
12	0 11	11 21 30	8 12 26	0 11	11 21 30	12	0 11	11 21 30	8 12 26
13	0 12	11 25 5	8 12 28	0 12	11 25 5	13	0 12	11 25 5	8 12 28
14	0 13	11 28 41	8 12 30	0 13	11 28 41	14	0 13	11 28 41	8 12 30
15	0 14	11 31 16	8 12 32	0 14	11 31 16	15	0 14	11 31 16	8 12 32
16	0 15	11 34 52	8 12 34	0 15	11 34 52	16	0 15	11 34 52	8 12 34
17	0 16	11 38 27	8 12 36	0 16	11 38 27	17	0 16	11 38 27	8 12 36
18	0 17	11 42 2	8 12 38	0 17	11 42 2	18	0 17	11 42 2	8 12 38
19	0 18	11 45 38	8 12 40	0 18	11 45 38	19	0 18	11 45 38	8 12 40
20	0 19	11 49 13	8 12 42	0 19	11 49 13	20	0 19	11 49 13	8 12 42
21	0 20	11 52 49	8 12 44	0 20	11 52 49	21	0 20	11 52 49	8 12 44
22	0 21	11 56 24	8 12 46	0 21	11 56 24	22	0 21	11 56 24	8 12 46
23	0 22	12 0 0	8 12 48	0 22	12 0 0	23	0 22	12 0 0	8 12 48
24	0 23	12 3 36	8 12 50	0 23	12 3 36	24	0 23	12 3 36	8 12 50
25	0 24	12 7 11	8 12 52	0 24	12 7 11	25	0 24	12 7 11	8 12 52
26	0 25	12 10 47	8 12 54	0 25	12 10 47	26	0 25	12 10 47	8 12 54
27	0 26	12 14 24	8 12 56	0 26	12 14 24	27	0 26	12 14 24	8 12 56
28	0 27	12 18 0	8 12 58	0 27	12 18 0	28	0 27	12 18 0	8 12 58
29	0 28	12 21 36	8 13 0	0 28	12 21 36	29	0 28	12 21 36	8 13 0
30	0 29	12 25 13	8 13 2	0 29	12 25 13	30	0 29	12 25 13	8 13 2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1923.

H.	TEMPERATURE		BAROM	WIND		RAIN	SUN.
	Max.	Min.		(Pressure lbs to feet)	Direction.		
1	71.5	47.7	29.98	1.4	SW	...	4.2
2	70.1	46.9	29.97	5.3	WSW	...	0.9
3	69.7	46.4	29.96	4.2	SW	...	...
4	66.1	47.3	29.95	2.0	WSW	...	7.2
5	66.7	46.3	29.93	1.8	SSW	...	...
6	70.1	47.3	29.92	4.2	SSW	...	0.7
7	70.7	47.3	29.91	2.0	SW	...	6.9
8	69.7	46.4	29.90	4.2	SSW	...	0.2
9	74.8	53.2	29.89	0.6	SSW	...	8.3
10	74.8	53.2	29.88	3.4	SW	...	0.4
11	68.8	46.3	29.87	9.8	W	...	3.9
12	67.7	46.3	29.86	2.5	WSW	...	4.7
13	70.0	51.9	29.85	0.7	WSW	...	0.1
14	70.0	51.9	29.84	1.2	NNW	...	6.6
15	70.0	51.9	29.83	0.2	ESE	...	4.3
16	73.0	54.8	29.82	1.0	E	...	6.3
17	77.3	55.1	29.81	0.3	WSW	...	6.2
18	77.1	51.9	29.80	1.1	WSW	...	0.7
19	75.9	49.8	29.79	0.1	NNW	...	0.8
20	75.7	46.7	29.78	2.0	NE	...	...
21	70.0	42.7	29.77	2.0	NE	...	0.4
22	57.4	43.6	29.76	2.6	E	...	0.9
23	54.8	40.0	29.75	1.8	NNE	...	...
24	52.9	40.0	29.74	1.8	NNE	...	0.2
25	64.8	51.3	29.73	2.8	SSW	...	2.4
26	64.4	43.7	29.72	2.3	W	...	9.7
27	57.3	42.6	29.71	4.4	NNN	...	1.4
28	50.0	42.3	29.70	2.0	NE	...	5.2
29	50.0	40.0	29.69	2.0	SSW	...	0.9
30	64.8	40.7	29.68	2.0	SSW	...	6.7
31	64.8	40.7	29.67	2.0	SSW	...	10.0

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.		Lat.	Long.
5	20° 2'	7° 2' N	49° 5'
15	24° 2'	7° 2' N	27° 4'
25	28° 2'	6° 2' N	24° 4'

[See Note, p. 84.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises		Sets		At Greenwich Midnight						Age	Jupiter's Satellites
					Right Ascension	Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semi-diameter	Distance	Age		
1	17	54	23	31	10 54 13	19 19 7	59	24	16	11 11 18	18	
2	18	11	22	30	11 46 59	13 48 0	59	24	16	5 12 18	18	
3	18	56	23	29	12 38 57	7 38 7	58	24	15	57 13 18	18	
4	18	50	23	28	13 30 57	1 15 0	57	24	15	47 14 18	18	
5	18	51	23	27	14 22 57	5 31 57	57	24	15	35 15 18	18	
6	19	3	23	26	15 14 57	9 58 58	56	24	15	23 16 18	18	
7	19	16	23	25	16 06 57	13 26 0	55	24	15	11 17 18	18	
8	19	33	23	24	16 58 57	16 53 0	55	24	15	0 18 18	18	
9	19	55	23	23	17 50 57	20 20 0	54	24	15	51 19 18	18	
10	20	23	23	22	18 42 57	23 47 0	54	24	14	39 20 18	18	
11	21	8	23	21	19 34 57	27 14 0	54	24	14	27 21 18	18	
12	21	54	23	20	20 26 57	30 41 0	54	24	14	15 22 18	18	
13	22	57	23	19	21 18 57	34 08 0	54	24	14	03 23 18	18	
14	...	...	...	...	22 10 57	37 35 0	54	24	14	50 24 18	18	
15	0	7	23	18	23 02 57	41 02 0	54	24	14	38 25 18	18	
16	1	23	23	17	23 54 57	44 29 0	54	24	14	26 26 18	18	
17	2	40	23	16	24 46 57	48 06 0	54	24	14	14 27 18	18	
18	3	57	23	15	25 38 57	51 33 0	54	24	14	02 28 18	18	
19	5	15	23	14	26 30 57	55 00 0	54	24	14	50 29 18	18	
20	6	32	23	13	27 22 57	58 27 0	54	24	14	38 30 18	18	
21	7	50	23	12	28 14 57	61 54 0	54	24	14	26 31 18	18	
22	9	23	23	11	29 06 57	65 21 0	54	24	14	14 32 18	18	
23	10	53	23	10	29 58 57	68 48 0	54	24	14	02 33 18	18	
24	12	20	23	9	30 50 57	72 15 0	54	24	14	50 34 18	18	
25	13	38	23	8	31 42 57	75 42 0	54	24	14	38 35 18	18	
26	14	41	23	7	32 34 57	79 09 0	54	24	14	26 36 18	18	
27	15	25	23	6	33 26 57	82 36 0	54	24	14	14 37 18	18	
28	15	55	23	5	34 18 57	86 03 0	54	24	14	02 38 18	18	
29	16	16	23	4	35 10 57	89 30 0	54	24	14	50 39 18	18	
30	16	33	23	3	36 02 57	92 57 0	54	24	14	38 40 18	18	

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3h 7m. Civil twilight ends at 12h 33m. Night begins 22h 53m. The length of the Day is 12h 33m.

Sept. 2, 12h. Saturn in conjunction with γ . $2^{\circ} 7' N$.

Sept. 7, 22h. Uranus in conjunction with γ . $4^{\circ} 8' S$.

Sept. 11. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Sept. 20, 22h. Jupiter in conjunction with γ . $4^{\circ} 4' N$.

Sept. 20, 12h. Mercury in conjunction with γ . $0^{\circ} 4' N$.

Sept. 22, 22h. Venus in conjunction with γ . $9^{\circ} 4' N$.

Sept. 23, 12h. Sun enters the Sign Libra (*Aquinoz*).

Sept. 23, 12h. Mars in conjunction with γ . $6^{\circ} 5' N$.

Sept. 27. Jupiter in conjunction.

Sept. 29, 6h. Saturn in conjunction with γ . $2^{\circ} 7' N$.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m.; the Afternoons, 1h. 6m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.	h. m. s.	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h. m. s.	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h. m. s.	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h. m. s.	D.	R.A.	Dec.	h. m. s.
1	10 20	13	12 14.1	11	57 45	5 53.7	14 11 33	13 47.6	11	56 32	1 34.7	12	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7
8	10 56 48	8 38.7	13 19 35	8 24.7	14 24 22	14 55.9	12 0 43	1 9.3	12	0 43	1 9.3	12	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7
15	11 32 26	4 45.3	13 42 37	10 51.6	14 37 29	16 5.1	12 0 43	1 9.3	12	0 43	1 9.3	12	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7
22	12 4 1	0 47.9	14 3 54	13 54	13 18.9	14 50 54	12 0 43	1 9.3	12	0 43	1 9.3	12	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7
29	12 34 51	3 1.9	14 26 30	15 27.1	13 28 7	7.3	12 0 43	1 9.3	12	0 43	1 9.3	12	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7
36	13 4 21	6 47.8	14 49 28	17 32 9	13 38 19	5.4	12 0 43	1 9.3	12	0 43	1 9.3	12	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7	28 24.1	1	55 7

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.									
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂	♂
1	8.73	6.7	7.0	4.8	1.4	1.0	15.54	2.5	6.7	2.5	14.4	8.3	8.73	6.7	7.0	4.8	1.4	1.0	15.54
8	8.73	6.7	7.0	4.7	1.4	1.0	15.54	2.5	6.7	2.5	14.4	8.3	8.73	6.7	7.0	4.7	1.4	1.0	15.54
15	8.73	6.7	7.0	4.6	1.4	1.0	15.54	2.5	6.7	2.5	14.4	8.3	8.73	6.7	7.0	4.6	1.4	1.0	15.54

Sept 16 Sun's semidiam in Transit, 1m. 32s of Mean Time.

Infra-Red Photography.—Newton showed by experiment that white light or sunlight is made up of light of various colours, and that by means of a prism there can be formed the spectrum or band of colours ranging from violet at one end to red at the other, each colour being the effect of rays of a particular wave-length. This is all that the eye can see, but it is now known that beyond the violet is an ultra-violet region, and beyond the red an infra-red, both invisible but having special properties. The violet end of the spectrum specially affects the ordinary photographic plate, whereas the red end of the spectrum has little effect of that kind. The ultra-violet and infra-red rays are, however, both capable of acting on suitably sensitised photographic material, and in particular the discovery of a new dye by the Ilford firm has made it possible to prepare plates sensitive to the infra-red that can be used with good effect. Moisture, vapour and dust in the air scatter light. They scatter red light less than blue light, and infra-red less still. It is this scattering that hinders visibility to the eye and spoils photography. If, however, the infra-red

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL King R & A (Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GRESHAM		YIMTH		DUBLIN BAR (Kingstown) G M I	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	11 14		8 54	9 15	4 29	5 8	8 59	3 51	9 56	10 12	0 22	0 22	8 58	9 21
2	0 1	0 25	9 50	10 11	5 40	6 7	4 1	4 46	10 57	11 12	0 36	1 24	9 54	10 13
3	1 2	1 19	10 39	10 51	6 32	6 55	4 51	5 34	11 46		1 31	2 14	10 38	10 57
4	1 50	2 2	11 21	11 32	7 17	7 38	5 25	6 13	0 33	0 23	2 13	2 53	11 21	11 38
5	2 23	2 40		0 0	7 56	8 16	6 16	6 54	0 45	1 4	2 54	3 29		0 1
6	3 9	3 14	0 12	0 38	8 33	8 50	6 54	7 30	1 23	1 40	3 35	4 2	0 18	0 39
7	3 45	3 50	0 47	1 10	9 6	9 24	7 30	8 2	2 3	2 22	4 20	4 30	0 55	1 15
8	4 19	4 20	1 23	1 44	9 39	9 56	8 5	8 34	2 37	2 55	4 50	5 20	1 32	1 50
9	4 48	4 52	1 57	2 15	10 7	10 21	8 40	9 5	3 6	3 22	5 33	5 57	2 7	2 25
10	5 15	5 23	2 33	2 50	10 31	10 46	9 18	9 40	3 38	3 48	6 15	6 41	2 46	3 3
11	5 47	6 2	3 11	3 31	11 0	11 19	10 0	10 20	4 10	4 21	7 7	7 34	3 30	3 48
12	6 25	6 51	4 1	4 26	11 37		10 55	11 15	4 54	5 5	8 2	8 39	4 31	5 1
13	7 14	8 1	5 11	5 35	0 4	0 36		0 14	6 1	6 15	9 15	9 51	5 12	6 27
14	8 39	9 38	6 47	7 25	1 15	1 9	0 35	1 46	7 59	8 5	10 36	11 6	7 10	7 36
15	9 22	11 6	8 8	8 35	3 12	3 51	1 5	2 0	9 45	9 31	11 48		8 13	8 37
16	11 39		9 5	9 25	4 38	5 2	3 10	3 51	10 46	10 19	0 11	0 45	9 4	9 23
17	0 9	0 30	9 47	10 4	5 38	5 52	3 58	4 34	11 20	10 59	1 5	1 32	9 45	10 5
18	0 53	1 8	10 24	10 38	6 20	6 34	4 39	5 10	11 51	11 34	1 44	2 8	10 26	10 43
19	1 26	1 40	10 59	11 12	6 55	7 8	5 15	5 45	0 22	0 26	2 16	2 41	11 2	11 18
20	2 0	2 9	11 33	11 45	7 30	7 42	5 50	6 20	0 9	0 49	2 51	3 17	11 36	11 52
21	2 33	2 43	0 7	8 3	8 16		6 25	6 53	0 49	1 22	3 27	3 50	0 10	0 28
22	3 9	3 20	0 17	0 42	8 38	8 50	7 1	7 26	1 22	2 4	4 5	4 27	0 25	0 42
23	3 45	3 54	0 52	1 18	9 12	9 28	7 40	8 4	1 55	2 40	4 46	5 9	1 2	1 25
24	4 21	4 31	1 32	1 59	9 48	10 4	8 20	8 43	2 36	3 17	5 33	5 53	1 38	2 1
25	4 57	5 16	2 17	2 44	10 24	10 45	9 6	9 26	3 50	3 50	6 19	6 49	2 22	2 50
26	5 39	6 9	3 10	3 40	11 10	11 39	10 1	10 23	4 8	4 29	7 20	7 51	3 12	3 38
27	6 34	7 21	4 20	4 59	0 15		11 19	11 40	5 7	5 40	8 29	8 56	4 44	5 23
28	7 50	8 58	6 0	6 35	1 5	2 3		1 7	7 15	7 17	9 51	10 21	6 24	6 59
29	9 34	10 38	7 36	8 0	3 0	3 48	1 24	2 42	8 54	9 0	11 15	11 38	7 43	8 8
30	11 6	11 55	8 45	9 0	4 29	5 0	2 49	3 45	9 55	10 4		0 26	8 43	9 4

RIISING, SOUTHING and SETTING
of PLANETS (Noun = 1st)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	4 20	11 31	12 39	8 25	14 9
10	3 13	11 55	12 34	8 56	12 22
17	6 1	12 14	12 25	9 27	12 16
24	6 44	12 29	12 13	9 39	12 20
MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3	10 31	15 23	20 14	6 57	23 8
10	10 30	15 13	19 56	6 38	22 46
17	10 30	15 4	19 36	6 19	22 24
24	10 30	14 56	19 22	6 0	22 2

SATURN ♄

Rises	Souths	Sets
h m	h m	h m
3	17 40	22 28
10	17 12	21 56
17	16 43	21 7
24	16 15	20 36

that are invisible to the eye

says only are used there is less scattering and consequently improved photographs can be taken by passing the light through a lens-filter which obstructs violet and light of other colour permitting only the infra red rays to reach the plate which is made sensitive to that end of the spectrum. Long distance photography with a long focus lens and a filter consisting of a dyed gelatine film which permits only infra red light to pass combined with a plate sensitive to infra red light is now practised with great success. Views of the French coast from Dover, and the Isle of Man from Cumberland, are recently published examples. With such plates it is possible to photograph objects in a room lit by infra red light only that are invisible to the eye. An electrically heated iron can be photographed in a dark room

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY at Superior Conjunction on the 11th is not to be seen as a morning or evening star throughout the month

♀ VENUS is an evening star setting about an hour after the Sun south of the west point. Magnitude - 3.5

♂ MARS lingers in the evening sky setting about an hour and a half after the Sun at the end of the month, but will not be conspicuous

♃ JUPITER is in conjunction with the Sun on the 27th and its apparition as an evening star has come to an end

♄ SATURN, retrograding slowly in Capricornus, will be seen low down in the south and south west from twilight to midnight

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN		DATE	
M	W	SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° 11° 23° 21° A.		Rise	Set	Day	Year
1	S	16th Sun. after Trinity.		6 1	27 37	74	41
2	M	Burnham Beeches dedicated, 1883.		6 2	27 35	75	40
3	Tu	John Lyon (Harrow) d. 1592. J. H. Thomas b. 1873.		6 3	27 33	76	39
4	W	New River undertaking completed, 1613.		6 6	27 30	77	38
5	Th	Disaster to Airship R 101, 1930. [gow, 1903.		6 8	27 28	78	37
6	F	Mr. Chamberlain proposed "Tariff Reform" at Glas-		6 10	27 26	79	36
7	S	E. A. Poë d. 1849. Oliver Wendell Holmes d. 1894.		6 11	27 24	80	35
8	S	17th Sun. after Trinity. Summer Time ends 2 A.M.		6 13	27 21	81	34
9	M	South London Art Gallery opened, 1893.		6 15	27 19	82	33
10	Tu	President Kruger born, 1825. Fiji annexed, 1874.		6 16	27 17	83	32
11	W	Dead-heat in Cesarewitch Stakes, 1893.		6 18	27 15	84	31
12	Th	MICHAELMAS LAW S. BEGIN. Mr. MacDonald b. 1866.		6 20	27 13	85	30
13	F	German troops entered Lille, 1914.		6 21	27 10	86	29
14	S	Senlac (Hastings), 1066. William Penn born, 1644.		6 23	27 8	87	28
15	S	18th Sunday after Trinity. [1863.		6 25	27 6	88	27
16	M	Noah Webster b. 1758 Sir Austen Chamberlain b.		6 26	27 4	89	26
17	Tu	Ben Nevis Observatory inaug. 1883. Macmahon d. 1893.		6 28	27 2	90	25
18	W	St. Luke, Evangelist. Lord Palmerston died, 1865.		6 30	27 0	91	24
19	Th	Jonathan Swift died, 1745; born, November 30, 1667.		6 32	26 58	92	23
20	F	Alaskan Award announced, 1903.		6 33	26 56	93	22
21	S	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805); Death of Nelson.		6 35	26 54	94	21
22	S	19th Sun. after Trinity. Capt. Mayne Reid d. 1883.		6 37	26 52	95	20
23	M	Metropolitan Opera House, New York, opened, 1883.		6 39	26 50	96	19
24	Tu	Cardiff University College opened, 1883.		6 40	26 48	97	18
25	W	Lord Macaulay born, 1800; died, December 28, 1859.		6 42	26 46	98	17
26	Th	Viscount Sankey, G.B.E., Lord Chancellor, born, 1866.		6 44	26 44	99	16
27	F	Sir Godfrey Kneller d. 1723. Pres. Roosevelt b. 1858.		6 46	26 42	100	15
28	S	St. Simon and St. Jude. John Locke died, 1704.		6 47	26 40	101	14
29	S	20th Sunday after Trinity. Turkey a Republic, 1923.		6 49	26 38	102	13
30	M	A. Bonar Law died, 1923; born, September 16, 1858.		6 51	26 36	103	12
31	Tu	Keats born, 1795; died February 23, 1821.		6 53	26 34	104	11

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon ...	3d. 17h 7 m.
☾ Last Quarter ...	11 16 45.5
● New Moon ...	19 5 44.7
☾ First Quarter ...	23 22 20.7

Apogee 10d. 4 h 21.350 miles.
Perigee 2d. 0 h 26.850 "

Mean Longitude of Asc Node, October 1, $306^{\circ} 27'$.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN OCT., 1932,
on 8 days; total fall 0.74 inch; below the
average by 1.79 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections
for next year's "WHITAKER."—Quarter Sessions
to be held within the period of 21 days im-
mediately preceding or immediately following
Sept. 29 last.—Pheasant shooting begins.

3 Harvest Moon.

5 Feast of Tabernacles.

8 Summer Time ends 2 A.M. (G.M.T.).

22 Fire Insurances must be paid.

24 Borough Councillors to be nominated.

29 Turkish National Holiday.

1933.]

OCTOBER TENTH MONTH.

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Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).					MEMORANDA	
Subl. from Alt. Time	Hourly Var	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var of Dec.	Mean Time at Noon	Mean Time at Noon	
N 1		N 1		N 1		N 1	N 1	1
1 10 14	0 61	12 28 50	9 05	3 7 08	0 97	12 39 4	12 39 4	2
2 10 33	0 70	12 32 28	9 06	3 30 3	0 97	12 43 1	12 43 1	3
3 10 52	0 78	12 36 5	9 08	3 53 5	0 97	12 46 57	12 46 57	4
4 11 11	0 77	12 39 43	9 09	4 16 7	0 97	12 50 54	12 50 54	5
5 11 29	0 75	12 43 22	9 10	4 39 8	0 96	12 54 51	12 54 51	6
6 11 47	0 74	12 47 0	9 12	5 2 9	0 96	12 58 47	12 58 47	7
7 12 4	0 72	12 50 39	9 14	5 25 9	0 96	13 2 44	13 2 44	8
8 12 21	0 70	12 54 19	9 15	5 48 9	0 96	13 6 40	13 6 40	9
9 12 38	0 68	12 57 59	9 17	6 11 8	0 95	13 10 37	13 10 37	10
10 12 54	0 66	13 1 39	9 19	6 34 6	0 95	13 14 33	13 14 33	11
11 13 10	0 64	13 5 20	9 21	6 57 3	0 95	13 18 30	13 18 30	12
12 13 25	0 62	13 9 2	9 23	7 19 9	0 94	13 22 26	13 22 26	13
13 13 40	0 60	13 12 43	9 26	7 42 5	0 94	13 26 23	13 26 23	14
14 13 54	0 58	13 16 26	9 28	8 4 9	0 93	13 30 20	13 30 20	15
15 14 7	0 55	13 20 9	9 30	8 27 2	0 93	13 34 16	13 34 16	16
16 14 20	0 53	13 23 52	9 33	8 49 4	0 92	13 38 13	13 38 13	17
17 14 33	0 51	13 27 36	9 35	9 11 5	0 92	13 42 9	13 42 9	18
18 14 45	0 48	13 31 21	9 38	9 33 4	0 91	13 46 6	13 46 6	19
19 14 56	0 45	13 35 6	9 40	9 55 2	0 91	13 50 2	13 50 2	20
20 15 6	0 43	13 38 52	9 43	10 16 9	0 90	13 53 59	13 53 59	21
21 15 16	0 40	13 42 39	9 46	10 38 4	0 89	13 57 55	13 57 55	22
22 15 26	0 37	13 46 26	9 48	10 59 7	0 89	14 1 52	14 1 52	23
23 15 34	0 35	13 50 14	9 51	11 20 9	0 88	14 5 49	14 5 49	24
24 15 42	0 32	13 54 3	9 54	11 41 9	0 87	14 9 45	14 9 45	25
25 15 49	0 29	13 57 52	9 57	12 2	0 86	14 13 42	14 13 42	26
26 15 55	0 26	14 1 42	9 60	12 23 4	0 86	14 17 38	14 17 38	27
27 16 2	0 23	14 5 33	9 63	12 43 8	0 85	14 21 35	14 21 35	28
28 16 7	0 20	14 9 24	9 66	13 4	0 84	14 25 31	14 25 31	29
29 16 12	0 17	14 13 16	9 69	13 24 2	0 83	14 29 28	14 29 28	30
30 16 15	0 14	14 17 9	9 72	13 43 9	0 82	14 33 24	14 33 24	31
31 16 18	0 10	14 21 3	9 75	14 3 5	0 81	14 37 21	14 37 21	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1931

Day	TEMPERATURE				Barom	Wind	Rain	Sun	Moon
	Max	Min	N	1931 1932					
1	68 7	49 6	54 1	29 787	0 8	SW		4 1	
2	67 3	54 0	54 1	29 881	0 8	SW	03	1 0	
3	63 2	47 2	53 3	30 171	1 3	NW	01	7 2	
4	64 6	46 9	53 0	30 141	1 7	SW		0 2	
5	65 7	48 5	52 8	30 019	0 6	SW		1 0	
6	69 9	44 2	5	29 641	2 0	SW	01	3 4	
7	60 5	49 1	3	29 623	5 4	WSW	36	7 1	
8	66 4	47 0	52 0	29 961	3 1	WSW	03	2 9	
9	65 5	51 9	51 6	29 941	3 0	SW		4 0	
10	64 9	51 1	51 3	30 071	0 2	WSW			
11	60 0	46 9	50 9	30 110	0 1	Calim		1 0	
12	67 9	47 1	6	29 923	0 2	SSW		5 4	
13	58 8	46 1	3	30 040	1 8	NW	01		
14	58 0	43 0	50 1	30 375	1 6	NNE		5 8	
15	58 8	36 7	49 9	30 445	0 9	NE		5 5	
16	58 9	48 9	8	29 96	1 4	NE		0 3	
17	54 9	50 5	6	29 208	1 4	NE			
18	56 0	45 0	3	29 237	1 3	NE			
19	59 4	42 3	49 1	30 101	0 7	NW		3 6	
20	55 5	39 8	48 8	29 916	2 9	NW		0 1	
21	50 1	33 8	6	30 022	1 5	N		2 1	
22	51 1	27 0	3	29 811	0 3	ENE		2 4	
23	50 8	27 9	48 1	30 355	1 0	ENL		0 3	
24	49 0	35 8	47 9	30 362	3 0	N		3 4	
25	48 6	31 2	7	29 770	3 1	NNE		7 5	
26	50 6	31 1	6	30 113	1 4	NNL		3 6	
27	47 6	24 9	5	30 079	0 3	SW		3 6	
28	52 0	24 0	4	29 808	1 8	SW		0 2	
29	49 8	28 6	3	29 928	3 2	WSW	27		
30	52 1	30 4	2	30 036	0 6	NW	02	2 9	
31	52 6	28 9	47 1	29 227	0 8	SW		1 7	
Mo	52 0	41 2	50 0	29 980	—	—	74	80 3	

HISTORICAL ELEMENTS

At Noon	Sun's Alt	Centre of Disc
h m s		Lat Long
12	26 3 E	0 5 N 12 5
13	26 3	5 8 239 5
25	25 6 E	5 0 N 107 7

(See Note, p. 84.)

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rise	Set	Sols.	At Greenwich Midnight.					Age.	W. E.
				Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Distance.		
1	16 46	24 24	24	23 10 33	3 27 78	57 40	18 43	18 6		
2	16 58	23 11	23	23 57 54	3 48 01	57 38	18 43	6		
3	17 10	22 56	22	0 44 58	4 50 1	56 38	18 43	6		
4	17 23	22 41	21	1 38 28	5 28 8	55 38	18 43	6		
5	17 36	22 26	20	2 31 41	6 10 5	54 38	18 43	6		
6	17 49	22 11	19	3 24 54	6 53 2	53 38	18 43	6		
7	18 2	21 56	18	4 18 7	7 35 9	52 38	18 43	6		
8	18 15	21 41	17	5 11 20	8 18 2	51 38	18 43	6		
9	18 28	21 26	16	6 4 33	9 0 5	50 38	18 43	6		
10	18 41	21 11	15	6 57 46	9 43 8	49 38	18 43	6		
11	18 54	20 56	14	7 50 59	10 26 1	48 38	18 43	6		
12	19 7	20 41	13	8 43 72	11 8 4	47 38	18 43	6		
13	19 20	20 26	12	9 36 85	11 51 7	46 38	18 43	6		
14	19 33	20 11	11	10 29 98	12 4 0	45 38	18 43	6		
15	19 46	19 56	10	11 22 11	12 56 3	44 38	18 43	6		
16	20 0	19 41	9	12 15 24	1 3 6	43 38	18 43	6		
17	20 13	19 26	8	13 8 37	1 26 9	42 38	18 43	6		
18	20 26	19 11	7	14 1 50	2 19 2	41 38	18 43	6		
19	20 39	18 56	6	15 5 3	3 12 5	40 38	18 43	6		
20	20 52	18 41	5	15 58 16	4 5 8	39 38	18 43	6		
21	21 5	18 26	4	17 1 29	4 58 1	38 38	18 43	6		
22	21 18	18 11	3	18 4 42	5 50 4	37 38	18 43	6		
23	21 31	17 56	2	19 7 55	6 43 7	36 38	18 43	6		
24	21 44	17 41	1	20 11 8	7 36 0	35 38	18 43	6		
25	21 57	17 26	0	21 4 21	8 28 3	34 38	18 43	6		
26	22 10	17 11	29	22 7 34	9 20 6	33 38	18 43	6		
27	22 23	16 56	28	23 10 47	10 12 9	32 38	18 43	6		
28	22 36	16 41	27	24 3 60	11 5 2	31 38	18 43	6		
29	22 49	16 26	26	25 6 73	11 58 5	30 38	18 43	6		
30	23 2	16 11	25	26 9 86	12 51 8	29 38	18 43	6		
31	23 15	15 56	24	27 13 99	1 44 1	28 38	18 43	6		

Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h 45m. (See p. 112.)

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 5m. Civil twilight ends at 2h. 5m. Night begins, 10h. 30m. The length of the Day is 12h. 36m.

Oct. 13, morn. Occultation by the ♀ of Cancri, mag. 5.5, and several fainter stars of the constellation. (See p. 130.)

Oct. 14, 11h. Venus and Mars in conjunction. ♀ 1° 2' N.

Oct. 18, 4h. Jupiter in conjunction with ♀. 1° 5' N.

Oct. 19. Uranus in opposition. Distance from the Earth, 1,757,160,000 miles.

Oct. 20, 5h. Mercury in conjunction with ♀. ♀ 5° N.

Oct. 22, 7h. Mars in conjunction with ♀. ♀ 4° N.

Oct. 23, 11h. Venus in conjunction with ♀. ♀ 2° N.

Oct. 25, 12h. Saturn in conjunction with ♀. ♀ 5° N.

Oct. 28. Mercury at greatest elongation 24° E.

In this month the Mornings decrease 5m., and the Afternoons 1h. 37m.

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the latter part of this month when the Moon is absent from the early morning sky.

Constellations near the N. meridian at 2h.: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Pleiades, Australis, Cetus.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
1	13 38	51	10 17	15 18	49	29 28	5	15 32	58	29 59	9	12 20	10	0 59	1	20 50	10	18 44	2
2	14 0	38	13 30	15 36	34	31 18	6	16 47	38	30 50	6	12 24	8	1 24	6	20 49	58	18 45	3
3	14 27	47	16 44	16 0	41	33 8	7	18 2	29	31 27	0	12 28	5	2 49	8	20 49	45	18 45	4
4	14 54	9	18 56	16 25	8	34 10	8	19 17	42	32 18	8	12 32	1	3 14	8	20 49	47	18 45	5
5	15 29	21	21 1	16 49	25	35 9	9	20 33	11	33 55	5	12 36	4	3 39	4	20 50	0	18 44	6
6	15 41	42	22 36	17 14	30	36 47	7	21 48	56	34 26	8	12 39	44	3 36		20 50	23	18 42	8

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.							♂ URANUS.				♂ NEPTUNE.			
D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	8" 80	6' 6"	8' 4"	4' 5"	1' 4"	0' 9"	16'	11"	5' 5"	8' 0"	4' 14"	3' 8"	8' 0"	10	36' 5"	9 24	10 52' 1"	8 8			
2	8' 80	7' 2"	9' 0"	4' 4"	1' 4"	0' 9"	16'	11"	5' 5"	8' 0"	4' 14"	3' 8"	8' 0"	10	36' 5"	9 24	10 52' 1"	8 8			
3	8' 80	8' 2"	9' 7"	4' 3"	1' 4"	0' 9"	16'	11"	5' 5"	8' 0"	4' 14"	3' 8"	8' 0"	10	36' 5"	9 24	10 52' 1"	8 8			

Oct. 16. Sun's semidiameter. In Transit. 11m. 5' 00s. of Mean Time.

Oct. 12. Uranus rises 37h. 5m., sets 7h. 3m. Neptune rises 2h. 45m., sets 16h. 14m.

Earthquake Recording.—Earthquakes are believed to be a kind of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain. There is no very certain method of finding the depth at which this happens, but it seems to range between 50 and 450 km. An earthquake sets up waves in the substance of the earth that traverse the whole globe. There are three principal types of waves: a thrust wave known as the "primary," which travels most rapidly; a transverse secondary wave, and a third of a gravitational character. It is possible to detect this wave movement, even though it may be not more than a twenty-five thousandth part of an inch at places far removed from the fracture, by means of an instrument called a

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BAIDEN		LIVERPOOL		BAYERN King Head (Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GREENOCK		LARNY		DUBLIN HAR (Kingstown) G.M.T.	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	0 43	0 56	9 36	9 48	5 24	5 47	3 46	4 30	10 46	10 55	0 36	1 22	9 33	9 54
3	1 05	1 34	10 37	11 7	6 49	7 9	4 38	5 11	11 39	11 50	1 27	2 8	10 17	10 34
4	1 48	2 24	11 38	11 48	7 53	7 48	5 18	5 46	...	0 9	2 8	2 38	10 57	11 14
5	2 35	3 10	...	...	8 56	8 17	6 30	6 41	0 30	0 39	3 45	3 47	11 35	11 51
6	3 26	4 00	0 17	0 37	9 58	8 46	7 1	7 25	1 25	1 34	3 53	4 21	...	0 43
7	4 20	4 55	1 19	1 39	10 58	9 18	7 26	7 55	2 25	2 35	4 34	4 57	1 1	1 17
8	4 4	4 16	2 24	2 39	9 22	9 38	8 11	8 25	3 25	3 45	5 13	5 28	1 37	1 49
9	4 31	4 49	3 0	3 13	9 46	10 3	8 48	8 55	3 7	3 17	5 57	6 19	2 23	2 28
10	5 1	5 25	3 36	3 51	10 15	10 34	9 28	9 34	3 43	3 54	6 48	7 9	3 53	3 58
11	5 56	6 17	4 35	4 41	10 50	11 18	10 19	10 21	4 30	4 35	7 40	8 5	4 38	4 43
12	6 31	7 44	5 40	5 55	11 46	...	11 29	11 30	5 47	5 54	8 40	9 12	5 12	5 18
13	7 43	8 47	5 56	6 09	0 38	1 18	...	1 1	7 30	7 10	9 54	10 21	6 36	7 0
14	9 14	10 15	7 21	7 45	2 18	2 57	1 4	1 8	9 18	8 42	11 6	11 28	7 36	8 0
15	10 41	11 21	8 22	8 40	3 49	4 16	2 21	3 12	10 10	9 41	...	0 4	8 28	8 48
16	11 38	...	9 9	9 23	4 51	5 11	3 16	3 55	10 46	10 24	0 23	0 50	9 12	9 30
17	0 7	0 21	9 49	10 1	5 39	5 54	4 0	4 34	11 28	11 2	1 0	1 27	9 51	10 10
18	0 46	0 57	10 24	10 38	6 20	6 34	4 40	5 10	11 54	11 44	1 39	2 0	10 30	10 48
19	1 22	1 33	11 8	11 16	6 58	7 13	5 20	5 45	...	0 23	2 14	2 40	11 6	11 25
20	2 15	2 28	11 40	11 48	7 34	7 50	6 0	6 25	0 28	0 58	3 50	3 15	11 44	...
21	3 28	3 53	...	0 18	8 13	8 28	6 42	7 4	0 55	1 35	3 25	3 59	0 3	0 23
22	3 18	3 37	0 36	1 1	8 51	9 10	7 28	7 44	1 39	2 14	4 28	4 48	0 43	1 4
23	4 28	4 53	1 45	1 58	9 38	9 54	8 11	8 25	2 50	3 16	5 28	5 48	1 20	1 30
24	4 40	5 11	2 13	2 36	10 15	10 42	9 3	9 15	3 17	3 42	6 18	6 35	2 16	2 45
25	5 26	6 12	3 12	3 37	11 9	11 44	10 5	10 12	4 16	4 33	7 12	7 15	3 20	3 55
26	6 27	7 26	4 25	4 55	0 17	0 17	11 24	11 26	5 28	5 36	8 23	8 41	4 43	5 28
27	7 44	8 53	5 30	6 20	1 6	1 58	...	1 0	7 10	7 9	9 40	10 4	5 8	6 28
28	9 15	10 21	7 27	7 27	2 42	3 22	1 1	1 23	8 42	8 29	10 54	11 16	7 21	7 44
29	10 40	11 27	8 24	8 35	4 1	4 32	2 23	3 20	9 32	9 43	...	0 1	8 15	8 28
30	11 42	...	9 13	9 24	4 58	5 22	3 20	4 6	10 18	10 30	0 8	0 52	9 8	9 25
31	0 19	0 28	9 54	10 5	5 44	6 4	4 6	4 45	11 8	11 13	0 58	1 24	9 52	10 10

RIISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING
of the PLANETS. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	7 22	12 42	18 1	10 1	14 24	18 47
2	7 29	12 54	17 47	10 22	14 30	18 37
3	8 38	13 4	17 35	10 42	14 36	18 30
4	9 1	13 13	17 23	11 0	14 43	18 26
5	9 19	13 16	17 13	11 16	14 50	18 25
D.	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	10 30	14 48	19 5	5 42	11 40	17 38
2	10 35	14 41	19 51	5 28	11 28	17 23
3	10 31	14 34	19 37	5 3	10 56	16 48
4	10 31	14 28	19 25	4 43	10 32	16 23
5	10 31	14 23	19 14	4 24	10 11	15 58

SATURN ♄

D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	15 47	20 20	0 33
2	15 29	19 42	0 5
3	14 58	19 14	23 27
4	14 24	18 47	23 10
5	13 57	18 20	22 43

Selsomograph, of which the Milne-Shaw is the approved pattern much in use, the essential feature being a boom, which may be likened to a gate hanging on a gate-post out of plumb, and therefore takes up a new position if the supporting post does. A difficulty in the recording arises in the choice of a site. Local peculiarities such as tilting of the ground due to ocean tides near a coast line, vibration due to traffic, either vehicular or pedestrian, may disturb the instrument and obscure the desired record. Somewhat unexpectedly it has been found that a site in a London store on a floor 54 feet above the street is not unsuitable. The building contains 120 columns, each standing on a block of concrete

Continued on p. 129.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° $\frac{1}{2}$ and. 18h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets	the year.	to end of Year
1	W		All Saints. Hallowmas. Mommsen died, 1903.	6 54	16 32	305	60
2	Th		All Souls. Colston born, 1636; died, Oct. 11, 1721.	6 56	16 30	306	59
3	F		Acre bombarded, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded, 1914.	6 58	16 29	307	58
4	S		George Peabody died, 1869; born, Feb. 18, 1795.	7 0	16 27	308	57
5	S		21st Sunday aft. Trinity. Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	7 2	16 25	309	56
6	M		Sir H. Samuel born, 1870. Tschalkowski died, 1893.	7 3	16 23	310	55
7	Tu		Bank rate 9%, 1873.	7 5	16 22	311	54
8	W		Bartolozzi died, 1813. Lord Lytton born, 1831.	7 7	16 20	312	53
9	Th		Lord Mayor's Day. Edward VII. born, 1841.	7 9	16 18	313	52
10	F		Martin Luther born, 1483; died, Feb. 18, 1546.	7 10	16 17	314	51
11	S		ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Qr. Day.	7 12	16 15	315	50
12	S		22nd Sunday after Trinity. Mrs. Gaskell d. 1865.	7 14	16 14	316	49
13	M		R. L. Stevenson born, 1850; died, Dec. 3, 1894.	7 16	16 12	317	48
14	Tu		Broadcasting commenced in U.K., 1922.	7 17	16 11	318	47
15	W		Cowper born, 1731; died, April 25, 1800.	7 19	16 10	319	46
16	Th		John Bright born, 1811; died, March 27, 1889.	7 21	16 8	320	45
17	F		Mary I. died, 1558. George Grote born, 1794.	7 23	16 7	321	44
18	S		Siemens, electrician, d. 1883. Gen. Maude d. 1917.	7 24	16 6	322	43
19	S		23rd Sunday after Trin. H. S. Merriman d. 1903.	7 26	16 4	323	42
20	M		Count Tolstoy died, 1910; born, Aug. 28, 1828.	7 28	16 3	324	41
21	Tu		Sir Thomas Gresham died, 1579.	7 29	16 2	325	40
22	W		George Eliot born, 1819; died, Dec. 22, 1880.	7 31	16 1	326	39
23	Th		Oliver Cromwell's funeral, 1658.	7 33	16 0	327	38
24	F		Laurence Sterne born, 1713; died, March 18, 1768.	7 34	15 59	328	37
25	S		Chantry died, 1841. Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857.	7 36	15 58	329	36
26	S		24th Sunday after Trinity.	7 37	15 57	330	35
27	M		First London School Board Elections, 1873.	7 39	15 56	331	34
28	Tu		William Blake born, 1757; died, Aug. 12, 1827.	7 40	15 55	332	33
29	W		Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530. Puocini died, 1924.	7 42	15 54	333	32
30	Th		St. Andrew. Mark Twain born, 1835.	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- Full Moon 2d. 7h. 59^m.
 ☾ Last Quarter 10 12 17^h
 ● New Moon 17 16 23^h
 ☽ First Quarter 24 7 38^h

Apogee 6d 23^h 25^m, 900 miles.Perigee 19d. 13^h 22^m, 650 "

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Nov. 1, 324° 48'.

RAIN, FALL AT GREENWICH IN NOV., 1932,
on 16 days; total fall, 2'41 inches; above the
average by 0'13 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- November 1. Fox-hunting begins.
 - Ordinary day of election of Borough Councilors.
 - Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
 6 to 12. Buchan's "6th Cold Period."
 9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.
 11. Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.
 12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.
 13. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sidereal Time at Mean Noon		Mean Time at Gr. Mer. Time.		MEMORANDA.	
Day.	Time from A. Time	Eq. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		1.	2.
1	16 58	0'07	14 24 57	9'98	14 28'9 S	0'60	14 41 17	21 17 11			
2	16 59	0'04	14 26 58	9'98	14 42'1	0'79	14 45 14	21 13 15			
3	16 58	0'01	14 28 48	9'95	15 1'0	0'78	14 49 11	21 9 19			
4	16 56	0'03	14 30 45	9'90	15 2'7	0'77	14 53 7	21 5 23			
5	16 51	0'06	14 40 43	9'90	15 38'1	0'76	14 57 4	21 1 27			
6	16 46	0'10	14 44 42	9'95	15 56'3	0'75	15 1 0	20 57 31			
7	16 42	0'13	14 48 41	9'99	16 14'2	0'74	15 4 57	20 53 36			
8	16 38	0'17	14 52 41	10'03	16 31'8	0'73	15 8 53	20 49 40			
9	16 34	0'21	14 56 42	10'08	16 49'2	0'72	15 12 50	20 45 44			
10	16 30	0'24	15 0 44	10'14	17 6'2	0'71	15 16 47	20 41 48			
11	16 26	0'28	15 4 47	10'19	17 23'0	0'69	15 20 43	20 37 52			
12	16 22	0'31	15 8 50	10'27	17 39'3	0'68	15 24 40	20 33 56			
13	16 18	0'35	15 12 53	10'31	17 55'6	0'67	15 28 36	20 30 0			
14	16 14	0'39	15 17 0	10'34	18 11'5	0'65	15 32 33	20 26 4			
15	16 10	0'42	15 21 7	10'38	18 27'1	0'64	15 36 29	20 22 8			
16	16 10	0'46	15 25 14	10'31	18 42'3	0'63	15 40 26	20 18 12			
17	16 10	0'49	15 29 22	10'35	18 57'2	0'61	15 44 22	20 14 16			
18	16 10	0'53	15 33 31	10'38	19 11'7	0'60	15 48 19	20 10 20			
19	16 10	0'56	15 37 40	10'42	19 25'9	0'58	15 52 16	20 6 25			
20	16 10	0'60	15 41 51	10'45	19 39'8	0'57	15 56 12	20 2 29			
21	16 10	0'63	15 46 5	10'49	19 53'3	0'55	16 0 9	19 58 33			
22	16 10	0'66	15 50 14	10'52	20 6'4	0'54	16 4 5	19 54 37			
23	16 10	0'69	15 54 27	10'55	20 19'2	0'52	16 4 5	19 50 41			
24	16 10	0'72	15 58 40	10'58	20 31'5	0'51	16 11 52	19 46 45			
25	16 10	0'76	16 2 54	10'61	20 43'6	0'49	16 15 55	19 42 49			
26	16 10	0'79	16 7 10	10'64	20 55'2	0'48	16 19 51	19 38 53			
27	16 10	0'82	16 11 25	10'67	21 6'4	0'46	16 23 48	19 34 57			
28	16 10	0'84	16 15 42	10'70	21 17'2	0'44	16 27 45	19 31 1			
29	16 10	0'87	16 19 59	10'73	21 27'6	0'43	16 31 41	19 27 5			
30	16 10	0'90	16 24 17	10'76	21 37'8	0'41	16 35 38	19 23 10			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1931.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM	WIND		RAIN FALL.	SUN SHINE		
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1911-1904		Pressure	Direction				
				inches			inches	hours.		
1	56'8	39'1	47'0	30'172	0'9	SSW	...	7'8		
2	59'4	36'9	46'8	29'940	2'1	SSW	...	8'3		
3	61'3	39'0	5	30'4	20'0	SNW	...	0'1		
4	60'2	47'4	5	30'448	18'0	SNW	...	0'9		
5	59'2	43'8	46'1	30'458	0'4	SSW	...	...
6	58'1	44'6	45'6	30'4	0'6	SE	...	3'5		
7	55'4	46'0	4	30'4	2'7	SSW	...	4'2		
8	49'7	46'6	45'0	29'164	1'4	ESE	...	...
9	53'2	43'9	44'6	29'922	2'3	S	...	...
10	51'9	44'2	43	29'777	4'5	SSW	...	...
11	57'9	47'5	44'0	29'630	10'0	SSW	...	4'0		
12	54'5	44'4	43'7	29'333	3'6	WSW	...	7'4		
13	54'1	37'0	5	30'738	0'2	SW	...	3'4		
14	51'6	36'1	3	30'0	1'7	SSE	...	1'0		
15	46'1	43'7	43'1	29'886	1'0	NW	...	...
16	48'3	37'3	42'8	30'184	0'8	NE	...	...
17	45'0	29'2	5	30'142	0'4	E	...	...
18	45'6	37'9	4	29'984	0'9	SE	...	3'4		
19	45'0	36'0	3	29'718	1'6	SSE	...	...
20	48'6	36'1	3	29'654	0'6	SE	...	1'0		
21	50'0	36'6	1	29'980	0'5	WSW	...	2'8		
22	45'7	34'1	1	30'168	1'2	SE	...	...
23	50'9	43'0	5	29'704	1'5	SSE	...	...
24	53'9	40'1	42'0	29'673	1'1	SW	...	1'4		
25	53'2	43'7	41'9	29'732	0'7	S	...	...
26	48'8	43'6	3	29'722	0'7	S	...	...
27	48'0	36'0	7	29'682	1'4	SSW	...	0'9		
28	46'1	36'9	5	29'682	0'5	NE	...	...
29	40'7	33'9	2	29'008	0'0	Calm	...	...
30	42'2	38'0	41'0	29'122	0'0	Calm	...	...
31	50'9	49'6	48'8	29'644	...	...	...	...

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
Day.			
5	23'9 N	3'9 N	220'6
15	21'5	2'7	192'8
25	18'3 N	0'5 N	80'0

(See Note, p. 84.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.										Configurations of Jupiter's satellites at 9h 30m (See p. 125)
	Rises		Set	Right Ascension		Declination	Horizontal Parallax	Semidiameter	Age		
1	15 45	22 21	13 16	5 56	17 43' 00"	55 26 15	6 13 18	43° 00'	0		
2	16 45	23 21	13 55	4 31	53 59	55 24 14	59 14 18	43° 02'	0		
3	16 46	24 21	14 44	3 46 32	53 17	54 38 14	53 15 18	43° 03'	0		
4	16 58	25 21	15 47	4 39 56	52 50	54 21 14	46 16 18	43° 04'	0		
5	17 39	26 21	16 39	5 33 4	47 41 7	54 9 14	45 17 18	43° 01'	0		
6	18 33	27 21	17 29	6 22 21	37 6 3	54 5 14	44 18 18	43° 02'	0		
7	19 37	28 21	18 16	7 18 55	25 17 8	54 10 14	43 19 18	43° 03'	0		
8	20 47	29 21	19 01	8 18 41	12 21 8	54 24 14	42 20 18	43° 04'	0		
9	22 0	30 21	19 57	9 20 7	0 7 1	54 48 14	41 21 18	43° 03'	0		
10	23 14	31 21	20 42	10 23 53	13 44 1	55 21 15	40 22 18	43° 04'	0		
11	...	...	21 20	11 29 50	8 21 6	56 5 15	39 23 18	43° 04'	0
12	0 29	7 20	22 54	12 15 48	2 29 7	56 26 15	38 24 18	43° 04'	0		
13	1 44	8 14	23 32	13 5 54	3 39 9	57 51 15	46 25 18	43° 04'	0		
14	3 3	8 49	24 19	14 52 19	9 52 0	58 46 16	1 26 18	43° 04'	0		
15	4 46	9 57	24 34	15 43 16	18 46 7	59 37 16	12 27 18	43° 04'	0		
16	5 54	10 50	24 54	16 44 46	30 58 1	60 19 16	23 28 18	43° 04'	0		
17	7 57	11 38	25 19	17 45 4	44 56 4	60 46 16	34 29 18	43° 04'	0		
18	8 57	12 21	25 59	18 45 14	57 12 7	60 55 16	35 30 18	43° 04'	0		
19	10 17	13 37	26 57	19 58 54	27 26 6	60 48 16	36 31 18	43° 04'	0		
20	11 17	14 43	27 14	20 5	25 46 5	60 25 16	37 32 18	43° 04'	0		
21	11 58	15 46	27 49	21 12	9 52 0	59 50 16	38 33 18	43° 04'	0		
22	12 26	16 43	28 21	22 21	17 59 59	59 16 17	39 34 18	43° 04'	0		
23	12 45	17 35	28 37	23 21	12 5 9	58 23 15	40 35 18	43° 04'	0		
24	13 0	18 22	28 50	24 16	6 7 9	57 38 15	41 36 18	43° 04'	0		
25	13 14	19 7	29 33	25 3	0 47 8	56 56 15	42 37 18	43° 04'	0		
26	13 26	19 30	29 33	25 38	5 54 18	56 28 15	43 38 18	43° 04'	0		
27	13 38	20 34	29 48	26 5	12 31 4	55 45 15	44 39 18	43° 04'	0		
28	13 51	21 18	30 3	27 4	16 34 9	55 17 15	45 40 18	43° 04'	0		
29	14 8	22 4	30 18	28 4	20 53 4	54 53 14	46 41 18	43° 04'	0		
30	14 29	22 52	31 3	29 4	24 53 11	54 33 14	47 42 18	43° 04'	0		

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5h. 00m. Civil twilight ends at 7h. 29m. Night begins 12h. 28m. The length of the Day is 9h. 38m.

Nov. 1, 8h. Uranus in conjunction with Δ . $4^{\circ} 5' S$.

Nov. 3, aft. Occultation by the Δ of several stars of the Pleiades group. See p. 129.

Nov. 15, 6h. Jupiter in conjunction with Δ . $1^{\circ} 6' N$.

Nov. 15-19. Possible display of Leonid meteors. See below.

Nov. 17, 23h. Mercury in conjunction with Δ . $5^{\circ} 5' N$.

Nov. 22. Mercury in inferior conjunction.

Nov. 22, 12h. Mars in conjunction with Δ . $8^{\circ} 3' N$.

Nov. 22, 12h. Venus in conjunction with Δ . $9^{\circ} 0' S$.

Nov. 22, 20h. Saturn in conjunction with Δ . $1^{\circ} 0' N$.

Nov. 25. Venus at greatest elongation. $47^{\circ} E$.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m.; the Afternoons 38m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.				♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.
1	15	59	47	23	31	17	39	27	17	4	54	33	52	12	43	31	3	57	2
2	16	9	8	23	33	5	18	4	5	26	29	9	17	21	5	24	12	1	50
3	16	4	26	23	33	5	18	3	26	25	17	37	28	24	50	4	12	7	50
4	15	43	49	19	47	7	18	52	6	4	17	54	0	24	52	4	34	4	50
5	15	19	14	16	42	7	19	15	7	28	27	4	18	57	52	4	55	2	50
6	15	7	42	15	2	7	19	37	13	24	36	3	18	57	24	4	55	0	50

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.									
D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	D.	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂
1	8" 58'	10" 10'	7" 4"	1" 4"	0" 9"	16	10	3"	10"	10	10	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"
2	8" 50'	10" 11'	7" 4"	1" 4"	0" 9"	16	12	4"	11"	10	10	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"
3	8" 50'	10" 11'	7" 4"	1" 4"	0" 9"	16	14	4"	11"	10	10	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"	10"

Nov. 25. Sun's semidiameter in Transit, 27". 8' 33". of Mean Time.

♂ URANUS.				♂ NEPTUNE.			
D.	H.	M.	S.	D.	H.	M.	S.
10	1	31	8	10	55	1	50
20	1	30	5	10	55	7	47

Nov. 12. Uranus rises 12h. 17m., sets 4h. 53m. Neptune rises 12h. 49m., sets 12h. 14m.

The Leonid Meteors.—It is unnecessary to tell again the story of the appearances of these November meteors (see *ibid.* 1932, p. 44), but it is inferred from them that an orbit which may be visualised as an immensely thick cable or tube bent into the shape of an oval nearly a million miles long encloses the Sun and stretches from the orbit of the earth to beyond that of Uranus. Small bodies that are seen as meteors are moving round this orbit, each completing the whole circuit in about 33½ years. In most parts they are sparsely scattered, but at one point there is a large dense cluster. The orbit intersects that of the Earth at the point where the Earth is in the middle of November, and consequently in November of every year the Earth and some of these small bodies meet at the point of intersection

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BANGOR King Road (Ayrmouth)		HILL (Llanningham)		GARROCK		LRYTH		IN NEW BAR (Kingsdown) G.M.T.	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M	M M
1	0 57	1 5	10 31	10 43	6 22	6 42	4 48	5 20	11 39	11 49	1 39	2 9	10 31	10 48
2	1 28	1 39	11 5	11 18	6 56	7 15	5 26	5 54	0 13	0 13	2 17	2 46	11 8	11 27
3	0 2	0 13	11 38	11 54	7 28	7 47	6 4	6 25	0 22	0 43	2 55	3 20	11 44	11 57
4	0 34	0 47		0 10	7 59	8 17	6 39	6 55	0 58	1 13	3 29	3 51	0 3	0 18
5	1 3	1 20	0 56	0 41	8 28	8 43	7 15	7 26	1 17	1 43	4 8	4 30	0 38	0 50
6	1 32	1 53	1 20	1 14	8 55	9 12	7 51	7 56	2 14	2 14	4 50	5 12	1 13	1 24
7	1 4	1 42	1 35	1 46	9 19	9 40	8 29	8 29	2 51	2 53	5 30	5 51	1 51	1 59
8	4 33	5 7	2 25	2 25	9 52	10 13	9 8	9 4	3 25	3 26	6 15	6 32	2 31	2 40
9	5 14	5 55	2 59	3 10	10 28	10 56	9 52	9 46	4 15	4 6	7 3	7 16	3 22	3 35
10	6 3	6 54	3 55	4 10	11 21	11 28	10 50	10 44	5 11	4 58	7 56	8 17	4 25	4 45
11	7 2	7 2	5	5 23		0 29	12 5	12 58	6 34	6 11	9	9 26	5 39	6 4
12	8 10	9 14	6 20	6 39	1 25	1 55	1 20	1 20	7 58	7 32	10 5	10 32	6 46	7 10
13	9 28	10 20	7 26	7 44	2 49	3 17	2 20	2 24	9 9	8 47	10 59	11 25	7 43	8 5
14	10 37	11 16	8 21	8 36	3 52	4 21	3 26	3 34	9 55	9 37	11 51		8 31	8 54
15	11 29		9 9	9 24	4 54	5 15	3 30	3 56	10 34	10 24	0 18	0 36	9 17	9 38
16	0 2	0 16	9 54	10 9	5 44	6 3	4 9	4 40	11 17	11 11	1	1 20	10 0	10 22
17	0 46	1 0	10 36	10 53	6 29	6 49	4 55	5 21	11 57	11 55	1 40	2 2	10 42	11 3
18	1 31	1 49	11 18	11 36	7 14	7 33	5 41	6 4		0 36	2 24	2 43	11 25	11 48
19	2 16	2 37		0 3	7 57	8 17	6 29	6 46	0 39	1 15	3 11	3 32		0 8
20	3 59	3 27	0 28	0 48	8 41	9 4	7 18	7 30	1 30	1 59	4 5	4 27	0 33	0 55
21	3 43	4 17	1 19	1 38	9 26	9 52	8 9	8 16	2 24	2 45	5	5 23	1 22	1 43
22	4 31	5 10	2 10	2 30	10 15	10 44	9 4	9 6	3 20	3 35	6	6 22	2 15	2 40
23	5 22	6 11	3 10	3 29	11 11	11 42	10 4	10 1	4 19	4 27	7	7 10	3 16	3 45
24	6 20	7 19	4 16	4 35	0 23		11 14	11 6	5 26	5 29	7 59	8 11	4 27	4 52
25	7 24	8 38	5 30	5 49	0 50	1 26		0 31	6 40	6 47	9 3	9 28	5 39	6 6
26	8 40	9 46	6 44	7 0	2 6	2 42	0 25	1 45	7 52	7 56	10 12	10 35	6 47	7 10
27	9 56	10 50	7 46	8 4	3 18	3 52	1 41	2 45	8 52	9 8	11 12	11 35	7 47	8 7
28	11 2	11 41	8 48	8 54	4 22	4 47	2 45	3 35	9 40	10 2		0 7	8 38	8 58
29	11 51		9 24	9 40	5 9	5 34	3 38	4 15	10 26	10 49	0 26	0 57	9 25	9 43
30	0 23	0 36	10 5	10 28	5 53	6 26	4 22	4 51	11 9	11 28	1 14	1 38	10 7	10 27

RISE, SOUTHING AND SETTING
OF PLANETS (Noon = 12h)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D	h m	h m	D	h m	h m
5	9 19	13 10	17	0	14 57
12	8 43	12 39	16	33	15 4
19	7 22	11 41	15	34	15 9
26	6 7	10 49	14	30	15 13

MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D	h m	h m	D	h m	h m
5	10 29	14 17	18	4	9 49
12	9 57	14 13	17	45	9 26
19	9 24	14 8	16	35	9 4
26	8 19	14 4	15	28	8 41

SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets
D	h m	h m
5	13 30	17 53
12	13 3	17 57
19	12 27	17 1
26	12 10	16 35

which is called the node and shooting stars are seen. Generally there are only a few, but when the cluster comes to the node there are many, and this is the year when that should happen. The cable or tube representing the orbit is very thick, and the earth takes some days to pass through it and meteors are seen for several nights. As the cluster is long, profligate showers may be seen in two consecutive years. Because there was no display in the years 1899 or 1900 it was inferred that the orbit had been displaced, and no longer met that of the Earth. There is a certain comet known as Tempel 1866 I, which is believed to be the virtual progenitor of the Leonid meteor stream because the orbits show much resemblance, and a possible displacement of the meteor orbit may be inferred by considering that of the comet's orbit. A displacement may shift the node on the Earth's orbit so that the display

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

☿ MERCURY towards the end of the month Mercury rises about an hour and a half before the sun, and may perhaps be then seen shortly before 7 o'clock in the south east by east.

♀ VENUS will be low down in the south west in the twilight and early evening setting later and growing brighter night by night. A close conjunction with the moon on the night of the 26th will be noted. Magnitude - 3.8 to - 4.1.

♂ MARS is still above the horizon for nearly 2 hours after sunset.

♃ JUPITER is conspicuous in the late morning sky. It is approaching Spica. Magnitude - 1.2 to - 1.3.

♄ SATURN is to be seen in the early evening sky, setting about 9 o'clock at the end of the month.

Continued on p. 126.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE $270^{\circ} 17'$ med. 7^{h}	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	Day Length.	Length of Night.
1	F		Queen Alexandra born, 1844; died, Nov. 20, 1925.	7 45	15 53	335	30
2	S		Mercator died, 1594. Austerlitz 1805.	7 46	15 52	336	29
3	S		1st Sunday in Advent. R. S. Hawker born, 1803.	7 47	15 52	337	28
4	M		John Gay died, 1732. Congo Railway opened, 1893.	7 49	15 51	338	27
5	Tu		Mozart died, 1791. Earl Jellicoe born, 1857.	7 50	15 51	339	26
6	W		R. H. Barham (Ingoldsby) b. 1788; d. June 17, 1845.	7 51	15 50	340	25
7	Th		F. de Lesseps died, 1893.	7 53	15 50	341	24
8	F		De Quincey died, 1859. Herbert Spencer died, 1903.	7 54	15 50	342	23
9	S		Milton born, 1608; died, Nov. 8, 1674.	7 55	15 49	343	22
10	S		2nd Sunday in Advent.	7 56	15 49	344	21
11	M		R. Doyle, <i>Punch</i> artist, died, 1883.	7 57	15 49	345	20
12	Tu		Browning died, 1889; born, May 7, 1812.	7 58	15 49	346	19
13	W		Dr. Johnson died, 1784; born, Sept. 18, 1709.	7 59	15 49	347	18
14	Th		George Washington d. 1799. Duke of York b. 1895.	8 0	15 49	348	17
15	F		Colenso, 1899. Izaak Walton died, 1683.	8 1	15 49	349	16
16	S		Sir Herbert Tree born, 1853; died, July 2, 1917.	8 2	15 49	350	15
17	S		3rd Sunday in Advent.	8 3	15 49	351	14
18	M		Boston Tea Party, 1773.	8 3	15 50	352	13
19	Tu		J. W. M. Turner d. 1851; b. April 23, 1775. [1928.	8 4	15 50	353	12
20	W		Prince George born, 1902. Bloomsbury gas explosions.	8 5	15 50	354	11
21	Th		St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	10
22	F		C. S. Calverley born, 1831; died, Feb. 17, 1884.	8 6	15 51	356	9
23	S		Hansom cabs patented, 1834.	8 6	15 52	357	8
24	S		4th Sunday in Advent. W. M. Thackeray d. 1863.	8 7	15 52	358	7
25	M		Christmas Day. Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	359	6
26	Tu		St. Stephen. Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	360	5
27	W		St. John, <i>Apostle and Evangelist</i> .	8 8	15 55	361	4
28	Th		Innocents' Day. Tay Bridge disaster, 1879.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29	F		W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died May 19, 1898.	8 8	15 56	363	2
30	S		Sir Samuel Baker, explorer, died, 1893.	8 8	15 57	364	1
31	S		1st Sunday after Christmas. Gambetta died, 1882.	8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	.....	ad.	12. 30 ^h 30 ^m .
☾ Last Quarter	.....	10	6 23 ^h 5 ^m
● New Moon	.....	17	2 58 ^h 7 ^m
☾ First Quarter	.....	23	22 5 ^h 8 ^m
○ Full Moon	.....	31	20 53 ^h 9 ^m
Apogee	4d. 13 ^h 34 ^m .	252,400 miles.	
Perigee	17d. 12 ^h 12 ^m .	221,800 "	
Apogee	31d. 18 ^h 12 ^m .	252,500 "	

Mean Longitude of Asc. Node, Dec. 1, 225° 15'.

RAIN FELL AT GREENWICH IN DEC., 1922.
on 8 days; total fall, 0.66 inch; below the
average by 1.64 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 3 to 9. Buchan's "3rd Warm Period."
15. Last day for renewing Solicitors' certificates.
- Notices to owners and occupiers affected
by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
22. Ramadan (Month of Abstinence) begins.
21. Common Council elections.
25. Quarter Day.
- Quarter Sessions to be held within the
period of 22 days immediately preceding or
immediately following Dec. 25.
26. Bank and General Holiday.
21. Various Licences expire.

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DECEMBER TWELFTH MONTH.

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Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Mean Time at Oh. M. local Time	
H.	M.	Subst. from Ap. Time		Apparent Right Ascension		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Hourly Var. of Dec.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	10	59	0'33	16	28	35	10'78	21	47'3
2	10	56	0'30	16	28	54	10'81	21	56'4
3	10	53	0'28	16	27	14	10'84	22	5'2
4	9	49	1'01	16	41	35	10'86	22	13'6
5	9	46	1'03	16	45	56	10'89	22	21'5
6	9	43	1'05	16	50	17	10'91	22	29'0
7	8	34	1'07	16	54	39	10'93	22	36'0
8	8	8	1'10	16	59	2	10'95	22	42'6
9	7	42	1'12	17	3	25	10'97	22	48'8
10	7	15	1'13	17	7	49	10'99	22	54'5
11	6	47	1'15	17	12	13	11'01	22	59'7
12	6	19	1'17	17	16	37	11'03	23	4'5
13	5	51	1'18	17	21	2	11'04	23	8'9
14	5	22	1'19	17	25	27	11'05	23	12'7
15	4	54	1'21	17	29	52	11'07	23	16'2
16	4	24	1'22	17	34	18	11'08	23	19'2
17	3	55	1'23	17	38	44	11'09	23	21'6
18	3	26	1'24	17	43	10	11'09	23	23'6
19	2	56	1'24	17	47	36	11'10	23	25'2
20	2	26	1'24	17	52	3	11'10	23	26'2
21	1	56	1'25	17	56	59	11'10	23	26'8
22	1	26	1'25	18	0	56	11'11	23	27'0
23	0	56	1'25	18	5	22	11'11	23	26'6
24	0	26	1'25	18	9	49	11'10	23	25'8
25	Add	0'33	1'24	18	14	15	11'10	23	24'6
26	0	33	1'24	18	18	42	11'09	23	22'8
27	1	3	1'23	18	23	8	11'09	23	20'6
28	1	33	1'22	18	27	34	11'08	23	17'9
29	2	3	1'22	18	32	0	11'07	23	14'7
30	2	31	1'21	18	36	25	11'06	23	11'2
31	3	0	1'19	18	40	51	11'05	23	7'2

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1932.

H.	TEMPERATURE		Mo 1841 1906	BAROM		WIND	RAIN FALL	SUN (HOURS)
	Max.	Min.		Mean	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)			
1	43'9	39'7	40'9	30'231	0'2	Calm	...	...
2	46'8	36'5	40'9	30'251	1'2	S	...	1'6
3	53'7	38'0	41'1	29'519	9'8	SSW	...	...
4	60'0	48'6	...	483	22'0	WSW	...	2'5
5	55'9	43'2	...	757	10'0	SW	...	...
6	54'2	42'0	...	29'636	9'5	SW	...	1'4
7	44'7	33'1	...	30'099	1'8	NW	...	1'4
8	47'9	36'3	41'0	077	1'4	SW	...	...
9	48'8	37'0	40'6	139	1'5	WSW	...	1'4
10	54'6	42'1	...	142	3'4	WSW	...	0'2
11	50'7	47'6	...	331	0'7	N	...	...
12	48'0	45'0	...	409	0'6	WSW	...	...
13	47'2	44'4	...	369	1'1	WSW	...	...
14	46'2	43'9	...	163	0'7	W	...	...
15	49'0	43'8	...	048	0'6	WSW	...	...
16	44'4	38'6	...	290	0'8	NE	...	...
17	42'0	32'8	...	407	0'3	NNE	...	...
18	33'7	28'9	40'0	493	0'0	Calm	...	...
19	36'0	26'1	30'5	493	0'2	Calm	...	...
20	42'1	29'3	30'0	421	0'3	N	...	...
21	40'7	36'5	38'7	445	0'4	ENE	...	...
22	38'7	33'4	...	544	0'2	Calm	...	...
23	39'6	32'0	...	575	3'0	SW	...	...
24	50'2	39'6	...	421	2'2	SW	...	...
25	51'1	46'7	...	323	1'0	WSW	...	...
26	34'8	27'8	...	20'143	0'8	WSW	...	...
27	43'9	33'9	...	29'022	1'8	WSW	...	1'0
28	51'6	35'6	38'9	432	5'8	WSW	...	...
29	36'7	32'3	30'0	223	3'4	NW	...	1'2
30	39'4	29'2	38'9	650	2'2	NNW
31	24'4	20'6	20'7	29'949	0'8	SW	...	0'8
Mn	46'2	37'9	39'9	20'107	13'5

MEMORANDA.

1.	...
2.	...
3.	...
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31.	...

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon	Run's Axis	Centre of Disc	
Day		Lat	Long.
5	14'5 E	0'2 N	287'2
15	10'2 E	1'0 E	155'4
25	5'5 E	2'3 E	23'7

(See Note, p. 84.) THE MOON.

M.	D.	At Greenwich Midnight.			Horiz. Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Conjunctions of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. 30m. (See p. 156)
		Rise.	Set.	Right Ascension.				
N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.	S.	N.
1	23	11 58	5 38	4 24 57	26 30 30	54 17 44	49 14 8	W. 8 10 34
2	23	11 58	5 38	5 17 53	27 37 0	54 8 24	44 5 0	11 10 44
3	23	11 58	5 38	6 11 21	27 14 6	54 0 24	43 16 0	30 41
4	23	11 58	5 38	7 3 47	25 43 4	53 59 14	43 27 0	34 10
5	23	11 58	5 38	7 54 55	23 4 0	54 6 24	44 18 0	43 02
6	23	11 58	5 38	8 48 56	19 25 7	54 20 14	45 19 0	41 03
7	23	11 58	5 38	9 39 38	14 58 7	54 42 14	44 34 0	40 13
8	23	11 58	5 38	10 14 46	9 53 7	55 14 15	43 31 0	41 03
9	23	11 58	5 38	10 59 30	4 16 30	55 38 14	42 32 0	40 13
10	23	11 58	5 38	11 44 45	1 35 0 5	56 43 15	41 33 0	43 01
11	23	11 58	5 38	12 31 43	7 35 6	57 39 15	40 34 0	34 10
12	23	11 58	5 38	1 18 41	13 25 8	58 37 15	39 35 0	30 41
13	23	11 58	5 38	2 4 57	18 58 8	59 35 15	38 36 0	10 34
14	23	11 58	5 38	3 21 5	23 20 9	60 33 15	37 37 0	10 34
15	23	11 58	5 38	4 49 0	27 12 10	61 31 15	36 38 0	10 34
16	23	11 58	5 38	6 20 10	29 56 11	62 29 15	35 39 0	10 34
17	23	11 58	5 38	7 47 13	27 24 12	63 27 15	34 40 0	10 34
18	23	11 58	5 38	9 18 15	23 57 13	64 25 15	33 41 0	10 34
19	23	11 58	5 38	10 43 17	19 44 14	65 23 15	32 42 0	10 34
20	23	11 58	5 38	12 12 19	14 49 15	66 21 15	31 43 0	10 34
21	23	11 58	5 38	1 14 21	9 53 16	67 19 15	30 44 0	10 34
22	23	11 58	5 38	2 21 23	4 57 17	68 17 15	29 45 0	10 34
23	23	11 58	5 38	3 28 25	0 0 18	69 15 15	28 46 0	10 34
24	23	11 58	5 38	4 35 27	1 35 19	70 13 15	27 47 0	10 34
25	23	11 58	5 38	5 42 29	7 35 20	71 11 15	26 48 0	10 34
26	23	11 58	5 38	6 49 31	13 35 21	72 9 15	25 49 0	10 34
27	23	11 58	5 38	7 56 33	19 35 22	73 7 15	24 50 0	10 34
28	23	11 58	5 38	9 03 35	25 35 23	74 5 15	23 51 0	10 34
29	23	11 58	5 38	10 10 37	31 35 24	75 3 15	22 52 0	10 34
30	23	11 58	5 38	11 17 39	37 35 25	76 1 15	21 53 0	10 34
31	23	11 58	5 38	12 24 41	43 35 26	77 0 15	20 54 0	10 34

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h. 45m. Civil twilight ends 5h. 45m. Night begins 7h. 57m. The length of the Day is 2h. 5m.

From Dec. 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7h. 45m.

Dec. 6. Mercury at greatest elongation. 21° W.

Dec. 12, 19h. Jupiter in conjunction with J. 1° 6' N.

Dec. 15, 24h. Mercury in conjunction with J. 0° 6' N.

Dec. 18, 23h. Mars in conjunction with J. 0° 2' N.

Dec. 20, 7h. Venus in conjunction with J. 0° 7' S.

Dec. 20, 24h. Saturn in conjunction with J. 1° 0' S.

Dec. 21, 12h. Venus and Saturn in conjunction. 0° 3' S.

Dec. 22, 7h. Sun enters the Sign Capricornus. Solstice.

Dec. 23, 24h. Uranus in conjunction with J. 1° 0' S.

Dec. 31. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

In this month the Mornings decrease 27m, the decrease being continuous throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4m. up to the 13th, and then increase 9m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
D.	R.A.	Dec. s.	D.	R.A.	Dec. s.	D.	R.A.	Dec. s.	D.	R.A.	Dec. s.	D.	R.A.	Dec. s.
1	13 13	15 16 3	29	58 12	23 32 8	18	44 11	24 18 8	13	4 24	5 24 8	20	57 36	18 12 8
7	15 23	16 16 4 6	30	17 53	22 16 9	19	0 59	23 51 8	13	7 27	5 24 8	20	59 12	18 6 8
13	15 34	18 35 9	30	36 6	20 52 4	19	17 45	23 24 6	13	10 21	6 9 7	21	0 55	17 58 9
19	16 26	36 29 1	30	54 37	19 20 6	19	24 28	22 50 7	13	13 5	6 24 7	21	4 45	17 51 9
26	16 56	57 22 7 7	31	7 18	17 44 1	19	31 7	22 10 3	13	16 36	6 39 1	21	4 41	17 43 0
27	17 24	56 23 3 7	31	19 33	15 5 6	20	7 38	21 23 0	13	17 59	6 52 8	21	6 42	17 34 4

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
1	8 33	9 0	14 7	4 1	1 5	0 9	16 16	3 4	14 1	2 5	15 4
7	8 34	9 1	14 8	4 0	1 5	0 8	16 17	3 4	14 0	2 5	15 4
13	8 35	9 2	14 9	4 0	1 5	0 8	16 17	3 4	14 0	2 5	15 4
19	8 36	9 3	14 10	4 0	1 5	0 8	16 17	3 4	14 0	2 5	15 4
25	8 37	9 4	14 11	4 0	1 5	0 8	16 17	3 4	14 0	2 5	15 4
31	8 38	9 5	14 12	4 0	1 5	0 8	16 17	3 4	14 0	2 5	15 4

Dec. 15 Sun's semidiam. in Transit, 27m. 10' 30s. of Mean Time.

may come later than hitherto expected, or it may cause the meteor orbit to cut the plane of the ecliptic at a point within or without the Earth's orbit. It has been found that the orbit of the comet now passes within that of the Earth, but not sufficiently so as to preclude the possibility that the Earth will pass through the stream. This, however, is subject to alteration, and it is not to be asserted that a display is certain. These meteors diverge from a point in the constellation Leo, which rises about 10 p.m., so that they may be looked for from that time. Since the moon is now this year on November 17, there will be little moonlight on the nights when the meteors are expected to interfere with their observation. It was concluded by Mr. B. V. Marsh of Philadelphia, from the observations in 1866, that there are actually three streams, and that the densest group of meteors is flanked on either side by more tenuous groups with vacant spaces between; the

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DECEMBER TWELFTH MONTH.

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Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL, King Road (Avonmouth)		HULL (Immingham)		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUNDEE BAR (Kingscove) G.M.T.	
	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After	Morn	After
1	11 23	1 13	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
2	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
3	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
4	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
5	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
6	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
7	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
8	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
9	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
10	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
11	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
12	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
13	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
14	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
15	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
16	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
17	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
18	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
19	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
20	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
21	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
22	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
23	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
24	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
25	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
26	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
27	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
28	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
29	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
30	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48
31	11 23	1 30	11 19	1 36	7 6	7 28	4 54	6 0	0 3	0 18	2 37	2 53	11 23	11 48

RISING, SETTING, and EXITING
OF PLANETS (Noon = 12h)

D	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
3	5 46	10 28	25 11	11 21	25 15	29 9
10	6 0	10 29	24 58	11 21	25 14	29 21
17	6 27	10 40	24 58	10 50	25 10	29 30
24	6 57	10 55	24 53	10 29	25 5	29 36
31	7 24	11 13	25 5	10 4	24 50	29 36
D	MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
3	10 12	24 0	27 48	5 43	8 18	13 53
10	10 5	23 56	27 48	5 22	7 55	13 57
17	9 55	23 52	27 49	5 0	7 31	13 1
24	9 44	23 47	27 51	4 38	7 7	12 36
31	9 32	23 43	27 54	4 15	6 43	12 10

SATURN ♄

D	Rises	Souths	Sets
3	11 44	25 10	20 36
10	12 18	25 45	20 12
17	12 52	25 20	19 48
24	13 26	24 55	19 24
31	14 0	24 30	19 0

Earth being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours in the central dense stream about 6 hours in the vacant spaces, and 12 or 13 hours in each of the outside streams. This hypothesis, known as Marsh's Little Shower, requires verification by discussion of the observations in different longitudes.

Continued from p. 121

12 feet by 12 feet by 6 feet, which rests on the Blue Clay 42 feet below ground level. In spite of the fact that thousands of persons walk daily through the building and thousands of vehicles pass outside, it is found possible to detect these minute vibrations arising from causes at places thousands of miles away.—J. J. Shaw, at Brit. Assoc. Meeting, 1932.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is at greatest western elongation on December 6, and will be in the south east at nearly 20 degrees altitude in the mornings before and after that date.

♀ VENUS is a bright evening star to be seen in the early twilight at altitude about 25 degrees. Magnitude at greatest brilliancy, December 21—4.4.

♂ MARS is still in the evening sky for about two hours after sunset low in the south west.

♃ JUPITER, rising two hours after midnight in the middle of the month, is a prominent object of the morning sky. Magnitude—1.4 to -1.5.

♄ SATURN will be seen in the early evening sky. It will be near Venus about the 21st. Magnitude +1.2.

BRING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 24 AND 25 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	XVI	Walt Sunday	May 20
Epoct	14	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	" 26
Solar Cycle (Year of)	11	Trinity Sunday	" 27
Roman Indiction (Year of)	12	Corpus Christi	" 31
Domical Letter	G	Union Day, South Africa	" 31
Julian Period (Year of)	6647	Birth of King George V. (1863)	June 3
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,427,439	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 23
New Year's Day (Monday)	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Foundation Day, Australia	" 26	Independence Day, U.S.A.	" 4
Septuagesima Sunday	" 28	Jewish New Year (1935)	Sept. 10
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 14	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Good Friday	March 30	Sundays after Trinity	" 26
Easter Day	April 1	St. Andrew's Day	Nov. 30
St. George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 3
Accession of King George V. (1910)	May 6	CHRISTMAS DAY (Tuesday)	" 25
Ascension Day	" 10		

The Tropical Year 1934-1935.

Spring Equinox (1934)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21. 7h.
Summer Solstice	" " " Cancer	June 22. 2h.
Autumn Equinox	" " " Libra	Sept. 23. 12h.
Winter Solstice	" " " Capricornus	Dec. 22. 12h.
Spring Equinox (1935)	" " " Aries	March 21. 12h.

Phases of the Moon, 1934.

January.			May.			September.		
Last Quarter ... 8d.	21h.	36m.	Last Quarter ... 6d.	6h.	41m.	New Moon	16.	oh. 20m.
New Moon	15	13 37	New Moon	13	12 30	First Quarter ...	16	12 26
First Quarter ...	22	11 50	First Quarter ...	21	15 20	Full Moon	23	4 19
Full Moon	30	16 31	Full Moon	28	21 41	Last Quarter ...	30	12 29
February.			June.			October.		
Last Quarter ... 7d.	9h.	22m.	Last Quarter ... 4d.	12h.	53m.	New Moon	8d.	12h. 5m.
New Moon	14	0 43	New Moon	12	2 11	First Quarter ...	15	19 29
First Quarter ...	21	6 5	First Quarter ...	20	6 37	Full Moon	22	15 1
Full Moon	28	12 14	Full Moon	27	5 8	Last Quarter ...	30	8 22
March.			July.			November.		
Last Quarter ... 1d.	20h.	28m.	Last Quarter ... 3d.	20h.	28m.	New Moon ... 7d.	4h. 44m.	
Last Quarter ...	8	18 6	New Moon	11	17 6	First Quarter ...	14	2 39
New Moon	15	12 8	First Quarter ...	19	18 53	Full Moon	21	4 26
First Quarter ...	23	1 45	Full Moon	26	12 9	Last Quarter ...	29	3 39
Full Moon	31	1 14	August.			December.		
April.			Last Quarter ... 2d.	6h.	27m.	New Moon	6d.	17h. 25m.
Last Quarter ... 7d.	oh.	48m.	New Moon	10	8 46	First Quarter ...	13	10 52
New Moon	13	23 57	First Quarter ...	18	4 33	Full Moon	20	20 53
First Quarter ...	21	21 20	Full Moon	24	19 37	Last Quarter ...	29	2 8
Full Moon	29	12 45	Last Quarter ... 31	19	40			

Calendar for the Year 1934.

January.				February.				March.				April.			
Su. ...	7	14	21	Su. ...	4	11	18	Su. ...	4	11	18	Su. ...	1	8	15
M. ...	1	8	15	M. ...	5	12	19	M. ...	5	12	19	M. ...	2	9	16
Tu. ...	2	9	16	Tu. ...	6	13	20	Tu. ...	6	13	20	Tu. ...	3	10	17
W. ...	3	10	17	W. ...	7	14	21	W. ...	7	14	21	W. ...	4	11	18
Th. ...	4	11	18	Th. ...	1	8	15	Th. ...	1	8	15	Th. ...	5	12	19
F. ...	5	12	19	F. ...	2	9	16	F. ...	2	9	16	F. ...	6	13	20
S. ...	6	13	20	S. ...	3	10	17	S. ...	3	10	17	S. ...	7	14	21
May.				June.				July.				August.			
Su. ...	6	13	20	Su. ...	3	10	17	Su. ...	1	8	15	Su. ...	—	3	12
M. ...	7	14	21	M. ...	4	11	18	M. ...	2	9	16	M. ...	—	6	13
Tu. ...	1	8	15	Tu. ...	5	12	19	Tu. ...	3	10	17	Tu. ...	—	7	14
W. ...	2	9	16	W. ...	6	13	20	W. ...	4	11	18	W. ...	—	1	8
Th. ...	3	10	17	Th. ...	7	14	21	Th. ...	5	12	19	Th. ...	—	2	9
F. ...	4	11	18	F. ...	1	8	15	F. ...	6	13	20	F. ...	—	3	10
S. ...	5	12	19	S. ...	2	9	16	S. ...	7	14	21	S. ...	—	4	11
September.				October.				November.				December.			
Su. ...	2	9	16	Su. ...	7	14	21	Su. ...	4	11	18	Su. ...	2	9	16
M. ...	3	10	17	M. ...	1	8	15	M. ...	5	12	19	M. ...	3	10	17
Tu. ...	4	11	18	Tu. ...	2	9	16	Tu. ...	6	13	20	Tu. ...	4	11	18
W. ...	5	12	19	W. ...	3	10	17	W. ...	7	14	21	W. ...	5	12	19
Th. ...	6	13	20	Th. ...	4	11	18	Th. ...	1	8	15	Th. ...	6	13	20
F. ...	7	14	21	F. ...	5	12	19	F. ...	2	9	16	F. ...	7	14	21
S. ...	8	15	22	S. ...	6	13	20	S. ...	3	10	17	S. ...	8	15	22

1934.]

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Sun		Sun (Mean Noon)		Moon		(See Note, p. 84.) The Moon.		At Midnight.		
Rise	Set	Apparent Right Ascension	Apparent Declination	Mean Time at Noon	Mean Time at Noon	Rise	South	Set	Right Ascension	Declination
12 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59
1 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59
2 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59
3 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59
4 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59
5 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59
6 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59
7 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59
8 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59
9 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59
10 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59
11 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59
12 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59
1 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59
2 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59
3 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59
4 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59
5 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59
6 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59
7 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59
8 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59
9 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59
10 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59
11 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59
12 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59
1 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59	1 0 15 59
2 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59	2 0 15 59
3 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59	3 0 15 59
4 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59	4 0 15 59
5 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59	5 0 15 59
6 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59	6 0 15 59
7 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59	7 0 15 59
8 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59	8 0 15 59
9 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59	9 0 15 59
10 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59	10 0 15 59
11 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59	11 0 15 59
12 0 15 59	3 58 28 45 16	23 24 48	28 41 48	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59	12 0 15 59

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1 17 58 8	24 11' 9"	21 29 19	14 28' 2"	20 24 0	20 31' 0"
6 18 38 14	24 28' 8"	21 35 5	15 55' 0"	20 40 14	19 32' 6"
11 19 7 3	24 11' 9"	21 39 27	15 30' 0"	20 56 17	18 28' 8"
16 19 42 18	23 19' 0"	21 39 1	10 17' 8"	21 12 10	17 20' 2"
21 20 17 47	21 48' 5"	21 34 35	9 21' 1"	21 27 52	16 6' 8"
26 20 52 13	19 30' 4"	21 26 30	8 45' 8"	21 43 22	14 49' 3"
31 21 27 14	16 35' 2"	21 15 6	8 33' 4"	21 58 42	13 28' 2"

♃ JUPITER.

R.A.	Dec.
1 23 20 7	7 3' 9"
6 23 22 1	7 14' 1"
11 23 23 41	7 22' 8"
16 23 25 6	7 29' 9"
21 23 26 14	7 35' 3"
26 23 27 6	7 39' 1"
31 23 27 40	7 41' 2"

♄ SATURN.

R.A.	Dec.
21 10 48	27 23' 3"
21 10 58	27 15' 9"
21 11 12	27 6' 1"
21 11 25	26 56' 2"
21 11 48	26 45' 7"
21 12 0	26 35' 2"
21 12 22	26 24' 5"

Jan. 2. Earth in Perihelion.
Distance from Sun's centre
92,344,000 miles

Venus is an early evening star during this month, setting about an hour and a half after sunset at its end. Jupiter is a bright object of the morning sky. Mars and Saturn are above the horizon in the south-west to west for an hour or two after sunset, and will be in close conjunction on January 20. Mercury will not be visible this month.

In 1934 there will be two eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon. A Total eclipse of the Sun about midnight of February 13 G.M.T. will be visible mainly from the western part of the Pacific, and an Annular eclipse on August 10 from South Africa, North of Cape Colony. The lunar eclipses on January 30 and July 26 are both partial, and the second of them invisible at Greenwich.

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

☿ MERCURY		♀ VENUS		♂ MARS		♃ JUPITER		♄ SATURN	
Rise	South	Rise	South	Rise	South	Rise	South	Rise	South
1 7 48	11 34	9 33	14 31	9 28	13 38	9 50	6 18	9 24	4 9
6 7 48	11 34	9 33	14 31	9 28	13 38	9 50	6 18	9 24	4 9
11 7 48	11 34	9 33	14 31	9 28	13 38	9 50	6 18	9 24	4 9
16 7 48	11 34	9 33	14 31	9 28	13 38	9 50	6 18	9 24	4 9
21 7 48	11 34	9 33	14 31	9 28	13 38	9 50	6 18	9 24	4 9
26 7 48	11 34	9 33	14 31	9 28	13 38	9 50	6 18	9 24	4 9
31 7 48	11 34	9 33	14 31	9 28	13 38	9 50	6 18	9 24	4 9

Tidal Constants.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp 85, 89, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and Amsterdam Time for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An * denotes Range of Tide.

PORT OR PLACE		CONSTANTS	SPRINGS	NEAPS	PORT OR PLACE		CONSTANTS	SPRINGS	NEAPS
		h m	ft	ft			h m	ft	ft
Aberdeen	Leith	10 53	12½	9½	Cromarty	Leith	9 28	12½	11
Aberdovey	Lpl	9 3	14½	10	Cromer	Hull	1	14½	11
Aberystwyth	Lpl	8 49	14	10½	Dartmouth	Lon	4 32	14½	11½
Ali Point	Lpl	12 3	15	19	Deal	Lon	9 11	16	12½
Aldeburgh	Lon	8 53	16	11½	Devonport Dock	Lon	4 0	15½	12
Alderneve	Lon	4 55	15½	11½	Dieppe	Lon	9 5	16½	12½
Alfoa	Leith	0 53	17½	15	Dingle Bay	Lpl	5 28	12½	9½
Amwich	Lpl	11 28	18	15½	Donegal Bar	Lpl	6 47	11½	8½
Antwerp	Lon	1 29	16½	14	Douglas	Lpl	0 3	10½	10½
Appledore	Btol	11 20	13½	16½	Dover	Lon	9 21	18½	14½
Armagh	Grnk	6 4	13½	10	Dumbarton	Grnk	0 29	11½	9½
Arbroath	Leith	11 30	14	11	Dumfries	Lpl	1 10	16	12½
Ardrishaig	Grnk	12 12	9½	8½	Dunbar	Leith	12 3	16½	12½
Arrossa	Grnk	11 58	10	8	Dundaik (Pile light)	Lpl	12 17	16	14½
Arundel	Lon	10 54	10	7	Dundee	Leith	0 3	15½	12½
Ayr	Grnk	11 59	10	8½	Dunfermline	Lon	9 16	13	10
Ayre Pt (I of Man)	Lpl	12 20	16	16	Dunkeith	Lon	10 6	13½	10
Ballycotton	Btol	10 31	12½	10	Exmouth	Lon	4 43	11	8½
Beaif	Leith	10 23	10½	8	Exmouth	Leith	12 8	15	11
Bantay Harbour	Lpl	5 21	12½	9½	Balmouth	Lon	3 19	17	13½
Bardsey Island	Lpl	8 55	13½	10½	Farham	Lon	9 55	11½	8½
Barmouth	Lpl	8 58	13½	11	Fife Ness	Leith	12 5	15	12
Barnstaple Bridge	Btol	11 49	11½	11½	Killy Bay	Leith	1 39	15½	12½
Barrow	Lpl	12 20	16	16	Fishguard	Lpl	8 14	12½	9
Barry Island	Btol	12 3	16	17½	Flushing	Lon	11 49	15	12½
Beauly Head	Lon	9 20	—	—	Folkestone	Lon	9 14	10	10½
Beaumaris	Lpl	1 42	13½	16½	Forby Point	Lpl	11 43	17½	12½
Belfast	Dub	12 42	11	9½	Forby	Lon	3 35	14½	11½
Berwick	Leith	12 11	15	11½	Fraserburgh	Leith	10 33	11	8½
Bideford	Btol	11 29	16½	—	Galway Bay	Lpl	6 8	15½	12½
Blakeney	Hull	0 51	8½	4½	Glasgow	Grnk	0 56	13½	11
Blyth	Leith	0 41	15	11	Glasgow Dock	Lpl	12 23	16½	14
Boat Head	Lon	4 2	15	11	Goole	Hull	1 38	18	11½
Bocastle	Btol	10 30	12	17	Granton Pier	Leith	0 3	18	14½
Boulogne	Lon	9 30	12½	13½	Glanville	Lon	4 27	14½	11½
Brest	Lon	2 6	14½	12½	Gravesend	Lon	11 27	—	—
Bridgewater Bar	Btol	12 7	15	16½	Greenwich	Lon	12 11	16½	12½
Bridlington	Leith	2 0	17½	13½	Grimsby	Hull	12 13	16	12½
Bridport	Lon	4 18	12½	8½	Hartlepool	Leith	0 53	16	12½
Brielle	Lon	1 5	—	—	Harwich	Lon	9 56	16½	12½
Brighton	Lon	9 18	19½	16	Hastings	Lon	8 53	16	12½
Broughty Ferry	Leith	12 18	15½	12½	Haverfordwest	Lpl	7 11	15½	12½
Buckie	Leith	10 10	12	9	Havre	Lon	7 21	15½	12½
Budehaven	Btol	11 8	13	17	Ilfracombe	Lpl	12 9	17½	14½
Burntisland	Leith	0 7	18	14½	Holyhead	Lpl	11 24	16	12½
Burysport	Btol	11 25	16	19	Honfleur Harbour	Lon	6 56	16½	12½
Cas	Lon	8 19	—	—	Hook of Holland	Lon	0 26	6½	1½
Casals	Lon	9 53	12½	19	Hurst Camber	Lon	8 27 & 10 28	16½	12½
Campbeltown	Grnk	11 57	8½	6	Hythe (Hants)	Lon	9 18 & 11 0	13½	10½
Cape Cornwall	Lizard	9 59	17	13½	Ilfracombe	Btol	11 3	15½	12½
Cardiff	Btol	12 6	17½	17½	Inverary	Grnk	0 10	10	—
Cardigan	Lpl	8 16	12	9	Invergordon	Leith	9 41	13½	10½
Carmarthen Bay	Btol	11 7	16	19½	Ipswich	Lon	10 57	13½	—
Carnarvon	Lpl	10 43	14½	12	Kingsbridge	Lon	4 3	10	—
Chatham (N Dock)	Lon	11 10	18½	15	Kinsale Harbour	Lpl	6 13	12½	9½
Chepstow	Btol	0 21	18	16½	Kirkcudbright	Lpl	12 22	13	17
Cheerbourg	Lon	6 4	10½	16	Kirkwall	Leith	7 50	16½	12½
Chester	Lpl	1 24	10	7½	Lamlash	Grnk	11 59	10	7
Chesilton	Lon	4 25	10½	7	Lancaster	Lpl	12 13	16½	12½
Chichester Harbour	Lon	9 36	14	11	Langston Harbour	Lon	9 46	13½	10½
Charlchurch Harbour	Lon	7 9 & 9 39	5	—	Lerwick Harbour	Leith	8 31	15½	12½
Lowes (West)	Lon	9 43	11½	9½	Limerick	Lpl	7 40	16½	14½

PORT or PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRINGS.	NEAPS.	PORT or PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRINGS.	NEAPS.
Littlehampton Bar	Lon 9 40	16 1/2	12 1/2	Royal Albert Dock	Lon 11 57	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lizard	Btol 9 59	17	13 1/2	Ryde	Lon 9 57	13 1/2	12
Lidhally Bar	Btol 11 28	15 1/2	15 1/2	St. Agnes	Btol 10 0	18	18
Loch Long	Grnk 12 2	12	9	St. Beller	Lon 4 34	26 1/2	26 1/2
Loce (East)	Lon 3 46	16 1/2	13 1/2	St. Ives	Btol 10 11	13 1/2	17
Lossiemouth	Leith 10 8	12	9	St. Malo	Lon 4 10	40 1/2	30 1/2
Lowestoft	Lon 7 34	6 1/2	5 1/2	St. Mary's	Btol 9 48	12	12
Lundy Island	Btol 10 39	27	30	St. Peter Port	Lon 4 49	26 1/2	22 1/2
Lyme Regis	Lon 4 35	12 1/2	9 1/2	Salcombe	Lon 3 58	13 1/2	12 1/2
Lymington	Lon 8 33 & 10 23	8	6	Salisbury	Lon 4 4	15	11
Lynmouth	Btol 11 22	30 1/2	21 1/2	Scarborough	Leith 1 33	16 1/2	13 1/2
Lyan Road	Hull 0 32	21 1/2	16 1/2	Seaham	Leith 0 49	14 1/2	12 1/2
Margate Pier	Lon 9 41	15 1/2	13	Selsea Bill	Lon 9 29	15 1/2	12 1/2
Maryport	Lpl 0 12	24 1/2	20 1/2	Sharpness	Btol 0 48	28 1/2	21 1/2
Mevagissy	Lon 3 26	16	14 1/2	Sheerness Dockyard	Lon 11 4	17	14
Middlesbrough	Leith 1 22	17	12 1/2	Shoreham Harbour	Lon 9 29	18	13 1/2
Milford Haven	Lpl 7 12	21 1/2	16 1/2	Silloth	Lpl 0 25	25 1/2	21 1/2
Minehead Pier	Btol 11 51	34 1/2	26 1/2	Southampton	Lon 9 4 & 11 6	13 1/2	12 1/2
Montrose	Leith 12 22	13 1/2	12 1/2	Southend	Lon 10 53	18	14 1/2
Morcombe	Lpl 0 8	26 1/2	22 1/2	Southwold	Lon 8 16	6 1/2	4 1/2
Mull of Galloway	Grnk 12 24	15	12	Spurn Head	Hull 11 56	20	16 1/2
Nash Point	Btol 11 44	33	25	Start Point	Lon 3 58	15 1/2	11 1/2
Naze	Lon 9 47	12 1/2	10	Stirling	Leith 1 28	7 1/2	2 1/2
Neath	Btol 12 26	13 1/2	5	Stockton	Leith 1 5	11	11
Needles Point	Lon 7 54	7 1/2	2	Stonehaven	Leith 11 4	14	12
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Leith 0 43	15 1/2	11 1/2	Stornoway	Lon 8 8	14	10
Newhaven	Lon 9 16	19	15	Stranraer	Grnk 11 53	9 1/2	7 1/2
Newport (Mon.)	Btol 0 2	30 1/2	29 1/2	Stromness	Leith 6 31	10 1/2	7 1/2
Newquay (Towan)	Btol 10 7	21 1/2	15 1/2	Sunderland	Leith 0 46	15 1/2	12 1/2
Newquay (Cardigan)	Lpl 8 43	14	9 1/2	Sutton Bridge	Hull 0 34	20 1/2	15 1/2
Noke Light	Lon 10 54	16 1/2	13 1/2	Swanage	Lon 6 30 & 10 30	6 1/2	4 1/2
North Shields	Leith 0 46	14 1/2	11	Swansea Bay	Btol 11 23	28 1/2	21
North Sunderland	Leith 12 22	15	11 1/2	Tees River Bar	Leith 1 20	16 1/2	12 1/2
Oban	Grnk 5 38	12 1/2	8	Tay River Bar	Leith 12 2	16	13 1/2
Orfordness	Lon 9 11	8	6 1/2	Teignmouth	Lon 4 16	13	9 1/2
Ostende	Lon 10 35	15	11 1/2	Tenby	Btol 11 2	23 1/2	18 1/2
Paidstow	Btol 10 36	21 1/2	17 1/2	Thurso	Leith 6 1	14 1/2	10 1/2
Peel (I. of Man)	Lpl 12 23	18	14 1/2	Tobermory	Lpl 6 56	14	20 1/2
Pembroke Dockyard	Lpl 7 22	22 1/2	17	Torbay	Lon 4 16	13	10
Penzance	Btol 9 37	18 1/2	14 1/2	Troon	Grnk 11 59	9	7 1/2
Peterhead	Leith 10 26	11 1/2	9 1/2	Truro	Lon 3 27	17 1/2	14 1/2
Plymouth Breakwater	Lon 3 45	15 1/2	12	Tynemouth Bar	Leith 0 58	14 1/2	11 1/2
Pools	Lon 7 0 & 10 35	6 1/2	4 1/2	Ushant	Lon 8 0	25	19 1/2
Port Carlisle	Lpl 0 54	20	14	Valentia Harbour	Lpl 5 1	11	8
Port Harrold	Lpl 0 0	25	19	Waterford Harbour	Lpl 6 44	18 1/2	10 1/2
Port Madoc	Lpl 8 48	14 1/2	11	Weston-super-Mare	Btol 12 21	26	20 1/2
Port Patrick	Lpl 0 1	15	12	Wexford	Lpl 8 43	5	3 1/2
Port Talbot	Btol 11 23	29	21 1/2	Whitby	Leith 1 7	15	11 1/2
Portlaoise	Btol 12 27	41	31	Whitehaven	Lpl 12 24	25 1/2	20 1/2
Portland Bill	Lon 4 47	9	6 1/2	Wick	Leith 8 54	10 1/2	8
Portland Breakwater	Lon 5 13	6 1/2	4 1/2	Wisbech	Hull 1 34	15 1/2	11 1/2
Portsmouth Dockyard	Lon 9 36	13	10 1/2	Woolwich	Lon 11 58	—	—
Breston	Lpl 0 2	20 1/2	15	Workington	Lpl 0 5	23 1/2	20
Prillish Bar	Lpl 9 5	14	10 1/2	Worm's Head	Btol 11 23	20 1/2	15 1/2
Queenstown	Lpl 6 29	12 1/2	9 1/2	Yarmouth Roads	Lon 7 10	6	4 1/2
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	Lpl 0 0	27	17	Yarmouth (I. of W.)	Lon 8 29 & 10 30	7 1/2 & 6 1/2	6 1/2
Rennell Harbour	Lon 9 40	15 1/2	12 1/2	Ymuiden	Lon 1 13	6 1/2	5 1/2
Ribble Lighthouse	Lpl 11 59	26 1/2	20 1/2	Youghal	Lpl 6 41	12 1/2	10 1/2
Rosslare Harbour	Lpl 7 51	8	3 1/2				
Rosyth	Leith 0 9	18	13 1/2				

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in *italic*.

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Aberdeen on January 26, 1886.—

(a) Morning Tide.

Appropriate time of high water at Leith

Add tide interval

Sum.....

Subtract 24h.....

Time of high water at Aberdeen, January 26th

(b) Afternoon Tide.

Appropriate time of high water at Leith

Add tide interval

Sum.....

Subtract 24h.....

Time of high water at Aberdeen, January 26th

134 Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

This double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 90° N and 90° S.

To use the table. In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found figures which added to *ra*, give the *local apparent time of sunset*. Subtracting these quantities from *ra* will give the *local apparent time of sunrise*. To obtain from this the *mean time*, the equation of time for the day in question which is given on the second page of each month, must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and vice versa.

If the figures are required for a declination by latitude falling between two arguments of the table, they may be found by proportion. The effect of refraction is included.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack (and similarly of moonrise and moonset) are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34'. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge,

Declination.	LATITUDE.															
	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°	11°	12°	13°	14°	15°	16°
24° N	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
23° N	6 4	6 27	6 53	7 12	7 42	8 7	8 38	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 25	10 53	11 23	11 52	12 22
22° N	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 39	7 55	8 24	8 38	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 53	10 21	10 51	11 20	11 50
21° N	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 40	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 38	9 37	9 37	9 37	9 37
20° N	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 26	8 42	8 59	9 20	9 21	9 24	9 24	9 24
19° N	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 38	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 7	9 7	9 7
18° N	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 53	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 28	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	9 16
17° N	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	9 1
16° N	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	8 48
15° N	6 3	6 18	6 34	6 48	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 48	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	8 35
14° N	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23	8 23
13° N	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	8 11
12° N	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0	8 0
11° N	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 46	6 55	7 2	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 49
10° N	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 32	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 28	7 30	7 34	7 39	7 39
9° N	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 19	7 21	7 25	7 29	7 29
8° N	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	7 19
7° N	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 42	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10	7 10
6° N	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	6 59	6 59
5° N	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	6 51
4° N	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41	6 41
3° N	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32	6 32
2° N	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	6 24	6 24
1° N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 12	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	6 14
0°	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
2° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
3° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
4° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
5° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
6° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
7° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
8° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
9° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
10° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
11° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
12° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
13° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
14° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
15° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
16° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
17° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
18° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
19° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
20° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
21° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
22° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
23° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3
24° S	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3	6 3

of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign -, that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Cape Wrath...	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Wick	+66	+50	+38	+13	-7	-26	-30	-14	+6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Inverness	+57	+41	+23	+5	-14	-32	-36	-21	-1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Aberdeen	+54	+41	+26	+11	-5	-20	-23	-10	+6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Glasgow	+43	+31	+17	+2	-12	-26	-29	-17	-2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Newcastle	+43	+34	+23	+13	+2	-8	-10	-2	+9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Belfast	+26	+20	+12	+3	-5	-13	-15	-8	0	+8	+17	+24	+26
Liverpool	+42	+36	+22	+11	+13	+6	+4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Dublin	+23	+19	+15	+10	+6	+2	+1	+4	+9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Hull	+35	+28	+22	+12	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Holyhead	+14	+10	+5	-1	-6	-11	-12	-8	-3	+3	+8	+13	+14
Birmingham	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+9	+8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Bristol	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+2	+2	+4	+6	+8	+10	+12	+13
Norwich	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Colchester	+3	0	-3	-7	-10	-13	-14	-11	-8	-4	-1	+2	+3
Dover	-2	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2
Southampton	-7	-6	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-6	-7	-7
Plymouth	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+8	+7	+5	+4	+3	+3
Penance	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+15	+12	+13	+11
Killarney	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
	+42	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+42

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Cape Wrath...	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Wick	-26	-10	+8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	-3	-22	-26
Inverness	-32	-16	+1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+8	-10	-28	-32
Aberdeen	-30	-7	+8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	-2	-17	-30
Glasgow	-26	-14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+5	-9	-23	-26
Newcastle	-8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+4	-6	-8
Belfast	-13	-7	+2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+5	-4	-11	-13
Liverpool	+6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+8	+6
Dublin	+2	+5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+7	+3	+2
Hull	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+15	+15
Holyhead	-11	-7	-2	+4	+9	+14	+15	+11	+5	0	-5	-10	-11
Birmingham	+9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+9
Bristol	+2	+4	+6	+9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+3	+2
Norwich	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Colchester	-13	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	+3	+2	-3	-6	-10	-12	-13
Dover	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-2	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6
Southampton	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4
Plymouth	+8	+7	+6	+5	+4	+3	+2	+3	+5	+6	+7	+8	+8
Penance	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Killarney	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
	+32	+30	+27	+23	+19	+15	+14	+16	+20	+24	+28	+32	+32

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the same moment lie in a slightly curved line across the map, the lines for different moments being approximately parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Sun's Altitude and Azimuth—Time Conversion.

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TABLE SHOWING THE VARIATION OF THE HEIGHT AND DIRECTION OF THE SUN IN THE SEVERAL HOURS OF THE DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR IN LATITUDE 53° N.

Apparent Time.	Noon.	A. 11 or 12	A. 12 or 1	A. 1 or 2	A. 2 or 3	A. 3 or 4	A. 4 or 5	A. 5 or 6	A. 6 or 7	A. 7 or 8	A. 8 or 9	A. 9 or 10	A. 10 or 11	A. 11 or 12	Due West.	Azimuth at Rising or Setting.
Date.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	Alt.	At. Alt.	
Dec. 22	13° 5'	13° 3'	12° 5'	12° 1'	11° 3'	10° 5'	10° 1'	9° 3'	8° 5'	8° 1'	7° 3'	6° 5'	6° 1'	5° 3'	A. m. 0	0
Jan. 22	13° 6'	13° 4'	12° 6'	11° 8'	11° 0'	10° 2'	9° 4'	8° 6'	7° 8'	7° 0'	6° 2'	5° 4'	4° 6'	3° 8'	...	135
Feb. 22	13° 7'	13° 5'	12° 7'	11° 9'	11° 1'	10° 3'	9° 5'	8° 7'	7° 9'	7° 1'	6° 3'	5° 5'	4° 7'	3° 9'	...	136
Mar. 22	13° 8'	13° 6'	12° 8'	11° 10'	11° 2'	10° 4'	9° 6'	8° 8'	8° 0'	7° 2'	6° 4'	5° 6'	4° 8'	4° 0'	...	137
Apr. 22	13° 9'	13° 7'	12° 9'	11° 11'	11° 3'	10° 5'	9° 7'	8° 9'	8° 1'	7° 3'	6° 5'	5° 7'	4° 9'	4° 1'	...	90
May 22	13° 10'	13° 8'	12° 10'	11° 12'	11° 4'	10° 6'	9° 8'	9° 0'	8° 2'	7° 4'	6° 6'	5° 8'	5° 0'	4° 2'	...	71
June 22	13° 11'	13° 9'	12° 11'	11° 13'	11° 5'	10° 7'	9° 9'	9° 1'	8° 3'	7° 5'	6° 7'	5° 9'	5° 1'	4° 3'	...	54
July 22	13° 12'	13° 10'	12° 12'	11° 14'	11° 6'	10° 8'	10° 0'	9° 2'	8° 4'	7° 6'	6° 8'	6° 0'	5° 2'	4° 4'	...	40

The times in the headline and penultimate column are *Apparent*. By applying the Equation of Time, the Mean Time is found to which the figures are appropriate.

Alt.—This is given to tenths of a degree, but there may be small differences between the morning and afternoon hours, and between the like days of the year. The effect of Refraction is not applied. Azimuth (Az.) is measured either eastward or westward from the N. Az. 45° is equivalent to N.E. or N.W. Az. 135° to S.E. or S.W. E.S.E. or W.S.W. is 112½°.

The year is divided into periods of thirty days (with exceptions). The figures for days other than those given can be found by interpolation with approximate accuracy.

Latitude 53° is chosen as an average for England. North or south of this the noon altitude is respectively less or greater by the difference of latitude, and for other times *pro rata*.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO FORM EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SOLAR AND SIDEREAL TIME

The length of a Sidereal day is 23h. 56m. 4^{sec}. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 95m. 50^{sec}. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1h. 0m. 9^{sec}. of Sidereal Time. The multiples and submultiples of the differences from one hour are tabulated below under headings "acceleration" and "retardation"—for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. If it is Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Accelera- tion.	Argu- ment	Retar- dation.	Accelera- tion.	Argu- ment	Retar- dation.	Accelera- tion.	Argu- ment.	Retar- dation.	Argu- ment	Accelera- tion or Retar- dation.	Argu- ment.	Accelera- tion or Retar- dation.	
m.	a.	hours	m.	a.	a.	mins.	a.	a.	secs.	a.	secs.	a.	
0	9° 06'	1	0	9° 06'	0° 16'	1	5° 09'	31	5° 08'	1	0° 08'	31	0° 08'
0	19° 11'	2	0	19° 06'	0° 33'	2	5° 16'	32	5° 14'	2	0° 07'	32	0° 09'
0	29° 17'	3	0	29° 40'	0° 49'	3	5° 23'	33	5° 21'	3	0° 07'	33	0° 09'
0	39° 43'	4	0	39° 38'	0° 66'	4	5° 30'	34	5° 27'	4	0° 07'	34	0° 09'
0	49° 28'	5	0	49° 15'	0° 82'	5	5° 37'	35	5° 33'	5	0° 07'	35	0° 10'
0	59° 24'	6	0	59° 08'	0° 99'	6	5° 44'	36	5° 40'	6	0° 06'	36	0° 10'
1	9° 30'	7	1	8° 21'	1° 15'	7	6° 08'	37	6° 06'	7	0° 06'	37	0° 10'
1	18° 35'	8	1	18° 04'	1° 31'	8	6° 14'	38	6° 12'	8	0° 06'	38	0° 10'
1	28° 42'	9	1	28° 47'	1° 48'	9	6° 21'	39	6° 19'	9	0° 06'	39	0° 11'
1	38° 50'	10	1	38° 30'	2° 04'	10	6° 27'	40	6° 26'	10	0° 05'	40	0° 11'
1	48° 48'	11	1	48° 13'	2° 21'	11	6° 34'	41	6° 32'	11	0° 03'	41	0° 11'
1	58° 48'	12	1	57° 56'	2° 37'	12	6° 40'	42	6° 38'	12	0° 03'	42	0° 11'
2	8° 33'	13	2	7° 48'	2° 54'	13	7° 06'	43	7° 04'	13	0° 04'	43	0° 12'
2	17° 30'	14	2	17° 45'	3° 10'	14	7° 13'	44	7° 11'	14	0° 04'	44	0° 12'
2	27° 05'	15	2	27° 44'	3° 26'	15	7° 20'	45	7° 17'	15	0° 04'	45	0° 12'
2	37° 70'	16	2	37° 27'	3° 43'	16	7° 26'	46	7° 24'	16	0° 04'	46	0° 13'
2	47° 35'	17	2	47° 10'	3° 59'	17	7° 33'	47	7° 30'	17	0° 05'	47	0° 13'
2	57° 48'	18	2	57° 03'	4° 16'	18	7° 39'	48	7° 36'	18	0° 05'	48	0° 13'
3	7° 07'	19	3	6° 46'	4° 32'	19	8° 06'	49	8° 03'	19	0° 05'	49	0° 13'
3	17° 13'	20	3	16° 39'	4° 49'	20	8° 12'	50	8° 09'	20	0° 05'	50	0° 14'
3	26° 59'	21	3	26° 45'	5° 05'	21	8° 18'	51	8° 15'	21	0° 06'	51	0° 14'
3	36° 44'	22	3	36° 28'	5° 22'	22	8° 24'	52	8° 21'	22	0° 06'	52	0° 14'
3	46° 30'	23	3	46° 08'	5° 38'	23	8° 31'	53	8° 28'	23	0° 06'	53	0° 15'
3	56° 36'	24	3	55° 51'	5° 54'	24	8° 37'	54	8° 35'	24	0° 07'	54	0° 15'
			4	11	6° 10'	25	9° 04'	55	9° 01'	25	0° 07'	55	0° 15'
			4	27	6° 26'	26	9° 10'	56	9° 07'	26	0° 07'	56	0° 15'
			4	44	6° 42'	27	9° 16'	57	9° 14'	27	0° 07'	57	0° 16'
			4	28	6° 59'	28	9° 23'	58	9° 20'	28	0° 07'	58	0° 16'
			4	56	7° 15'	29	9° 29'	59	9° 27'	29	0° 08'	59	0° 16'
			4	23	7° 31'	30	9° 36'	60	9° 33'	30	0° 08'	60	0° 16'

See p. 127.

See p. 127.

Celestial Phenomena for Observation in 1933.

ECLIPSES

In the year 1933 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and none of the Moon. This is the minimum number of eclipses that can happen in any year, and the two eclipses must be solar. The last occasion when it happened was in the year 1909. Both eclipses this year are Annular.

I An Annular Eclipse of the Sun on Feb. 24. Invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 54° W (G.M.T.) in longitude 62° 21' W, latitude 34° 56' S. The path from which an annular eclipse may be seen begins its course off the western coast of South America in latitude 40° S near Valdivia in southern Chile, crosses that continent and the Atlantic, coming to land in French Equatorial Africa in latitude 5° S. It continues in a north easterly direction across Africa to Aden, where the Sun will be seen annularly eclipsed shortly before it sets, and comes to an end a little distance east of that place. The duration of the Annular Phase on the central line is about 11m 32s in the middle of the track, and more than 1m 50s at its ends. A Partial Eclipse will be seen from the following places —

	Mag	Begins d h m	Greatest Phase h m	Ends h m
Cape of Good Hope	0.35	24 11 46	25 53	23 57
Johannesburg	0.31	24 12 21	23 28	14 19
Mauritius	0.11	24 13 27	23 57	14 25

II An Annular Eclipse of the Sun on Aug. 22. Invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 24° 52' N (G.M.T.) in longitude 41° E, latitude 28° 26' N. The path from which an annular eclipse may be seen begins its course in the Mediterranean close to the north coast of Egypt, crosses Arabia, Persia, Northern India, Siam, Borneo, and comes to an end in Northern Australia. Alexandria, Jerusalem, Bagdad, Delhi, Calcutta, and Rangoon are in or near the path. The duration of the Annular Phase on the central line ranges from 2m 12s at the western end of the path to 2m 2s near its middle, and 2m 12s at the eastern end. Partial Eclipses will be seen from the following places —

	Mag	Begins d h m	Greatest Phase h m	Ends h m
Bombay	0.64	21 3 20	4 48	6 26
Madras	0.59	21 3 44	5 19	6 57
Hong Kong	0.49	21 4 47	6 12	7 27
Perth	0.30	21 6 38	7 36	8 29
Adelaide	0.47	21 6 45	7 44	—
Melbourne	0.43	21 6 48	7 43	—

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES

Date	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase	Date	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase
Jan 1	0 7	I D	Feb 1	21 38	II D	Mar 1	7 4 38	I D	Apr 1	0 32	Oc D	May 1	0 19	I R	Jun 1	0 19	I R
2	0 35	I D	2	1 38	Oc R	2	6 57	Oc R	2	3 28	I R	2	10 20	I R	2	20 43	I R
6	3 58	Oc R	6	4 29	I D	6	53 7	I D	6	18 59	Oc D	6	16 28	II R	6	22 58	II R
9	22 35	III D	9	7 19	Oc R	9	1 23	Oc R	9	21 57	I R	9	17 28	I R	9	22 39	I R
10	1 53	III R	10	20 11	IV D	10	Opp	Opp	10	23 5	Oc D	10	23 21	III R	10	26 30	III R
13	2 58	I D	13	23 55	IV R	13	19 51	I R	13	23 5	Oc R	13	26 20	IV D	13	26 43	IV D
13	5 47	Oc R	13	28 57	I D	13	21 10	Oc D	13	2 14	III D	13	26 23	II R	13	26 11	III D
15	0 33	II D	15	1 45	Oc R	15	0 1	II R	15	19 24	Oc D	15	30 28	III D	15	30 28	III D
15	5 24	Oc R	15	0 14	II D	15	0 58	Oc D	15	23 39	II R	15	26 21	I R	15	26 21	I R
17	2 34	III D	17	3 55	Oc R	17	3 17	I R	17	23 52	I R	17	26 21	I R	17	26 21	I R
17	5 49	Oc R	17	0 51	I D	17	19 18	Oc D	17	20 22	IV D	17	26 21	I R	17	26 21	I R
20	7 21	I D	20	3 29	Oc R	20	21 45	I R	20	23 33	IV R	20	26 21	I R	20	26 21	I R
20	7 35	Oc R	20	22 22	III D	20	23 25	Oc D	20	21 45	Oc D	20	26 21	I R	20	26 21	I R
21	22 49	I D	21	22 28	Oc R	21	2 36	II R	21	2 14	II R	21	26 21	I R	21	26 21	I R
22	2 2	Oc R	22	19 19	I D	22	2 36	Oc D	22	22 33	Oc D	22	26 21	I R	22	26 21	I R
22	3 9	II D	22	21 55	Oc R	22	5 11	I R	22	1 45	I R	22	26 21	I R	22	26 21	I R
22	7 48	Oc R	22	2 59	II D	22	21 2	Oc D	22	20 15	I R	22	26 21	I R	22	26 21	I R
24	6 30	III D	24	6 11	Oc R	24	23 39	I R	24	0 8	Oc D	24	26 21	I R	24	26 21	I R
27	2 10	IV D	27	2 45	I D	27	1 40	Oc D	27	0 8	Oc D	27	26 21	I R	27	26 21	I R
27	6 1	IV R	27	5 13	Oc R	27	5 11	II R	27	2 22	I R	27	26 21	I R	27	26 21	I R
27	6 14	I D	27	2 25	III R	27	22 25	III R	27	2 41	II R	27	26 21	I R	27	26 21	I R
29	0 42	I D	29	2 25	Oc D	29	22 25	Oc D	29	2 41	II R	29	26 21	I R	29	26 21	I R
29	3 48	Oc R	29	2 25	III D	29	22 25	Oc D	29	2 41	II R	29	26 21	I R	29	26 21	I R
29	5 45	II D	29	2 25	Oc R	29	22 25	Oc D	29	2 41	II R	29	26 21	I R	29	26 21	I R
Feb 1	2 36	I D	1	21 13	I D	1	2 34	I R	1	2 15	III R	1	26 21	I R	1	26 21	I R
5	2 36	I D	5	23 39	Oc R	5	2 18	IV D	5	22 29	III R	5	26 21	I R	5	26 21	I R
5	5 34	Oc R	5	2 25	II D	5	29 41	Oc D	5	22 29	III D	5	26 21	I R	5	26 21	I R
6	21 4	I D	6	5 25	II D	6	1 23	III R	6	2 14	III R	6	26 21	I R	6	26 21	I R
7	0 0	Oc R	7	21 24	Oc R	7	2 1	II R	7	22 24	I R	7	26 21	I R	7	26 21	I R

* See p. 139

JUPITER'S SATELLITE PHENOMENA — The above table gives the times of Disappearance (D) and of Reappearance (R) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will happen when Jupiter is above the horizon at Greenwich and the Sun below. These phenomena are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time. From opposition to conjunction, i.e. from March 9 to Sept. 27, the eclipses take place on the eastern side of the planet, from conjunction to opposition on the western. In the latter periods i.e. from Jan. 1 to March 9 and from October to December, satellites I and II disappear by eclipse and reappear from occultation.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.

Day.	Star.	Mag.	Phase and G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Day.	Star.	Mag.	Phase and G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Jan.					Sept.				
1	B.D. - 4° 583	6.5	D. 17 24.5	24	9 Canori	6.2	R. 3 48.5	24	24
2	64 Pleiadem	6.2	D. 16 26	115	10 W.Z.C. 324 ..	7.2	R. 3 57.5	26	26
3	8 Pleiadem	4.3	D. 16 45	65	26 B.D. - 20° 544	6.2	D. 16 53.5	26	26
9	B.D. + 27° 883	5.6	D. 20 28	70					
11	α Gemimorum	3.6	D. 20 50.5	172	Oct.				
12	α Gemimorum	3.6	R. 23 24	222	6 α Arietis	6.2	R. 3 26.5	212	212
13	B.D. + 12° 207.5	6.2	R. 23 50.5	272	10 B.D. + 27° 943	6.2	R. 3 27.5	212	212
19	83 Virgins	5.6	R. 7 6	272	10 B.D. + 27° 943	6.2	R. 3 27.5	212	212
Feb.					13 9 Canori	5.2	R. 1 0.5	222	222
20	α H ¹ Arietis ...	6.4	D. 21 46	94	13 W.Z.C. 327 ..	6.7	R. 5 2	222	222
21	W.Z.C. 176	6.7	D. 22 50.5	86	13 39 Canori	6.2	R. 5 5.5	217	217
23	18 Tauri	5.6	D. 22 50.5	61	13 40 Canori	6.2	R. 5 12	210	210
23	21 Tauri	5.6	D. 21 34.5	160	13 W.Z.C. 324 ..	6.7	R. 5 44	222	222
17	W.Z.C. 965	7.2	R. 4 4	332	13 W.Z.C. 325 ..	6.7	R. 5 45	222	222
Mar.					13 W.Z.C. 327 ..	7.0	R. 6 9.5	217	217
1	B.D. + 27° 722	6.0	D. 19 56.5	14	27 α Aquarii	5.4	D. 23 22.5	76	76
5	5 B. Canori	6.4	D. 23 57.5	82	30 α Pleiadem	5.6	D. 1 19.5	26	26
Apr.					30 51 Pleiadem	5.6	D. 23 20	6	6
1	B.D. + 27° 880	7.2	D. 22 10.5	146	Nov.				
4	B.D. + 24° 1755	6.8	D. 1 20.5	91	3 17 Tauri	3.8	D. 19 50.5	106	106
6	Regulus	1.3	D. 20 57	45	3 9 Tauri	4.3	D. 20 15.5	21	21
6	Regulus	1.3	R. 21 10.5	24	3 20 Tauri	4.2	D. 20 20.5	66	66
29	B.D. + 27° 1122	6.5	D. 22 42	87	3 17 Tauri	3.8	R. 20 47.5	213	213
May					3 16 Tauri	5.4	R. 20 54	213	213
1	α Gemimorum	5.1	D. 23 30.5	98	3 9 Tauri	4.3	R. 21 7	206	206
2	W.Z.C. 663	6.7	D. 22 31.5	146	3 20 Tauri	4.2	R. 21 27	221	221
5	70 Leonis	5.5	D. 20 57	202	3 208 B. Sagittarii	6.3	D. 17 33	29	29
7	7 Leonis	6.2	D. 22 21	139	3 B.D. - 20° 6055	7.2	D. 16 48	12	12
30	W.Z.C. 688	7.0	D. 22 17	164	3 B.D. - 20° 6055	6.3	D. 17 24.5	12	12
July.					24 67 Aquarii	6.4	D. 21 27.5	358	358
20	B.D. + 27° 943	6.2	R. 2 59.5	276	24 13 Pleiadem	6.4	D. 21 33	26	26
Aug.					Dec.				
11	α H ¹ Arietis ..	6.4	R. 22 29.5	235	1 9 Tauri	4.3	D. 4 58	70	70
12	α Arietis	4.6	R. 22 49.5	208	1 20 Tauri	4.2	D. 5 13.5	96	96
Sept.					5 52 Gemimorum ..	6.2	R. 4 13.5	224	224
13	α Capricorni ...	5.2	D. 2 5	356	5 21 Canori	5.5	R. 5 58	278	278
13	W.Z.C. 435	6.7	R. 2 13	275	5 B.D. + 2° 4752	6.9	D. 21 26	126	126
14	W.Z.C. 439	7.0	R. 2 13	315	5 21 Pleiadem	6.2	D. 19 12.5	23	23
14	W.Z.C. 435	6.9	R. 2 32	340	26 α Arietis	6.2	D. 23 14.5	55	55

The above is a list of stars, chosen within certain limits as to magnitude and phase of the Moon, that will be occulted during the year, with the time of the phase of the occultation mentioned as seen from Greenwich. In general the phase is that which takes place at the dark limb, but both phases of the occultation of α Gemimorum on Jan. 11, which is the night of Full Moon, take place at the bright limb. Regulus on April 6 will not be seen occulted from Edinburgh and other parts of the British Isles north of Greenwich, but the line of demarcation is not readily defined. The Moon is among the Pleiades on the night of November 3 at about 36 hours after Full Moon, and both the disappearances and reappearances shown will be at an edge which is sensibly bright. The "angle from N. point" shows the place of disappearance or reappearance on the Moon's edge, and is measured from the point nearest the Pole of the heavens (not the highest point) towards the east. B.D. + 27° 722 (March 4) is 2 645, a triple star, α Arietis is a double.

at the eastern edge. The times of such reappearances (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite and the time of its disappearance being in the preceding line. From March 9 to Sept. the converse happens, and the times of disappearance by occultation (Oc. D.), and of reappearance after eclipse are given, the satellite being named in the second line. Near the time of opposition this pertains to satellite III as well as to I and II as will be seen by examples on Feb. 21, March 1 and April 6. The eclipse of a satellite is always accompanied by its occultation which precedes the eclipse from opposition to conjunction of Jupiter, but follows it from conjunction to opposition. In the morning of Feb. 13 satellite IV will disappear by occultation at 22.20m. and reappear at 4A. 43m. On the night of April 22, III will be occulted at 22.5m. reappearing at 2A. 12m. to disappear by eclipse almost immediately. Though satellite IV, like the other major satellites, moves in a plane that is but little inclined to the plane of Jupiter's orbit, because of its greater distance from the planet and therefore its greater linear distance from that plane when in heliocentric conjunction, in some circumstances it escapes and does not enter the shadow thrown by Jupiter and is not eclipsed. During alternate periods of about three years, Jupiter's satellite IV is and is not eclipsed, nor occulted, and is not seen in transit. A period of non-eclipse begins at the end of this year.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1883, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax.

NAME OF STAR	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Spectral Type.	Annual Proper Motion.		Parallax.	Distance in Parsecs.
					R.A.	Dec.		
α Andromedæ	2.15	0 45 12	+32 18	Acp	+0.08	-0.16	...	...
γ Pegasi	2.87	0 45 42	+32 18	Ba	-0.01	0.00	...	...
δ Ceti	2.24	0 49 13.6	+32 01	Ke	+0.06	+0.04	0.8	23.8
γ Cassiopeiæ	2.25	0 52 36.8	+32 52	Bep	+0.08	0.00	0.6	27.8
η Placium	3.72	1 27 53.6	+32 21	G5	+0.08	0.00	0.09	121
γ Polaris	2.12	1 36 30.6	+33 46	F8	+0.75	0.00	0.07	143
δ Arietis	2.72	1 50 58.0	+33 31	As	+0.07	-0.18	0.06	15.6
α Arietis	2.23	2 3 23.4	+33 28	Ke	+0.13	-0.14	0.11	30.3
α Ceti	2.02	2 15 57.3	+33 03	Md	-0.01	-0.18	0.02	16.1
γ Ceti	3.69	2 39 49.6	+33 11	As	-0.01	-0.14	0.05	22.2
α Ceti	2.86	2 58 46.4	+33 13	Ma	-0.01	-0.07	0.11	30.9
α Persæ	1.90	3 19 31.7	+42 48	F5	+0.08	-0.08	0.15	66.7
δ Persæ	3.10	3 28 8.7	+42 47	B5	+0.03	-0.03	0.02	200
γ Tauri	2.96	3 43 29.8	+35 52	Bep	+0.01	-0.04	0.07	243
α Aldebaran	1.06	4 32 4.4	+34 46	F3	+0.04	-0.19	0.07	17.5
α Aurigæ	2.90	4 52 37.0	+33 31	B5	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	55.6
β Rigeli	0.34	5 11 19.0	+32 58	B2	-0.01	0.00	0.00	167
γ Capellæ	0.21	5 12 44.1	+43 43	B5	+0.08	-0.48	0.75	13.3
γ Orionis	1.70	5 32 3.3	+32 38	B2	+0.01	-0.08	0.19	56.6
δ Tauri	1.78	5 22 3.2	+29 29	B5	+0.01	-0.17	0.04	41.7
δ Orionis	2.48	5 28 34.9	+32 06	B2	-0.01	+0.01	0.09	111
α Leporis	2.69	5 39 46.4	+32 05	Fo	-0.01	-0.08	0.14	71.4
α Orionis	1.75	5 39 48.7	+32 04	B2	-0.01	0.00	0.05	200
γ Orionis	2.05	5 37 20.6	+32 03	B2	-0.01	-0.02	0.00	...
β Betelgeuse	0.67	5 35 36.6	+32 35	Ma	+0.01	+0.01	0.17	58.8
α Geminorum	3.19	6 18 54.4	+32 36	Ma	+0.03	-0.11	0.02	62.5
γ Geminorum	1.93	6 33 31.4	+32 47	Ao	+0.08	-0.08	0.03	23.3
β Sirius	1.38	6 48 11.8	+32 47	Ao	-0.03	-1.21	0.71	2.70
α H. Cephei	2.26	7 9 47.6	+32 59	Fo	-0.04	0.00	...	...
α Geminorum	3.52	7 16 7.3	+32 58	Fo	-0.03	-0.01	0.06	16.7
α Castor	1.58	7 30 19.6	+32 33	Ao	-0.14	-0.10	0.77	13.0
α Procyon	0.48	7 25 47.7	+32 34	F5	-0.04	-1.04	0.12	3.23
α Pollux	1.21	7 43 13.1	+32 37	Ke	-0.04	-0.05	0.01	9.90
α Hydræ	3.53	8 43 13.7	+32 18	F8	-0.14	-0.05	0.15	66.7
α Ura. Maj.	3.12	8 54 37.7	+32 11	As	-0.05	-0.04	0.70	14.3
α Hydræ	3.12	9 24 37.7	+32 08	Ke	-0.08	+0.03	0.02	167
α Ura. Maj.	3.26	9 28 33.9	+32 04	B5	-0.04	-0.34	0.05	17.9
α Icarus	3.12	9 42 3.3	+32 41	Gep	-0.04	-0.01	0.00	...
α Regulus	1.34	10 4 48.3	+32 30	B5	-0.01	-0.01	0.02	19.2
γ Leonis	2.62	10 16 28.9	+32 31	Ke	+0.01	-0.25	0.04	250
δ Ura. Maj.	2.44	10 57 48.6	+32 33	Ao	+0.03	+0.04	0.07	21.3
α Ura. Maj.	1.95	10 59 36.5	+32 31	G5	-0.18	-0.07	0.74	13.5
δ Leonis	2.58	11 20 38.8	+32 19	A3	+0.02	-0.13	0.28	12.8
δ Leonis	2.53	11 45 36.6	+32 06	A3	-0.35	-0.12	0.01	9.90
γ Ura. Maj.	2.54	11 50 18.9	+32 16	Ao	+0.10	-0.01	0.04	250
δ Ura. Maj.	3.44	12 12 7.0	+32 07	A2	+0.11	0.00	0.05	200
δ Corvi	3.12	12 26 23.6	+32 07	Ao	-0.05	-0.24	0.02	200
γ Virginis	2.91	12 38 15.8	+32 04	Fo	-0.02	+0.08	0.73	13.7
α Ura. Maj.	1.68	12 51 5.2	+32 04	Acp	+0.03	0.00	0.04	21.8
α Can. Ven.	2.92	12 58 53.8	+32 01	Acp	-0.01	+0.03	0.05	66.7

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

NAME OF STAR	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Spectral Type.	Annual Proper Motion.		Parallax.	Distance in Parsecs.
					R.A.	Dec.		
β Hydri	2.90	0 22 15.6	+32 18	Go	+0.04	+0.31	0.11	7.09
α Achernar	0.60	1 33 13.3	+32 04	B5	+0.12	-0.02	0.09	50.4
γ Hydri	3.17	3 48 25.3	+32 05	Ma	+0.11	-0.12	...	...
α Canopus	2.86	6 22 27.8	+32 13	Fo	+0.01	+0.02	0.05	200
α Argus	2.25	9 15 17.8	+32 02	Fo	-0.03	+0.01	...	...
α Argus	0.67	10 42 17.4	+32 39	F5	0.00	0.00	...	...
α Crucis	1.58	12 22 51.4	+32 33	B1	-0.03	-0.08	0.30	13.3

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are co-ordinates analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. The lines of reference on the celestial sphere depend on the position of the axis of the Earth, and since, for reasons known generally by the word Precession, this position has a continual small movement with respect to the stars, Right Ascension and Declination change annually by an amount that can be computed by formula. Observation of position of the stars shows that they do not conform precisely to this computed precessional change, and the outstanding amount for individual stars known as Proper Motion (see page 242), is shown in two columns of the adjoining table. The annual precession and Proper Motion combined, or the amount by which each element of a star's position changes in a year, known as the Variation is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would, placed squarely, subtend at the star, and is therefore inversely proportional to its distance, and hence is a measure of that same. The parallaxes in the adjoining table are mainly trigonometric (see p. 244) and are taken from the General Catalogue of Parallaxes collected by Dr. Frank Schlesinger of Yale. The entry ∞ indicates that the star is

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especially distant,
and for some few

Magnitudes.
Betelgeuse α to γ
5 Lyrae ... $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$
For Names, see p. 12.

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the various classes of objects are at very different distances. The Moon, our nearest neighbour, is 240,000 miles from us; a distance which light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, traverses in less than a second and a half. Of the bodies of the Universe whose distance is known, the farthest is so remote that its light takes over 100,000,000 years to reach us. The nearest star to the Sun is more than eight thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements and their sizes. Cosmical Physicists attempt to deduce their physical nature, and that of cosmical matter in general from the observations of the astronomer, combined with knowledge gained in the laboratory, with the hope of finally elucidating their past and future history. The total number of stars of magnitude 6 and brighter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility, is about 4,300, of which 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°, but a more generous estimate, formed by including cases when two faint stars close together are seen as one, sets the whole number at 10,000. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid, and from counts on such plates estimates have been made of the number of stars in the Universe. 2,000,000,000 was once assigned as a limit to their number, but this has been much increased by various estimates. From them 50,000 millions may be taken as the possible total number of stars in the galactic system (i. e. *infra*), though twice that number has been mentioned as a reasoned estimate. The number in the whole of space is incalculable.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The stars as seen are classed according to their apparent brightness and down to the 9th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, all to this order having been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. If the Universe is an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each degree of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it can be shown that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 6th; the number brighter than the 6th magnitude greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared it is found that in the case of the brighter stars this star-ratio, as it is called, approaches but does not attain the theoretical value 3.98, and that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 15th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

It is established from counts and measured distances that around our Sun the stars are fairly uniformly distributed at the rate of about one

per an cubic parsec. It is obvious that a uniform distribution of this nature cannot go on indefinitely, for, if it did, the background of the firmament would be bright, since in whatever direction we looked we should, in time, come to a star.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined, it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go off in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is apparent; the boundaries of the stellar system are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organization, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find the stars crowding together, as we should expect, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure, shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the region is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars. This aggregation is known as the Galactic System; it has been called the Stellar Universe, or the Universe, but the name is scarcely well-chosen because, as will be seen below, there are other aggregations which make this system merely a unit in an immense number of such denizens of space.

Statistical study of the distribution of the brighter stars shows that they form a local system that appears to have the same shape in general as the larger system spoken of, but the fundamental planes are slightly inclined one to the other. It was formerly a general belief that the Milky Way surrounded this congregation of stars as a girdle, whether continuous with it or not was an open question, but a modern view supposes the existence of other local systems similar to this one of which our Sun is a member, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane that may be seen as star clouds in the Milky Way. The greatest condensation of stars as we see them occurs in the bright galactic clouds in Sagittarius, while the opposite portion of the Milky Way is a region of low concentration and brilliancy, from which it is inferred that we are not at the centre of the galactic system, but that this is about 50,000 light years from the Sun and is situated in a star cloud seen in Scorpius and Sagittarius (Shapley).

In and around the Milky Way there are irregular nebulæ (see p. 145) of which the nebula in Orion is one of the most remarkable that are found to be comparatively near objects, and are to be considered as within the Galaxy. There are masses of dark nebulosity that appear as rifts obscuring the stars behind. But besides these there are nebulæ of another type that are not seen about our central Galactic plane, though some, it has been suggested, may be hidden by the dark nebulosity, which are thought to be very distant from our Sun, but viewed with a powerful telescope are resolved into spots of light believed to be stars. Such nebulæ were called by William Herschel "Island Universes." They are now more often called extra-galactic

THE TWENTY BRIGHTEST STARS.

TWENTY NEAR STARS.

STAR.	Mag.	Light Received	Spectrum	Distance in Parsecs	Luminosity	STAR.	Mag.	Spectrum	Distance in Parsecs	Absolute Magnitude	Luminosity.
Sirius*.....	-1.36	100	A	8.70	32	α^1 Centauri	0.3	G	1.32	4.7	1.3
Canopus	-0.86	58	F	300.0	91,000	Munich I. 15040.	9.7	M	1.86	13.4	0.0005
Vega.....	-0.14	21	A	8.1	59	Wolf 359	13.5	M	3.48	16.5	0.00005
Capella.....	-0.21	19	G	13.3	150	Lalande 21185	7.6	M	3.55	16.0	0.006
Arcturus.....	-0.24	19	K	12.5	130	Sirius*.....	-1.6	A	2.70	1.3	31.6
α^1 Centauri	-0.33	17	G	1.32	1.3	B.D. -12 ^h 45 ^m 3	9.5	—	2.88	12.8	0.0013
Rigel	-0.24	17	B	167.0	20,000	Inner Star	11.7	—	2.94	14.4	0.0008
Procyon*.....	-0.48	15	F	3.21	6.5	Cord. Z. 5h. 243	9.2	M	3.15	11.7	0.008
Achernar	-0.60	13	B	20.4	240	r Ceti.....	3.6	K	3.17	6.1	0.363
β Centauri	-0.86	11	B	27.8	340	Procyon*.....	0.5	F	3.21	3.0	6.46
Altair.....	-0.89	10	A	4.9	11	ϵ Eridani.....	3.8	K	3.23	6.3	0.32
Betelgeuse	Var.	10	Ma	58.8	1,500	δ Cygni*.....	5.6	K	3.33	8.0	0.06
Aldebaran	-1.06	9	K	17.5	112	Lacaille 9352*.....	7.4	M	3.48	9.7	0.023
Spica.....	-1.22	8	B	111.0	4,100	Struve 2165	8.8	—	3.48	11.1	0.004
Pollux.....	-1.21	8	K	9.90	32.5	Groombridge 34	8.1	M	3.55	10.4	0.007
Antares.....	-1.28	8	Mp	38.5	490	ϵ Indi.....	4.7	K	3.56	7.0	0.166
Fomalhaut	-1.29	7	A	7.30	16.3	Kruger 60	9.2	M	3.59	11.3	0.003
Deneb.....	-1.33	7	Ap	300.0	12,000	Vau Maanen's.....	12.3	M	3.59	12.3	0.0002
Regulus	-1.34	7	B	17.8	86.7	Lacaille 8760	6.65	M	3.58	8.6	0.034
β Crucis	-1.50	6	B	125.0	3,930	Altair.....	0.9	A	4.90	2.4	10.5

The last columns show the light emitted compared with that by our Sun, considered to be of magnitude -26.75 on the stellar scale. α^1 Centauri is the brighter of two bright stars seen as one by naked eye; they have a faint companion, Proxima. α^1, α^2 , Crucis, if considered as one star (Mag. 1.2) would have been in the first of above lists. * Brighter component.

nebulae, and being, to some degree, of the same shape as, and bearing other resemblance to our own galactic system, are believed to be similar systems perhaps in course of making. About two millions of these extra-galactic nebulae are visible in the Mount Wilson 100-inch telescope. They appear to be scattered with a tolerable approach to uniformity through space, their average distance apart being something of the order of 2,000,000 light years. The most distant of them is about 120 million light-years from us. To sum up modern ideas of the Cosmos we consider our Sun as one of millions, perhaps, that make up our local system. This, with other local systems and other bodies, make up the galactic system, which is merely one among millions of such systems that form the Universe.

Attempts have been made to estimate the dimensions of this Universe of stars. Four thousand light years was a former estimate of the diameter of our local system, but a more recent one is of the order of 20,000. The larger diameter of the galaxy is estimated to be more than 200,000 light years; 120 million light years has been taken as the limit of the Universe.

EXPANSION OF THE UNIVERSE.

Einstein in his recondit mathematical researches amended the law of gravitation by adding a minute "cosmical term" to the ordinary attraction, the effect of which was a repulsion from an origin varying directly as the distance. He thus conceived a Universe in which matter is distributed with uniform density, and is in equilibrium owing to the balancing of gravitational attraction and cosmical repulsion, the nebulae and stars being presumably knots or conglomerations of this matter. Dr. de Sitter of Leyden, in 1917, made a modification of this, which led to an hypothesis predicated large velocities of recession for distant objects, because at great distances "cosmical repulsion" gets the upper hand. Another method of dealing with the mathe-

matics left it uncertain whether the Universe was expanding or contracting, and at this stage observational evidence bearing on the question accrued.

In the spectra of a few of the distant extra-galactic-nebulae (see p. 124) that have been observed there was a displacement of the absorption lines, which, according to Doppler's principle (see p. 124) indicated a velocity of recession. This observational work has been followed up at the Lowell and Mount Wilson observatories, and it appears finally from a considerable amount of evidence, after making certain allowances, that the spiral nebulae are running away from us, the speed of recession increasing with increasing distance. The speed may be taken roughly as 500 km. per sec. per megaparsec distance (see p. 124), at which rate they will double their distance from us every 1,400 million years. It may be added that the nebulae and other bodies do not change in size but only the distance between them.

These rather extraordinary conclusions that are bound up with conceptions of space, and its limitations, have not passed without philosophic and general discussion.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscopic, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen. Planetary nebulae, some stars known as Wolf-Rayet, in whose spectrum the chief lines are bright, and the bright stars of Orion generally are in this group. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes and that there are subclasses and spectra noted as "peculiar"—are white or blue stars, and in their

spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls late in the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of settings, and the stars are orange and red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and a Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (v. supra.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

The early stellar spectroscopists believed that they were investigating the chemistry of the stars and finding the material of which they are composed. It was thought that the hydrogen shown by the spectrum of Sirius would some day change into calcium, which is a leading characteristic of the solar spectrum, and hence that Sirius is in an earlier stage of development than the Sun. The modern view, based on laboratory experiments, is that the spectrum shows the radiative power or, in other words, the surface-temperature of the star, and that the hydrogen lines in the spectrum of Sirius, for instance, do not indicate an excess of that element, but, rather, that the star is at the temperature (20,000° C.) when those lines are prominent. The Sun is at a temperature of 6,000° C., which is known from the fact that light of wave-length 4800 Angstroms is most abundant in its spectrum. This type of spectrum is characteristic of iron. Formerly the theory of stellar evolution was very simple. It was believed that stars began by being very hot and then cooled down, their spectrum changing in type until they arrived at a condition that gave a spectrum of type M and then disappeared. But about the year 1913 a hypothesis was propounded to the effect that in the beginning all stars are of Class M. That some pass through certain stages to become white hot stars of type B, and then return to Class M.

THE SIZE OF THE STARS.

By the help of certain physical laws the rate of emission of energy per unit area of a star's surface can be deduced from the colour of the light that is emitted most profusely as shown by its spectrum, and since the intrinsic luminosity is the total outpouring of energy, it is easy to understand that the area of the surface may be deduced, and hence the diameter of the star. Writing generally, the size of the majority of the stars estimated in this way is of the same order as that of our Sun, though some may be so times as large, others smaller in the same ratio. The bright red stars, of which there are not many, are giants having diameters 200 times or more that of our Sun. There are a few stars of peculiar quality known as White Dwarfs that are much smaller, but of an amazing density and weight.

A method of measuring stellar diameters has lately been found by using an instrument known as an "interferometer," with which the angular diameters of several of the largest stars have been measured. Since the distances of these stars are known, the following values of the diameters in miles have been deduced, and it is satisfactory that these agree closely with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness as above outlined:—

a Herculis	345 million miles
Betelgeuse (average)	256 " "
Aldebaran	34 " "
Arcturus	28 " "

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. Actually it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude, the brightness of the star as it would be if it were at the distance of 20 parsecs (parallax 0.1"). If the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, or, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined, the numerical relation between M the absolute and m the apparent magnitude being $M = m + 5 + 5 \log r$, where r is the decimal fraction indicating the parallax of the star.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from different points in the Earth's orbit. This is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and measuring the change in relative position. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars the ratio of the intensity of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude of the star. In stars of great luminosity, for example, a certain Calcium line is very strong, whilst a line due to Iron is weak, but in a star which emits small total light the case is reversed. Applying this principle to stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically, a table correlating the above characteristic with absolute magnitude has been formed by which the actual luminosity of a star may be inferred, and hence its distance.

The distances of some stars or groups of stars are found by indirect methods such as the following. If by any means it is possible to know the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars, the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words, the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars. The parallaxes of some binary stars have been found by a computational method assuming a value for their mass (hypothetical parallax).

For some distant objects a method is adopted depending on a peculiar property of a class of stars known as "Cepheid Variables." These stars show very regular fluctuations, coming to maximum at intervals which range from a few hours to several days, and it has been found that the length of this period has a relation to the mean absolute brightness of the star. Those stars which have the longest period are the brightest, and a definite law has been evolved connecting the two elements. These Cepheid Variables are very common in globular star-clusters—the peculiarity was, in fact, first suggested by a number seen in the lesser Magellanic cloud—and by adopting this law it is clear that the great distances of such objects may be known from a simple observation.

to express large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros, another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1 (parallax = one second). This is 31 times the light year and is represented roughly by a followed by 13 zeros. The kiloparsec as equivalent for 1,000 parsecs and the megaparsec for a million are words now in use. There is also a unit little used called the *Solometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre there are rather more than a hundred stars whose distance has been measured. It is probable that more than that number remain to be discovered.

STELLAR MOTION

Many, if not all of the so called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. The seven bright stars of the Great Bear would on this account have formed in prehistoric times a configuration rather different from that seen to day. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to actual movement in space of the stars themselves but in part to the movement of our own Sun which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun and with it the Earth and planets is moving through space with a speed of 20.5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, for there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral

type B and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. By an optical principle known as Doppler's, it is possible to find from certain peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us. The line of sight or radial velocities of many stars have been found in this way, but the possibility that such special peculiarities may be due to causes other than motion is to be remembered.

THE INTERIOR OF A STAR

Astronomical physicists explore the interior of a star on the assumption that it is a volume of perfect gas whose molecules are in incessant motion which constitutes its temperature, in which pressure density and temperature conform strictly to a certain relation (Boyle's Law). It is further assumed that the gas has adjusted itself to mechanical equilibrium so that the heat at any point within the star supplies just enough pressure to support the weight of the gas above it and hence is deduced the density and temperature at any point within a star its mass and radiative quality or luminosity. It is believed that annihilation of its matter is the source of a star's energy and that as a star grows older its mass lessens. A relation between mass and luminosity found to hold in the case of certain stars for which these qualities are known is thought to hold generally, the more massive stars being the brighter though a small class of stars of very high density known as 'White Dwarfs' of which the best known is the companion to Sirius do not conform.

Alternative hypotheses to that of the perfect gas have been proposed. In one the interior of a star is considered to be liquid and radiation pressure plays a minor part.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ

Among the apparently solitary stars there are found groups of stars gathered close together, some of which may be easily separable into individuals others that can only be separated by the most powerful telescopes and objects that appear as unresolvable patches of light the latter are called nebulae, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as 'shining fluid'. A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue	Westerhout's or Herschel's Number	R.A. 1900	Declination 1900	Constellation	Appearance
224	M 31	0 36 +49 50		Andromeda	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye
598	M 32	1 29 +29 38		Andromeda	A large nebula
869 & 884	H VI 33 34	2 15 +55 45		Perseus	Line double cluster, visible to naked eye
1958	M 1	5 30 +22 0		Taurus	The well known 'Cleft Nebula' of Lord Rosse
1976	M 4	5 31 - 5 27		Orion	Large and splendid nebula visible to naked eye
2070		5 39 -69 19		Dorado	Great 'J' shaped nebula—visible to naked eye
2099	M 37	5 47 +32 30		Auriga	A fine cluster of stars
2168	M 35	6 4 +24 20		Gemini	Magnificent cluster of stars
2628	M 44	8 35 +20 15		Cancer	(called Praesepe, or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye)
3372		10 42 -59 16		Argo	Great nebula surrounding γ Argus
5194	M 51	13 26 +47 35		Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula
5272	M 3	13 38 +28 45		Canes Venatici	4 pointed cluster of stars
6003	M 13	16 39 +36 35		Hercules	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye
6464	M 33	17 52 -22 0		Ophiuchus	Ring cluster of stars
6543	H IV 37	17 59 +66 35		Draconis	Bright planetary nebula
6720	M 57	18 51 +32 55		Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity
6853	M 27	19 36 +22 30		Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb Bell" or "Hour Glass"
7089	M 2	21 29 - 2 20		Aquarius	Splendid globular cluster of stars
7076	M 15	21 26 +22 49		Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars

There are nebulae called planetary that are small regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulae. Beyond this the spectroscopic divides the nebula into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula made by Huggins in 1864 showed a spectrum of one bright line only which indicated that these bodies or at least some of them are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulae are continuous. The nebula with continuous spectrum are called white nebulae in distinction to those with bright line spectra which are green or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail and it is found that a large proportion of them are of spiral form. They are the extra galactic nebulae already spoken of (see p. 144). The gaseous green nebulae are in a small minority and are generally diffused and irregular in outline and lie mostly in the Milky Way. The smaller the so called planetary and stellar nebulae do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky roughly at right angles to the Galaxy. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. There are also masses of dark nebula in space which may be the earliest form of matter. Though it is not possible to measure their distances directly several lines of argument lead to the conclusion that the spiral nebulae are very far away. The nebulae have been much studied recently as to their form and total brightness and a system of classification has been proposed. The hypothesis is put forward that nebulae of the same class are approximately of the same size and hence that their relative distances may be inferred. Distances of the order of 50,000 parsecs has been assigned to M 31 and M 33 (see table) from observation of the Cepheid variables they comprise (see p. 144) and from this their actual size has been deduced. The diameter of M 31 (the Andromeda) is about 13,000 parsecs.

VARIABLE STARS

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule and of these Algor the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude taking rather more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours to do so and after a brief minimum regains its light in the same time. It is thought that this is due to partial eclipse by a dark companion that moves in an orbit round the bright star. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table on page 147. The position of Algor is given by R.A. 3h 41m Declination $40^{\circ} 41' N$.

There are variable stars of types other than those like Algor. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one third of the whole period so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. It has been suggested that this may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A peculiarity of these stars has been

mentioned (see page 144). Stars of the β I type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ days but are not of the same brightness at all minima the alternate being equal. There are variable stars with periods ranging between 30 and 500 days whose difference of brightness during a light cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes. The spectra of most of these long period variables show bright emission as well as dark absorption lines and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2h 16m Declination $5^{\circ} 18' S$) is the most famous of these. It will probably be at maximum in March this year when it will be visible in the early evening. Its magnitude at maximum is between 2 and 5 and at minimum 9 or 10.

There is a group of 8 or 9 stars of a remarkable type known as the ϵ Gemmorum which for most of the time are of uniform or nearly uniform magnitude but undergo periodic outbursts that generally last a few days. The majority of this group are of 12th or 13th magnitude at maximum though ϵ Gemmorum itself is of the 9th and the mean range in magnitude is about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. The outbursts may be said to happen every 20 or 30 days but this period is frequently much exceeded. 45 Cygni is included in this group though its variation is very erratic. Also there are a few variable stars whose characteristic is the opposite of that of the class just mentioned they are ordinarily bright but sometimes become faint without warning and remain so for a year or more varying very irregularly until they again attain their normal brightness. The star R Coronae Borealis normally of magnitude 6 which gives the name to this class has been observed since the year 1843 and up to the year 1925 forty well marked minima had been recorded ranging between magnitudes 7 and 15 in brightness and from a month to 22 years in duration. A variable star with the remarkably short period of rather more than an hour and a half was discovered a year or two ago.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS

The phenomena known as Novae or New Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars for the rise to maximum so far as is known occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blown out into conflagration but on the other hand the nova position may be merely fortuitous and the phenomenon may be the sudden visibility of a mass of dark nebulous gas which by some means has become igneous. The great brilliancy which occurs very suddenly is short lived for there follows a rapid fall and in a few months the object emits perhaps 1 per cent of its light whilst in a decade it falls to 12th or 13th magnitude or fainter and in some cases shows a decided variability. About thirty bright stars of this kind visible since the time of Hipparchus 134 B.C. are on record. A list of 13 that have been seen since 1848 will be found in previous issues of this Almanack together with an account of the changes in the spectrum that have been generally observed.

No convincing reason for these phenomena has yet been given. The speculation has been put forward recently that novae are explosions of white dwarfs and another that a faint star collects a covering of gaseous interstellar matter. A suggestion that they occur as a

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1922.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
3 2	3 15	1 12	2 0	2 18	3 7	3 10	2 12	3 1	1 17
5 23	6 12	4 8	4 21	5 15	6 4	6 17	5 9	6 22	4 14
8 20	9 9	7 4	7 17	8 11	9 0	9 13	8 5	9 18	7 10
11 17	12 6	10 1	10 14	11 8	12 21	12 10	11 2	12 15	10 7
14 14	15 3	12 28	13 11	14 5	14 18	15 7	13 23	14 12	13 4
17 10	17 23	15 19	16 8	17 2	17 15	18 4	16 20	17 9	16 1
20 7	20 20	18 16	19 5	19 23	20 12	21 1	19 17	20 6	18 28
23 4	23 17	21 13	22 2	22 20	23 8	23 21	22 13	23 2	21 19
26 1	26 14	24 9	24 22	25 16	26 5	26 18	25 10	25 23	24 15
28 28		27 6	27 19	28 13	29 2	29 15	28 7	28 20	27 12
31 19		30 3	30 16	31 10	31 23		31 4		30 9

These are approximate times of the middle of the period + diminished light

result of collision of two stars has been argued

DOUBLE AND BINARY STARS

The large majority of stars when looked at through a telescope appear as single points of light of different degrees of brightness and perhaps differing slightly in colour. Some however are seen to consist of two points so close together that the duplicity is shown only by telescopic examination and the measurement of the relative position of the components forms a branch of observational astronomy. This duplicity would happen if one star lay in space immediately behind the other but there are more double stars than would accrue if this were the only reason and it is evident that the greater number of double stars are formed by components actually near together which it is likely have a gravitational connection. This idea of connection was not held in early days and Sir Wm Herschel who in 1799 was the first to begin their systematic observation, was careful to call these pairs Double Stars not wishing to imply anything more than nearness though by that date it had already been suggested that two stars seen near together were actually contiguous and formed a physical system. Twenty years later observed changes in the relative position of the components of some double stars led Herschel to adopt this idea and he used the word Binary as the name for those known to have physical connection. It is clear that limits of distance must be set, and in general a separation between the components of less than about 30 seconds of arc defines a double star. As to the lower limit it is found possible with a large telescope to measure distances between two stars as small as a fifth of a second. There are in the sky 15,000 to 20,000 stars between these limits that have been measured and catalogued. The number is given vaguely for it is being added to continually. *Ursæ Majoris* (Mizar) the middle star in the tail of the Great Bear is said to be the first double star discovered (1666). Its components of 4th and 5th magnitude are separated by 15 seconds. It has a companion *Alcor*, of 6th magnitude 11 minutes distant that can be seen separately by the naked eye, but this does not come within the definition. *Castor* and *γ Virginis* are other bright stars that consist of two components of about the same brightness separated by a few seconds. *Sirius* and *Procyon* are very bright stars that each have a very faint star as companion, and between these types there are many

other and various combinations of magnitude. Observations of Mizar extending over 150 years, do not show any change in the relative position of the components but from similar measures of the other stars mentioned, it is deduced that the twin components are moving round one another in elliptic orbits. In the case of *γ Virginis* the orbit is completed in about 180 years. Other visual binaries have periods that range from 10 to 250 years but a method (see below) other than direct visual observation reveals the existence of binary stars revolving in orbits in periods that may be a few days or only a few hours.

SPECTROSCOPIC BINARIES

As mentioned on p. 145 it is possible, from certain peculiarities in a star's spectrum to deduce the speed with which any star is advancing towards or receding from the earth. As a result of their motion around one another, the two components of a binary star will, in general, be respectively advancing towards, and receding from, the earth at different rates and when both components are bright enough for their spectra to be visible the spectrum of a binary star shows two distinct sets of lines, which oscillate about their mean position in a period equal to the period of the star. There are many stars of this kind with components so close together that they cannot be seen as two visually, but whose orbit may be determined from observations of their spectrum. Such stars are called Spectroscopic Binaries. One discovered in 1860, known as *Pleiadis* star, *δ δ* 3000, has a period of 14.41 days and is the most massive and brightest star (absolute magnitude) whose elements are known.

Colour of the double stars—The components of close double stars that differ little in brightness show little or no contrast in colour. The components of *α* star are said to be both yellowish green by one observer and by another bright white and pale white. The components of *γ Virginis* are both pale-yellow to one observer silvery white and pale yellow to another. The components of *α Eridani* of magnitude 9.2 and 10.2 are both blue. Following are some examples in the opposite sense. The stars named are all physically connected and have had their orbits computed the magnitudes of their components are shown by the figures—*η* Cassiopeiæ 4.0 7.6, yellow purple, *ε* Hydree 3.0 6.0 yellow, blue *γ* Ophiuchi, 4.5 6.0, yellow, purple, *Procyon*, 2.22, yellow, green, *α* Canum Ven., 5.0 6.5, white, blue, *β* Sirius, 1.0, white, yellow.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe and so far as human knowledge goes in magnitude and constitution is not unlike the stars of the night sky. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Faith 14 one and the solar system which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun with eight major planets, and minor planets or asteroids that may be counted by thousands circulating round it at varying distances in oval shaped orbits. A moving object discovered in the year 1890 is said to be a ninth major planet (see Pluto p 151). Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating round them so that each forms a separate system but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals may be considered to be members of the solar system since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at a focus. It is likely that their light is reflected sunlight, since they become brighter as they approach the Sun but also that they are partly visible by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Faith moves round the Sun (see p 155) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic at varying distances from the Sun and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the solar system with details of their sizes distances from their primary and periodic times in tabular form (pp 153-154). The time of rotation about its axis or the length of the day of the planet, is added when this is known.

THE SUN

The surface of the Sun seen in a telescope presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice grains or willow leaves. On this surface or amid the material forming it, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Bright and dark streaks unassociated with spots generally called filoculi can be seen in the central parts of the disc with a spectrohelioscope. There are also brilliant clouds of calcium vapour pervading the solar surface that are revealed by a device called a spectroheliograph by which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. Modern views describe the spots as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere and assume that a sun spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled as is proved by the presence of a magnetic field. The spots vary in size and number, and increase and decrease somewhat uniformly in both respects, passing

through a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease from measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in even more extreme latitudes and during the succeeding eleven years the spot regions converge towards the solar equator (*Sun's Law of Zones*) and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12 to 14° N and S. The periodicity was first noted by Schwabe of Dessau in the year 1843 from a comparatively few years observations but records of earlier years and a continuous and complete record made subsequently prove the existence of a period of average length of 11½ years from maximum to maximum though there are large variations from this mean as shown by the table below. The prominences (*infra*) also show a fluctuation in their activity in a period of the same length and the form of the solar corona changes with the sun spot cycle in a most marked way. Not only this but there are some terrestrial occurrences that vary in like phase with these solar, which seems to show convincingly a connection or at any rate a relation between Sun and Earth (see page 156). The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25½ days which is shown by the movement of the spots across the visible disc but because the Earth has moved in its orbit in that time the period of rotation with respect to the Earth the synodic period as it is called is 27½ days and a spot may therefore be on the visible disc for 13 or 14 days. These are approximate mean values for the Sun does not rotate as a whole solid body and the rate of rotation is not the same in all latitudes. A formula derived from the Greenwich record of spots during the period 1878-1923 gives for the time of sidereal rotation in different latitudes either north or south —

	d	h		d	h
Equator	25	1	Lat 15°	25	8
Lat 5°	25	2	20°	25	14
10°	25	5	30°	26	6

These figures refer to both hemispheres of the Sun. The addition of a day gives approximately the period of rotation with respect to the Earth.

DATES OF SUN SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA

Maxima		Minima	
1805	1870	1810	1878
1816	1883	1823	1889
1829	1894	1833	1901
1837	1906	1843	1913
1848	1917	1856	1923
1860	1927	1867	

The general decline in solar activity continued in 1932 but was interrupted by the appearance of a group visible to the naked eye in May. The occurrence of small outbreaks in high latitudes both north and south is significant. The next sun spot minimum is expected in 1934.

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, appendages called prominences that are generally described as reddish coloured but were white when viewed

from aeroplanes on the occasion of the eclipse of 1907, June 29, are seen projecting from the sun's edge. These consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere being sometimes of remarkable shape and extending to enormous heights and are occasionally detached from the body of the sun. It is possible to observe these at times other than when the sun is eclipsed. In the lower strata of the sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage of the sun outside the chromosphere called the corona can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen; the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, sometimes as long as twice the sun's diameter. The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of sun spots which was realised perhaps for the first time at the eclipse of 1898 July 29 when the corona was of the pronounced minimum type with long streamers on either side called the wind vane. Solar eclipses are total only when seen from places on which the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is seen partial from localities not far from this path of totality because the change in the observer's position places him out of the cone which envelops both sun and Moon. There are more solar eclipses than lunar in the proportion of four to three taking the whole earth into account for any given station the proportion is reversed. (See p 152)

MERCURY

Mercury is the nearest planet to the sun and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the sun and the earth this planet can never be seen far from the sun but is always at a short distance to the West or to the East of that body. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as greatest elongations and their times and the distances measured by the angle included between the lines which join the earth to the sun and the planet respectively are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary considerably and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28°. Eastern elongations when the planet is seen as an evening star occur at intervals of about 116 days as do Western and the best opportunities of seeing the planet are before the Eastern elongations in the spring and after Western elongations in the autumn. This year Mercury is likely to be visible as an evening star in February and March and in the morning in August and in the first part of December. Mercury shows phases to the earth like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East and like her last quarter if in the West. (See p 152)

VENUS

Venus which is nearly twice as far from the sun as Mercury its distance from the central body being rather more than two thirds that of the earth is almost exactly the same size as our globe. Her apparent movement with

respect to the sun is similar to that of Mercury except that, being farther from the sun, and nearer to the earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of elongation exceed those of Mercury and extend to 47°. Writing generally it is believed that the planets rotate on axes as does the earth but this is not known to be the case for the interior planets Mercury and Venus, because of the difficulty in seeing any markings on their surfaces that may be considered permanent. Attempts to discover the rotation period of Venus have shown that it may be about 23 or 24 hours or 24 days or 225 days which is the period in which it completes its orbit round the sun. With this divergence it can scarcely be said that any period is proved. A scheme practised in America of photographing through screens of coloured glass (see Mars below) applied to this planet leads to the suggestion of an outer covering of cirrus cloud and markings seen on the photographs taken in ultra violet light appear to indicate a period of rotation of 30 days. This planet will be little seen this year until its end. It will be brilliant in the evening twilight in December.

MARS

Mars the first planet whose orbit is external to that of the earth is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the earth. Details of his distance size and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years; he cause it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the earth. It will be in opposition on 1933 March 2. Though the planet will be well situated for northern observers so far as altitude is concerned it will not be a favourable opposition as to its distance its diameter being only 14" as compared with 25" in 1904 when it was in opposition in August. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases but in a much less degree than those planets. Its disc departs from exact circular form or is gibbous only to the extent of one eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show very appreciable phase though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus Mars exhibits many well defined markings which enable its rotation period to be well ascertained. There are white spots at the poles of rotation that appear to be snow or some material that melts since they dwindle or even disappear in the Martian summers. The remainder of the surface of the disc is made up of dark bluish grey areas that were at one time thought to be water but are now regarded as regions covered with vegetation and extensive areas of ruddy or orange hue largely in the northern hemisphere that may be of the nature of sand or rock. These markings may be considered permanent though they suffer small changes apparently due to cloud formation above them. Among these markings are some of such dimensions that they may be properly called canals but certain fine straight markings seen by some observers but not by others have received this name which is certainly unfortunate, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof. The possibility of communication with Mars which in some minds has been strengthened by the advent of wireless telegraphy is fantastic.

A method of investigating the surfaces of the planets was evolved a few years ago by photographing through "colour filters." The light before it reaches the plate, which is of suitable sensibility, passes through a screen that absorbs some component rays so that one colour only affects the plate (see infra-red photography, p. 126.) The moon, the planets and terrestrial landscapes have been photographed in this way, and comparison of the various results has suggested an interpretation. In the case of Mars the telescopic features as described above come out very strongly in red light, but fade away as the colours approach the violet end of the spectrum except that the white polar cap increases in strength, all of which is interpreted as showing that Mars has an atmosphere of considerable depth and obscuring power, sporadically cloud bearing, and that the white polar spot is an atmospheric phenomenon. The question of an atmosphere on Mars has for long been a matter of discussion, and to this these experiments form a valuable contribution, though they may not supply a final answer. The two satellites of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877.

THE MINOR PLANETS.

Moving in orbits which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. Every year a considerable number of additions are made to the list, two hundred having been discovered in 1931, a hundred and sixty in 1930, and these large and increasing numbers show that there is as yet no prospect of exhaustion. The magnitude of objects shows that the discoverers are finding planets of a smaller class. The orbits are determined as observations accumulate, and a planet with an orbit is given a permanent number and perhaps a name, but until that is done it is known by letters according to a system. At present there are about 1,200 on the permanent list, and perhaps a thousand that are awaiting further investigation. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are Ceres, 485 miles, Pallas, 364 miles, Juno, 228 miles, and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Some of them are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or $4\frac{1}{4}$ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclinations of their planes to the Elliptic have considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35° , whilst that of Juno is only 13° . As has been said, the orbits in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, but there are some that pass those limits. One planet, Hidalgo, travels out as far as Saturn's orbit; another Eros comes within that of Mars, and may be in some circumstances within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. Discoveries of two such planets with abnormal orbits were made in 1932. One found by M. Delporte of Uccle, and known now as Amor, has an orbit which, like that of Eros, lies partly within that of Mars, but at its least distance is within about 10 million miles of the Earth's orbit. The other planet, 1932 HA, comes still nearer to the Earth, and was only 64 million miles away when it was observed last May, the perihelion point of its orbit being within the orbit of Venus. The period of this planet is about 1.6 years, which is the shortest in the record. It was considered to

be of magnitude 22.5 in May last. Its diameter is estimated to be about a mile, so that it is one of the smallest of the asteroids.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only $\frac{1}{4}$ th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form is an oblate spheroid, believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree.

Jupiter has four principal satellites, which were the first celestial objects discovered by the telescope. Galileo, who observed them in January, 1610, is said to be the first, but Simon Marius has good claims to be considered an independent discoverer. It has also five much fainter satellites which are far beyond the powers of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 36 inch reflector at the Luck Observatory in 1892. The remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and may be regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects. The two inner of the major satellites are about as large as our Moon, the two outer about 50 per cent larger.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are the bright zones separated by dark belts to both of which the names Equatorial, Tropical and Temperate apply in analogy with the zones on the Earth. Examined by telescope these are found to be full of detail and markings which, in many cases, are largely permanent. Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings, situated on the southern edge of the south Equatorial Belt. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hooke in 1664, which may have been an early appearance of this. The Rev W. R. Dawes figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857, and in 1878 it came under general observation. A curious bay or hollow in the above named belt was noted by Schwabe in 1831, and is still seen. The mean rotation period of this object and of the Red Spot near it has been found to be $9\text{h } 55\text{m } 37\text{s}$.

The rate of rotation of the planet is found by taking transits of spots on, in other words, by noting the exact times when markings are on the central meridian, and differences in the times given by different markings is a matter of interest. Features of the apparition of 1931-32 were markings on the north edge of Jupiter's N. Temperate Belt, which gave a rotation period, $9\text{h } 53\text{m}$, whereas markings on the north edge of the same belt show $9\text{h } 56\text{m}$. There have been earlier occasions on which rapidly-moving dark spots have been observed in that latitude of the planet. Also a number of small dark humps were seen at the S edge of the S Equatorial Belt which give the abnormally long rotation period of $9\text{h } 59\text{m}$. Apart from such unusual cases the surface of Jupiter, like the Sun, does not rotate as a whole, but individual zones of latitude appear to move at different rates. Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I, which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9\text{h } 55\text{m } 30\text{s}$. System II applies to the

temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9^h 55^m 40^s$.

SATURN

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring system which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness in the same plane which is inclined 25° to the plane of the Ecliptic and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece either solid or liquid as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter but of not so pronounced a character are seen on Saturn. Photographs of this planet, taken by ultra-violet light show a wide dark belt near the equator which may or may not be an extension of the dusky ring. Saturn shows a bulging at equator the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 13 to 15 and a centrality of the ring with respect to the Ball has been suspected.

Saturn has ten satellites situated outside the rings some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon whilst Iapetus is nearly the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655. Iachyus, Dione, Rheanad and Iapetus (see table p. 153) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789 and Hyperion was observed for the first time almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell, in September 1848. The most distant Phoebe which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering) moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter VIII and IX. Themis which is called the tenth satellite though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900 and its reality is doubtful.

URANUS

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781 is only just visible to the naked eye. It will be in the evening sky in the early months of 1932 and at the end of the year, being in opposition on October 19. In a telescope Uranus is distinguished from the stars around by its disc which is obvious though less than 4 in diameter, and by the quality of its light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787. The two inner by Lassell in 1847. The Shakespearean origin of the names of the two outer Titania and Oberon, is obvious. The names of the two inner, Ariel and Umbriel were taken from Pope's Rape of the Lock. A hundred years ago it was thought that Uranus had six satellites, neighbouring stars having been mistaken for attendants. All four move in a plane which is inclined 45° to the plane of the Ecliptic and in that plane they move retrograde, or in the opposite sense to the revolution of the planets round the Sun. If however, the plane of their movement is regarded as

inclined 98° to the plane of the Ecliptic their revolution may be considered direct. It is generally supposed that the plane in which the satellites move is that of the planet's Equator. A period of rotation has been determined both by spectroscopic observation and from variations of light of the planet, the value, $10\frac{1}{4}$ hours, being sensibly the same in the two cases.

NEPTUNE

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude that was discovered in September 1846, as the result of mathematical deduction from irregularities shown by the observed positions of Uranus. Its single satellite which was discovered by Lassell in October of the same year, moves in a plane inclined 35° to the plane of the Ecliptic in a retrograde direction like the satellites of Uranus. A period of axial rotation of the planet of 71 hours has been inferred from variability of its light, and another of twice that length from spectroscopic observations, which is adopted. Irton has been suggested as the name of Neptune's satellite but is not generally used.

PLUTO

In the early months of 1930 a series of plates taken and examined at the Lowell Observatory showed a moving object not far from the position which Percival Lowell had predicted for an extra-Neptunian planet, but fainter than the object Lowell hoped to find. Search among the photographs of past years stored in various Observatories showed that this object had been recorded on several of them and its position in earlier years thus obtained gave good material for determination of an orbit. The difficulty that arises is to find trustworthy values of its size and mass that would ensure its correct classification. It is doubtful whether a measurable disc can be seen but from its magnitude and distance it is estimated to be at least as large as Mars, and perhaps as large as the Earth. It shows no cometary appearance in the telescope. The period is 248 years. The distance from the Sun at aphelion is nearly 50 astronomical units and at perihelion 26 such units so that it is just within the orbit of Neptune. The body moves in a plane inclined 17° to the Ecliptic. The orbit is said to be so similar to that predicted by Lowell that the resemblance cannot be due to accident. Pluto does not yet appear as a major planet in the British Nautical Almanac.

THE MOON

Neither Mercury nor Venus so far as is known, has a satellite. The one satellite of the Earth is the Moon which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the Earth but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn, and neglecting hypotheses as to the possible existence of a lunar atmosphere and its effects it seems likely that there are rather remarkable changes of temperature in the lunar day of half a month. It must be heated to an extreme degree, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,200 miles. Her rate of motion through the firmament is 13° to 35° per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1933.

Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.	Date.	Mer- cury.	Venus.
Jan. 21	0.952	0.999	April 21	0.468	1.000	July 20	0.111	0.910	Oct. 28	0.768	0.666
Feb. 20	0.934	0.997	May 21	0.936	0.991	Aug. 19	0.459	0.842	Nov. 17	0.916	0.541
Mar. 22	0.909	0.991	June 20	0.633	0.961	Sept. 28	0.987	0.760	Dec. 27	0.841	0.373

When the above numbers are less than 0.500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0.500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

The average time from a New Moon to the next is *29d. 12h. 44m. 3s.*, but individual cases may range 6 hours and more on either side of this. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand, by the impact of meteors, forms an interesting subject for discussion. The material of which the Moon is composed is probably the same as that of the Earth.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. Solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon (See p. 149.)

The Full Moon which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 450 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 28,000 feet.

Arctarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, *Linus*, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 124 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In

its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations. This is regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined by means of simultaneous photographs taken from two or more stations so to 60 miles apart. It is found that very few aurorae are below 50 miles high, and above that level the number increases rapidly, the most frequent height being at about 63 and 65 miles. Above 65 miles the number gradually diminishes, but some have been measured as high as 400 miles. It is suggested that the aurora is due to electrical discharge caused by charged particles shot into the earth's atmosphere from the Sun. An auroral display generally happens about the time of the occurrence of a terrestrial magnetic storm (see p. 156). There is some evidence of a tendency for a display to be repeated after an interval of 27 days, which is the period of rotation of the Sun with respect to the earth, and they are more frequent at times of sun-spot maximum. A prominent line in the green in the spectrum of the aurora has given rise to much study and has lately been shown by laboratory experiment to be due to a mixture of oxygen and helium bombarded by high-speed electrified particles, but as this line has been found to be present in the light from the night-sky in non-polar regions when no aurora is visible it may be that this line is not directly connected with the phenomenon.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance whose cause is not completely understood, to be seen only from places distant from towns and cities where the air is free from smoke and the darkness of the sky is not affected by the glare from artificial lights. At such places in northern latitudes it shows, when the moon is absent, as a cone of faint light stretching up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. From high elevations in the tropics it may be seen throughout the year. A distinction is sometimes made between this and the Zodiacal Band which is an even fainter phenomenon and a prolongation of the Zodiacal Light. This is said to extend entirely across the sky, forming a complete ring, and there is at the point exactly opposite to the Sun a patch, a few degrees in diameter, of slightly brighter luminosity called the "Gegenschein" or "counter glow." The Zodiacal Light has been said to be a mere atmospheric effect, but this is inconsistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or sunlight reflected from a vast concourse of meteoric systems.

THE SATELLITES

NAME	Star mag	Mean distance from Primary Miles	Period of Sidereal Revolution D H M	NAME	Star mag	Mean distance from Primary Miles	Period of Sidereal Revolution D H M
<i>The Earth</i>				<i>Saturn</i>			
Luna		238 840	27 7 43	Mimas	12	117 000	0 22 37
<i>Mars</i>				Enceladus	12	157 000	1 8 53
Phobos	11	5 850	0 7 39	Tethys	11	186 000	1 21 18
Deimos	12	14 650	1 6 18	Dione	11	238 000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter</i>				Rhea	10	332 000	4 12 25
V Unnamed	15	112 500	0 11 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Titan	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	771 000	15 22 41
I Io	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	261 000	1 18 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Themis (see p 151)	17	906 000	20 20 24
II Europa	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	415 000	3 13 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hyperion	15	934 000	21 6 39
III Ganymede	5	664 000	7 3 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Iapetus	11	1 225 000	79 7 54
IV Callisto	6	1 167 000	16 16 32	Phoebe	14	8 000 000	546 12 0
VI Unnamed	14	7 110 000	250 14 40	<i>Uranus</i>			
VII Unnamed	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 390 000	260 1 24	Ariel	16	120 000	3 12 29
VIII Unnamed	17	14 040 000	738 21 36	Umbriel	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 000	4 3 28
IX Unnamed	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 040 000	745 0 0	Titania	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	273 000	8 16 56
				Oberon	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	365 000	13 11 7
				<i>Neptune</i>			
				(Triton)	13	221 500	5 21 3

METEORS

Another class of objects belonging to the Solar system are the meteoric streams which give rise to occasional showers of meteors falling stars or fireballs and are all the same class of object the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. This is some reason for the supposition that meteor swarms are the remains of disrupted comets and that Tempel's comet is the parent of the Leonid meteors. A considerable display occurred on October 9, 1905, and a smaller one on Oct 9, 1907 from a radiant at 265° and 55° in Draco which appear to have been derived from Giacobinini comet of 1900 that passed its perihelion on December 11, 1906, and has a period of about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ years. Its next return will therefore be in 1933 and meteors of the stream may be seen this year. The comet Pons Winnecke whose orbit resembles that of a meteor stream that has supplied a display (1916) at the end of June 14 due at perihelion this year. The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights are about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end the speeds varying from 10 to 45 miles per second but occasionally these limits are passed. Fireballs or very bright meteors form a very important branch of meteoric astronomy. These objects make their appearance at all times of the year unexpectedly, so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable. On February 18, 1932 at 8.29 p.m. a fireball as bright as the full moon suddenly lit up the sky in Cornwall and Devon and was observed by many people in those counties and in South Wales. When first seen it was at a height of 86 miles over the English Channel, 19 miles N by W of Lizard Head and finally vaporised at a height of 30 miles over a point 25 miles S.W. of Penzance. The length of the visible track was 98 miles, and the speed 29 miles per second. Very brilliant fireballs were observed in England on August 6, 8 and 10, 1932. Meteorites are large meteors which actually reach the surface of the earth, and are much rarer than either shooting stars or fireballs. One of these bodies fell in North Wales on April 14, 1931, the descent being accompanied by thunderous reports and earth

No	From 1932	Radiant P in R.A. Dec	Name of Shower
1	January 2-4	231+51	Quadrantids
2	January 29	236+25	a Coronids
3	February 10-13	147-11	a Hydrids
4	February 22-28	155+14	a Leonids
5	March 1-4	166+4	7 Leonids
6	March 11-12	218+22	5 Bootids
7	March 24	161+58	5 Ursids Maj
8	April 10-13	219+13	5 Bootids
9	April 20-22	271+33	7 Ursids
10	April 21	274+25	Herculids
11	May 2-6	337-1	7 Aquarids
12	May 11-18	231+27	a Coronids
13	May 30	333+27	7 Pegasids
14	June 3-7	252-22	a Scorpiids
15	June 27-30	213+53	Pons Winneckeids
16	June 27-30	248+64	7 Draconids
17	July 7-11	343+12	a Pegasids
18	July 24-26	305-12	a Capricornids
19	July 27-31	330-11	8 Aquarids
20	July 30-Aug 3	23+42	7 Andromedids
21	August 10-12	46+57	Perseids
22	August 11	61+48	5 Perseids
23	August 10-16	293+53	6 Cygnids
24	August 16	284+44	a Lyrids
25	August 21-25	6+11	7 Pegasids
26	August 21-25	291+60	a Draconids
27	September 3-4	315+48	a Cygnids
28	September 14	348+2	7 Picnids
29	September 6	61+36	5 Perseids
30	September 21-22	75+41	7 Aurigids
31	September 22	31+19	a Arietids
32	September 27	14+6	a Picnids
33	October 8	77+23	5 Aurigids
34	October 9	262+55	8 Draconids
35	October 15-16	31+9	5 Arietids
36	October 17-22	92+15	Oriionids
37	October 21-23	45+6	a Cetiids
38	Oct 25-Nov 2	43+22	a Arietids
39	November 5	61+35	5 Perseids
40	Nov 15-17	152+22	Leonids
41	Nov 17-23	25+43	Andromedids
42	Nov 26-28	155+26	5 Ursids Maj
43	November 28	63+22	5 Taurids
44	Dec 7-9	81+23	5 Taurids
45	Dec 11-14	113+22	Geminids
46	Dec 22-23	130+19	5 Canorids
47	December 25	158+36	7 Bootids
48	December 31	104+33	6 Geminids

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis
	Radius of Earth's Orbit	Millions of Miles	Yrs Days	Days	°	Miles		d h m
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864 000	333 432	25 12 0
Mercury ☿	0 39	36 0	0 88	116	7 0	3 000	0 04	88 — 9
Venus ♀	0 72	67 2	0 225	584	3 24	7 600	0 83	(see p 149)
Earth ☿	1 00	92 9	1 0	—	0 0	7 927 000	1 00	23 56
Mars ♂	1 52	141 5	1 322	760	1 51	4 200	0 11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃	5 20	483 3	11 314	399	1 19	88 700 000	318	9 50
Saturn ♄	9 54	886 1	29 167	378	2 30	82 800 000	95	9 56
Uranus ♅	19 19	1 782 8	84 6	370	0 46	75 100 000	45	10 14½
Neptune ♆	30 07	2 793 5	164 280	367½	1 47	67 300 000	15	10 38
						33 000	17	15 40½

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S RING, 1933

Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis	Date	Major Axis	Minor Axis
Jan 10	34 47	+11 45	April 16	36 73	+9 04	July 21	42 02	+11 76	Oct 25	38 72	+11 99
Feb 11	34 43	+10 65	May 18	38 72	+10 18	Aug 22	42 02	+12 44	Nov 26	36 75	+11 04
Mar 15	35 23	+10 12	June 19	40 72	+10 87	Sept 23	40 72	+12 53	Dec 28	35 30	+9 96

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

quake like rumbles. The meteorite broke up before reaching the earth, and a fragment weighing 5 oz was picked out from the hole it made in the ground, the rest of the pieces being probably lost in the sea.

On the previous page is given a list of the days when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those on which meteors may be expected in fair numbers, but in some cases the range of apparition extends considerably beyond, the Perseids for example have been seen from the beginning of July to the end of August. The radiant in these instances corresponds to the date of maximum COMETS.

Comets that revolve in elliptical orbits round the Sun as focus and return to view at periodic intervals, may be considered members of the Solar system. The periods that have been confirmed by returns range from 3½ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Those that revolve in periods from 3½ to

9 years are specially numerous. Their paths extend outward to the region of Jupiter's orbit and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets. It has been supposed that these comets have been drawn into the system by the attraction of Jupiter, but this hypothesis has lately been questioned on statistical grounds and eruption from Jupiter substituted.

Nine of the periodic comets were expected to return to perihelion in 1933 which is an unusually large number and of these five were observed up to October 1. Besides these in the same period seven comets hitherto unknown were discovered two of them, however being little observed. This total of 12 is in excess of that for any previous year.

In 1933 Finlay's comet discovered in 1886 and last seen in 1926, is expected to return to perihelion at the end of February or beginning of March. The perihelion passage of the comet known as Pons Winnecke is computed to be about May 18 and that of Giacobini-Zinner in June, these being each associated with a meteor shower (see p 153). There are other comets whose computed perihelion falls in this year which may or may not be seen.

Alternative names of stars (see pages 140-141): Rigel = β Orionis, Capella = α Aurigae, Betelgeuse = α Orionis, Sirius = α Canis Majoris, Castor = α Gemini, Procyon = α Canis Minor, Pollux = β Gemini, Regulus = α Leonis, Spica = α Virginis, Arcturus = α Bootis, Antares = α Scorpii, Vega = α Lyrae, Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis, Altair = α Aquilae, Markab = α Pegasi, Achernar = α Eridani, Canopus = α Argus, Mizar = ζ Ursa Majoris.

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS

Solar Parallax	8 80"	Solar Apex (Bosc)	R A 270° Dec 34° N
Precession for the year 1933	50 264	Length of Year	Tropical 365 24220
Constant of Nutation	9 21	(In Mean Solar Days)	Sidereal 365 25636
Constant of Aberration	20 47		Anomalistic 365 25564
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1933)	23° 26' 52 80'		(Perihelion to Perihelion)
Moon's Eq Hor Parallax	57 2 70'		Eclipse 346 6200
Earth's Orbital speed per sec	18 456 miles		
Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec	186 325 miles	Length of Month	New Moon to New 29 12 44 2 8
Solar motion per sec	19 5 km = 12 1 miles	(Mean Values)	Sidereal 27 7 43 15 5
Pole of Galactic Plane: R A 191° 1' (or 124 4 m) (Newcomb)	Dec 26° 8' N		Anomalistic 27 13 18 33 1
			(Perigee to Perigee)

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900.0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926.7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ and it is this tilt which causes the seasons. At some time of the year the Sun is high above the Equator in mid-latitudes both north and south, and not only does the high altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versa*. Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approximately). The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars and because the Earth moves round the Sun the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time which is the sidereal day. Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the solar day is more than this by about four minutes (see pp 137-137). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity or the North Pole of the Earth moves in a curve roughly spiral about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a

series of periodic terms, and if these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination will give the predicted tide taking the mean sea level as datum, writing generally, at any place high water occurs twice in every 24 hours, the interval between successive happenings being 22 hrs 25 mins. High water is at its highest (spring) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon but occur later the interval being known as the *age* of the tide thus at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 24 days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

The best known manifestation of this phenomenon is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which except for the variations to be immediately described points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases the North point shown by astronomical observations in other words the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Lines of equal magnetic declination run across the British Isles in directions approximately parallel to that of a line from Land's End to Edinburgh. Along a line joining Cambridge to Littlehampton, the declination (West) is approximately the same as at Abinger. At Dover it is now rather more than a degree less from Newcastle to Plymouth it is nearly $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ greater, and along a slightly curved line from Killarney to the island of Lewis the west declination is 5° greater than at Abinger. There are two points on the globe to which the magnetic meridians and lines of equal declination converge, known as the Magnetic Poles. At these points a freely suspended magnetic needle would stand vertically. The position of the North Magnetic Pole adopted in Admiralty charts is lat $70^\circ 50' N$, long $96^\circ W$ which differs nearly a degree in each element from the position found by Sir John Ross in 1831, and agrees more nearly with the position found by Amundsen in 1903-5. The position to be found by the observers now engaged in polar regions (see p 108) will be of interest. The position of the South Magnetic Pole found in 1840 was $73^\circ 30' S$, $147^\circ 30' E$. The position

now adopted quite provisionally $172^{\circ} 69' 155''$ E. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century (Columbus being credited with the discovery). The Dip or inclination to the horizon was first noticed by Hartmann of Nuremberg in 1544, and was measured by Norman, of London, in 1576. That there is a continual change in the magnetic declination was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London

Year	
1580	$11^{\circ} 15'$ East
1665	$1^{\circ} 30'$ West
1765	20° West
1800	24° West

In 1829 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about $24^{\circ} 25'$ which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward at that place and in the year 1925 the declination (mean) was observed to be $13^{\circ} 10'$ west. The work of recording earth magnetism was then transferred from the Royal Observatory Greenwich to Abinger near Dorking in Surrey. The values of the elements there found in successive years are given in the following table—

Year	Dip	H _F	V _F	Dip
1925	0°	1860	42946	$66^{\circ} 35'$
1927	$12^{\circ} 58' W$	18575	42932	$66^{\circ} 36'$
1930	$12^{\circ} 54' W$	18542	42924	$66^{\circ} 38'$
1931	$12^{\circ} 13' W$	18544	42923	$66^{\circ} 38'$
1932	$12^{\circ} 30' W$	1854	42924	$66^{\circ} 39'$
1933	$11^{\circ} 54' W$			

The values for 1932 are to be taken as provisional, and the declination given for 1933 is inferred only. V_F signifies vertical force.

The mean difference Abinger minus Greenwich for Dec. H_F and Dip were found to be

1925	+ 12.8	+ 0.0183	- 16.2
1931	+ 13.7	+ 0.0170	- 16.0

The daily movement in declination of the needle at Abinger is 2 or 3 per cent less in amount than that at Greenwich.

The declination varies during the 24 hours for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West and returns the same at Greenwich being about 12 in summer and 7 in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 20^h and again about 18^h throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14^h and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, at a time which varies during the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these changes of the magnetic elements are greater during the hours of daylight than in the night are much

greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by the solar activity—for the daily range is larger at times of spot maximum than at minimum—it is to be concluded that they depend on the Sun.

MAGNETIC STORMS

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm and may be accompanied by spontaneous electric earth currents which if violent, interfere with telegraph working, and is often synchronous with a manifestation of the Aurora Borealis. A suspected recurrence of magnetic storms after an interval of 27 days that would support the theory that they are caused by radial emanations from the Sun which strike the Earth, the hose pipe theory—has received some proof, and it has been found that the 27 day period is shown by magnetic calms as well as by magnetic disturbances. Investigation shows that this recurrence does not obtain in the case of the most intense storms, but that there is a tendency for a storm of minor degree to be followed by another of its kind after the period named, which is not easily explained. There is frequently, but not always a large spot on the Sun contemporaneous with a large storm leading to the hypothesis of active areas on the Sun that may or may not be marked by a spot.

SUMMER TIME ABROAD

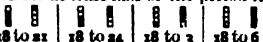
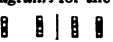
Country	By no.	Is
As in Great Britain		
Irish Free State		
France	1st Sat in March at 23 hours 0 ^h	1st Sat in Oct at 24 ^h
Belgium		
Netherlands	(1932)† May 22	October 1
Portugal	(1932) April 2	October 1
Rumania	1st Sat in April	1st Sun in Oct
Finland	June 20	Sept 30
Greece	(No information as to dates)	
Soviet Union	A permanent advance of 1 hour summer and winter	
U.S.A. and Canada	Adopted in some but not all States by local regulation	
Brit Honduras	October 1	Feb 14
Argentina	September 1	March 31
Brazil	(1932) October 3	March 31
Chile	September 1	April 1
New Zealand	and Sun in October (advanced 1½ hour)	31st Sun in Mar

This list may not be complete

* In France and Belgium an alternative Saturday is chosen if necessary to ensure that Easter day is not between the beginning of summer time in France and in Belgium. In 1932 it is 1 May; the summer time began in France on April 2. This year summer time will begin on March 25.

† The entry (1932) indicates that the dates are those adopted in that year but may be altered in others.

Duration of Light and Darkness—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 12^h to 6^h. These small diagrams have four divisions each representing three hours and a division is left unblackened if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year

are  which reduce to  in the summer

Greenwich Mean Time

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations time in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars because of the movement of the Earth round the Sun which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit. The length of the Solar day also varies because the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant but that of the apparent or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next varies for the reasons above given and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22 and the shortest about September 16.

A unit and method of measurement having been established it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which that meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian such as that of Greenwich is chosen and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time or more usually Greenwich Mean Time, arises (see Zone Standard Time p. 158).

Apparent Solar Time

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time and is affected by the two causes mentioned which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, with a precept for its use.

The Astronomical Day

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change was made in 1925 and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight the hours being numbered in this way as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921 (See Note p. 84).

Rhythmic Time Signals

For the purpose of comparing the time shown by a distant clock with that of the Greenwich standard signals issuing primarily from Greenwich are broadcast from the Post Office Wireless Station at Rugby each day at 20h and 28h. In accurate comparison a series of signals of the rhythmic scientific or Vernier type is sent. The zero signal is exactly synchronous with a beat of the standard clock and those that follow are at intervals of 66/61 seconds. The comparison is made by noting the coincidence of a beat of the distant clock beating seconds with a signal. If a tick of the clock coincides with the zero signal, it is clear that the clocks differ by an integral number of seconds. If however

incident does not come at the zero signal but at the n th following the difference of the clocks contains a fraction of a second involving $n/61$.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars and begins at any place when the

First Point of Aries is on that meridian. In observatory practice time is measured and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star + R.A.) will give the error of the Sidereal clock and from this the error of the Mean Solar clock can be found by comparison and computation as below.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension or, what is the same thing of converting Sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus. From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at 0h (22h) giving Noon and further diminish the result at the rate of 20 sec. per hour or by the table on p. 137. If the R.A. should be smaller than the 24h at noon 24h must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon to which 22h must be added to convert into G.M.T. as now used.

Ex—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on August 31.

R.A. of Sirius + 24h	30 42 12
Sid. Time at Noon Aug 30 (subt.)	20 32 35
Interval of Sidereal 1 from noon	20 9 17
Reduction from p. 137 (subt.)	3 18
Interval of Mean Time from noon	20 5 59
G.M.T. (G.I.) of Southern	8 5 59

For stars that transit after noon it would have been necessary to use the Sidereal Time at Noon for August 31.

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process or otherwise by taking out the G.M.T. of the zero of the Sidereal clock which gives the time to be converted, making use of col. 9 on page 2 of the month + 9 —

G.M.T. (G.I.) Aug 31	8 5 59
From col. 9, p. 111	1 24 53

Interval of Mean 1 from 0h Sid.	6 41 6
Acceleration from p. 137 (add)	3 16

Corresponding Sidereal time	6 42 12
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Summer Time

In 1926 an Act dated May 17 ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. An Act of 1922 (July 20) specified that the period should begin at a clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April or if that day is Easter Day the day following the second Saturday and should end at a clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September. The Act renewed in 1924 and 1925 was made permanent (August 7, 1925) and modified by substituting the first Saturday in October for third Saturday in September. The Act applies to Great Britain Northern Ireland the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. A list of the periods in each year during which Summer Time has been used since its adoption will be found in this Almanack for 1926.

A Summer Time scheme has been tried in other countries with varying success. A list of the countries where it is now used is given on the opposite page.

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. In a few cases the difference includes a half hour.

The Standard Time adopted in various countries is given below. In the United States and Canada five standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on either side of five central meridians. Brazil is divided into three zones in which the times 3, 4, and 5 hours slow on Greenwich are standard respectively. For the North coast of Siberia the hourly zones from 12 hours to 4 hours fast have been adopted.

Fast on Greenwich Time

12 hrs F	Fiji, Gilbert, Ellice and Wrangell Is
11½ " F	New Zealand Chatham I
11 " F	New Caledonia, New Hebrides Caroline Is (east), Santa Cruz Marshall Is, Solomon Is, Nauru
10 " F	Victoria New South Wales, Queensland, Iauania New Guinea Lord Howe Is (Caroline Is, west of 154° E), Marianas Is, Guam
9½ " F	South Australia Northern Territory of Australia part of N S W
9 " F	Japan, Korea Yap (Caroline Is)
8 " F	Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong Philippine Is, Formosa and Pescadores Is, British North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Funor, West Australia
7½ " F	Barauak
7 " F	Tszech Indo China, Hainan I and Pakhoi, Siam Federated Malay States Straits Settlements
6½ " F	Burnt Andaman and Nicobar Is
5½ " F	India (except Calcutta) Portuguese India, Ceylon Laccadive Is
5 " F	Chagos Archipelago
4 " F	Mauritius Seychelles, Réunion
3 " F	French Somaliland Madagascar Italian Somaliland Eritrea Russia, Iraq, Tanganyika, Kenya, Zanzibar
2½ " F	Uganda
2 " F	Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria Rumania, European Russia Estonia, Latvia, Finland Egypt Palestine Syria, Cyprus, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa Sudan
1 hr F	Sweden Norway Denmark, Germany, Poland Lithuania, Austria, Hungary Switzerland Italy, Czechoslovakia Yugoslavia Albania Tunis Nigeria Sardinia Malta Sicily French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons Belgian Congo Portuguese West Africa (Angola) Libya
Greenwich Time	Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is, Belgium Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Faroe Is, Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is,

* Summer Time is the legal time during the period in which its use is ordained (See pp. 96, 121 and 127)

Corsica, St Thomas and Principe Is, Fernando Po, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan-Aug), Togoland

Slow on Greenwich Time

1 hr S	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal Portuguese Guinea, La boria Sierra Leone Association Is, Canary Is, Mauritania
2 hrs S	Azores Cape Verde Is, Fernando and Trinidad Is (Brazil)
3 " S	Eastern Brazil
3½ " S	Uruguay
4 " S	Canada East of 66° long, Nova Scotia Prince Edward Is, Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique St Lucia, St Vincent St Pierre Barbados Central Brazil, Argentina, French Guiana, Falkland Is
4½ " S	Venezuela
5 " S	Canada from 66° to 86° meridian Eastern States of U S A, Jamaica, Bahama Is, Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, Western Brazil, Chile Colombia, Dominican Republic
6 " S	Central parts of Canada and U S A, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras part of Mexico
7 " S	Canada west of the 102nd meridian Mountain States of U S A Mexico
8 " S	British Columbia, California Nevada, Oregon, Washington
9 " S	Sitka
10 " S	Yukon, Alaska, Low Archipelago Marquesas, Austral and Society Is
10½ " S	Hawaiian or Sandwich Is
11 " S	Alutian Is, East Samoa (U S A)
11½ " S	Western Samoa (British)

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12h 30m fast on Greenwich is used; the longitude is about 174° 40m W but the Date line (see below) passes to the East of them. The time of Aden is 59½ fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland. The time of Calcutta is 5½ fast on Greenwich is 3h 45m slow on British Guinea 3h 45m slow. The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called First European that 1 hour fast Mid European the time 4 hours slow on Greenwich has been called Maritime, Inter Colonial, or Atlantic Time. The names of the other zones of North America are as shown.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons the line is indicated by joining up the following eight points—

- (1) Lat 60° S, long 180°
- (2) " $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S, long 180°
- (3) " $45\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S, long $179\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W
- (4) " $15\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S, long $179\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.
- (5) " 5 S, long 180°
- (6) " 40° N, long 180°
- (7) " $54\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N, long 170° E
- (8) " 65° N, long 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat 70° N, long 180° .

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

IN the view of science, any date for the "Creation of the World" such as the year 4004 B.C. as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology is quite untenable. From the assumption that its heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk, Lord Kelvin deduced 30,000,000 years as the time that the Sun has existed, but this is too short to be accepted by geologists whose researches require a considerably longer time for the formation of terrestrial strata. The age of the Earth has been deduced astronomically from the eccentricity of Mercury's orbit and from the tidal theory of the origin of the Moon. Geologically by various methods, and, since the discovery of radio activity, from the ratio of the quantities of lead and of radio active elements in rocks in the Earth's surface which are held to result from the transmutation of uranium. All the evidence is more or less consistent with the conclusion that the Earth has existed as a planet for a period between 1,500 and 3,000 million years.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS

- I AZOIC ('Without Life') containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.
- II Eozoic ('Dawn of Life') characterized by the first appearance of animal life.
- III PALEOZOIC ('Old Life') or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life —
 - i Cambrian exemplified in Wales (Cambrian), Cumberland, &c. the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
 - ii Ordovician exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
 - iii Silurian, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S. F. Wales.
 - iv Devonian or Old Red Sandstone from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
 - v Carboniferous, including Coal Measures, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.
 - vi Permian, from the Russian province of Perm, where these strata are widespread.
- IV MESOZOIC ('Middle Life') or SECONDARY with intermediate forms of animal life —
 - i Triassic, from the three (tri) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
 - ii Jurassic typically displayed in the Jura Mountains.
 - iii Cretaceous from the chalky nature of its representatives where first studied.
- V CAINOZOIC ('New Life') or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life —
 - i Eocene, the dawn or beginning of new forms of life i.e. existing species.
 - ii Oligocene containing a few still existing species.
 - iii Miocene containing a minority of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
 - iv Pliocene the fossil remains show a majority of still existing species.
- VI QUATERNARY ('Fourth in Order') or POST TERTIARY —
 - i Pleistocene or Glacial, the greatest number of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great Ice Age.
 - ii Recent or Post Glacial.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice sheet (Vol. I). Traces of human life are first found in Vol. IV (See also below).

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN

Pithecanthropus erectus (Erect Ape man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pleistocene times (see Geological Period Vol. I) about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

Sinanthropus pekinesis (Peking Man).—A skull found at (Houkoutien, 40 miles S.W. of Peking (China Dec. 2, 1929)), is ascribed to the same period as the Java type, but the brain development is greater than the Trinil skull and the brain case much thinner than that of the Piltown skull.

Australopithecus africanus (Erect Man ape).—A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taung (Western Cape Colony), in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University. In connection with this discovery Sir A. Keith FRS, has declared that traces of human life may yet be discovered in Miocene times (see Vol. I, V, III).

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Muer, Heidelberg in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the Pleistocene Period.

The Piltown Skull (*Eoanthropus* or Primitive Man).—Discovered in 1922 at Piltown, Sussex and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1856 in the Neanderthal Ravine near Düsseldorf, Rhinish Prussia, and others found at Spy, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long headed) race in Europe living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era. In 1925 a similar skull was found near Iabgha, Palestine.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brax and Bruun, Moravia, and at Galle Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. Races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century A.D. while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Bolitic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age) and this

period may have extended to 600,000 years B C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments from the chipped, leaf shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps from 400,000 to 200,000 B C, to later and more effective flint points, arrow heads and spear heads, flat on one side, known as *Moustrian* (from le Moustier where many such implements and other remains were found). The Moustrian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B C, when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging the graves being, only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B C and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6,000 B C and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Amenes) about 5,000 B C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China or elsewhere during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt.

The Bronze Age—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone. The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia and it must therefore be dated in the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, (Chaldea, Assyria and Egypt about 4,000 B C. In South Eastern Europe about 2,000 B C. spreading over the rest of Europe from 1,000 B C. to 100 A D, by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Paleolithic Age. With the Iron Age, was re-introduced interment of human remains in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid in full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Present Days of the Month	March May July October have thirty one days	January August December have thirty one days	April June September November have thirty days	February has twenty eight days and in Leap Year twenty nine
1	Kalendis	Kalendis	Kalendis	Kalendis
2	VI	IV	IV	IV
3	V	III	III	III
4	IV	II	II	II
5	III	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
6	II	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
7	I	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
8	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
9	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
10	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
11	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
12	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
13	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
14	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
15	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
16	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
17	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
18	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
19	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
20	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
21	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
22	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
23	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
24	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
25	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
26	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
27	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
28	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
29	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
30	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus
31	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus	Idibus

EPOCHS AND

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C. and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*). The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 29 or 30 days in alternate years making 90 days in eight years to be inserted after February 23 but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out in the year B.C. 465 Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore asked the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes which led to the construction and adoption (B.C. 45) of the Julian Calendar and by a slight alteration to the Gregorian now in use. The year B.C. 46 was made to consist of 445 days and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points or days and an intervening day was said to be so many days *before* the next coming point the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends, (2) the Nones, and (3) the Ides. Then positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 160.

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or more rarely A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Anno Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology) and the 4747th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596) but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea A.D. 826. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. December 25 B.C. 4, is supported by several lines of argument.

The Day, Week and Month—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis by the moon to revolve round the earth and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 24 at noon, and again from noon up to 24 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24 hour

CALENDARS.

reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 1 to 23 from midnight to midnight. For the *Astronomical Day* see p. 157.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox 365.2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1600 and 1900 had only 366 days).

Old and New Style—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were leap years and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years, or, in other words the equinox fell on March 11 of the calendar whereas at the time of the Council of Nice A.D. 325 it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th and that every fourth centenary year only should be a leap year (*sextus*). This change was adopted by Italy France Spain and Portugal in 1582 by Prussia the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland Holland and Flanders on Jan. 1 1583 Poland 1586 Hungary 1587 the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700 Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days 1700 1740 the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752 by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1873 China in 1912 Bulgaria in 1914 Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Rumania in 1919 and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian Greek Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not adopt the Julian Calendar until May 1923, when the Gregorian slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800 and has been 13 days since 1900. It should be added that the word *style* actually connotes the date of the beginning of the year. It happened that a change of the latter from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752 the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but nevertheless expressive.

New Year's Day—In England in the seventh century and as late as the thirteenth the year was reckoned from Christmas Day but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on the 25th March, and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The civil or legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical which already began on Jan. 1 began with 'Lady Day' until 1752. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Dividends are however, still paid by the Bank of England on the last day of Quarters according to a reckoning based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 in accordance

with Act of Parliament (39 Geo III 1798) New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from Mar 25 to Jan 1 in 1800. On the Continent, Jan 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1562, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman (atholic) Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1599, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1723, Muscovy 1751.

Golden Number—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 354 lunations are very nearly though not exactly, equal in duration to 12 solar years, and hence, considering the mean motion only, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens. The cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number showing the position of a year in the cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that Year.

Epaet—the age of the calendar Moon on Jan 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

Solar Cycle—A period of twenty eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the solar cycle, the Metonic cycle and the cycle of the

Roman Indiction (28 X 29 X 15) the Julian Day, as used in astronomy, begins at noon.

Roman Indiction—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A-G which are used to denote the Sundays (101st Day) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A, if the second B, the third, C, and so on. In a leap year requires two letters the first for Jan 1 Feb 29, the second from March 1-Dec 31.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the first day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo II, cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar Moon consist of twenty nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon (*Paschal Full Moon*).

By the above ordinance Easter falls on one of 35 days. A proposed reform that would limit it to one of 7 days has received Parliamentary support, but there is no prospect of its adoption.

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS.
FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000		
d Mar	23 1573	1638	1761	1818		d Mar	22
e "	23 1505 16	1600	1768	1845 56	1913	e "	23
f "	24	1611 15	1706 99		1940	f "	24
g "	25 1543 54	1627 38 49	1722 33 44	1823 94	1951	g "	25
A "	26 1559 70 81 92	1654 65 76	1749 58 69 80	1815 26 37	1967 78 89	A "	26
b Mar	27 1502 13 24 97	1608 87 98	1785 96	1844 53 64	1910 21 32	b Mar	27
c "	28 1529 35 46	1619 24 30	1703 14 25	1869 75 80	1937 48	c "	28
d "	29 1551 62	1635 46 57	1719 30 41	1807 12 91	1959 64 70	d "	29
e "	30 1567 78 89	1651 62 73 84	1746 55 66 77	1823 34	1902 75 86 97	e "	30
f "	31 1510 21 32 83 94	1605 16 78 89	1700 71 82 93	1839 50 61 72	1907 18 29 91	f "	31
g April	1 1526 37 48	1621 38	1711 16	1804 66 77 88	1923 34 45 56	g April	1
A "	2 1553 64	1643 48	1727 38 52 112	1809 20 93 99	1961 72	A "	2
b "	3 1575 80 86	1659 70 81	1743 63 68 74	1825 31 36	1904 83 88 94	b "	3
c "	4 1567 18 91	1602 13 75 86 97	1708 79 90	1847 58	1915 20 26 99	c "	4
d "	5 1523 34 45 56	1607 18 29 40	1702 13 24 95	1801 63 74 85 96	1931 41 53	d "	5
e April	6 1539 50 61 72	1634 45 56	1729 35 46 60	1847 57 68 80	1901 12 85 96	e April	6
f "	7 1504 77 88	1607 72	1751 65 76	1822 33 44	1917 28	f "	7
g "	8 1509 15 20 99	1604 10 83 94	1705 87 92 98	1849 55 60	1917 28	g "	8
A "	9 1531 42	1615 26 37 99	1710 21 32 52	1871 82	1939 44 50	A "	9
b "	10 1547 58 69	1631 42 53 64	1726 37 48 57	1803 14 87 98	1955 66 77	b "	10
c April	11 1501 12 63 74 85 96	1628 60	1762 73 84	1819 30 41 52	1909 71 82 93	c April	11
d "	12 1506 17 28	1601 12 91 96	1789	1846 57 68	1903 14 25 36 98	d "	12
e "	13 1533 44	1623 28	1707 18	1800 73 79 84	1941 52	e "	13
f "	14 1555 60 66	1639 50 61	1723 34 45 54	1805 11 16 93	1963 68 74	f "	14
g "	15 1571 82 93	1655 66 77 88	1750 50 70 81	1827 38	1900 06 79 90	g "	15
A April	16 1503 14 25 36 87 98	1609 80 82 93	1704 75 86 97	1843 54 65 76	1911 22 33 95	A April	16
b "	17 1530 41 52	1625 36	1715 20	1808 70 81 92	1927 38 49 60	b "	17
c "	18 1557 68	1647 52	1731 42 56	1802 13 24 97	1954 65 76	c "	18
d "	19 1509 79 84 90	1663 74 85	1747 67 72 78	1829 35 40	1908 81 87 92	d "	19
e "	20 1511 22 95	1608 17 79 90	1701 12 83 94	1821 62	1919 24 30	e "	20
f April	21 1527 38 49	1622 33 44	1717 28	1867 78 89	1935 46 57	f April	21
g "	22 1565 76	1660	1739 53 64	1810 21 32	1922 73 84	g "	22
A "	23 1508	1671		1848	1905 16 2000	A "	23
b "	24 1519	1603 14 98	1709 91	1829		b "	24
c "	25 1546	1641	1736	1866	1943	c "	25

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

"AND let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and for years (Genesis i 24). "He appointed the moon for seasons" (Psalm civ 29). There is therefore Divine authority for the use of the Sun and Moon as a basis for our record of the sequence of events or in other words, the calendar. The story that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month (Gen vii 11) that after the end of the hundred and fifty days, the waters were abated and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the ark rested on Ararat indicates a calendar of some kind, and that the writers recognised thirty days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the book of Genesis and in other of the early Scriptures and in establishing the rite of the Passover. Moses speaks of Abib as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt, which was to be the first month of the year (Exodus xli 4 xlii 2). In the book Kings I three months are mentioned by name. At the second month, Ethan the seventh and Bul the eighth (Chap. vi 1, 37 viii 2, vi 38), but none of these are names now in use. After the captivity in Babylon the Hebrews apparently called the months by the names now in use, for Nisan which is called the first month, and therefore identical with Abib, and six others are mentioned in one or more of the books of Esther, Nehemiah, Zechariah and Malachi. Five of these six are also distinguished by their ordinal number as well as by their modern names, but the remaining five months of the year are not referred to either in the sacred books or in the Apocrypha.

The origin of these names is said by some to be Chaldean but is more probably Syriac. The statement about certain officers of Solomon's household, twelve in number each of whom acted for one month in a year (I Kings iv 7), show that the Jewish year consisted usually of twelve months though others that refer to yearly harvests, and such events imply that the year was solar as well as lunar. There is however, no mention in the Bible of an intercalated month or its equivalent.

The Passover was to begin on the fourteenth day of Abib or the Abib as it is generally called, and other ceremonies were similarly ordained for certain days in other months consequently it was necessary to determine the beginning of the month or, the New Moon, which was done from the first it is believed by actual observation. There is no instruction in the Scriptures as to how this was to be done, but it is likely that the first day of the month was that on which the crescent became visible which was proclaimed by the sound of silver trumpets (Numbers x 10). There is good evidence that after the captivity and in the later years of the Jewish kingdom much care was bestowed on the determination of the New Moon by observation. Men of good repute were chosen as watchers, who looked for the first appearance of the crescent from advantageous positions and reported to members of the Sanhedrin who questioned them as to the shape of what they had seen, and thus determined a date of New Moon that was circulated by runners to places within a certain distance of Jerusalem. It is not known that any attempt was made by these elders to estimate the actual time of conjunction. It is possible, but there

is no evidence on the point, that they were charged with the duty of saying when a month should be intercalated.

The method of determining the days of New Moon above indicated was continued in Palestine, but after the Dispersion Jewish communities in other lands were left in some doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used today which, it is said by some was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II, a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is lunar solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (c. 200 B.C.), which differ little from those adopted at the present day (see p. 154). The years are divided into cycles of 19 because 19 of such lunations are almost precisely equivalent in length to 19 tropical years. The normal calendar year called a Common Regular year consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year, or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical, the years when this happens being called Embolismic. Of the 19 years that form a cycle, 7 are embolismic, they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19 these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. Nisan is the first month of the Civil year. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs but there is generally a difference of a day or two for reasons depending on circumstances such as those to be immediately stated.

The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Nisan, which therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Nisan must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also if the New Moon of Nisan falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Nisan 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types—

	Days
Common Deficient having	353
Common Regular having	354
Common Abundant having	355
Embolic Deficient having	353
Embolic Regular having	354
Embolic Abundant having	355

In an Abundant year whether Common or Embolic, Marheeshvan the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolic years which is called Adar I, and precedes the

month called Adar in common years and Adar II or Ve Adar in embolismic, always has 30 days but neither this nor the other variations mentioned are allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve.

These are the main features of the Jewish calendar which must be considered permanent because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion. Some minor but important points may be mentioned.

The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem which is 2h 21m in advance of Greenwich time.

The Jewish day begins at Sunset but for computations of the Calendar it is assumed to begin at 6 p.m. by time of Jerusalem. When a Jewish day is said to correspond to the Christian day reference is made to the last eighteen hours of the former and to the first eighteen hours of the latter. The first day of the Jewish week corresponds to the Christian Sunday but it coincides with the 24 hours which elapse between 6 p.m. of Saturday and 6 p.m. of Sunday.

In a month that follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as the day of New Moon. The reason for this is not certain but a suggestion is that since a civil month of 30 days is about 22 hours shorter than a lunation and one of 30 days about 22 hours longer, half the last day of the latter actually belongs to the month that follows it, and must be considered as the day of the Full Moon of the second month equally with the day that follows. It is said that it may be in some way connected with the fact of early history that messengers could not reach distant places in a one day journey but this is somewhat obscure.

In tables that give Ishri in dates of the Christian calendar arranged in cycles, it is seen that dates in parallel years in the cycles are approximately the same but there are differences of a day or two. The occurrence of leap year in the Gregorian calendar is obviously one of the causes of this variation.

The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1933 A.D. is *Anno Mundi* 5693 94 in the Jewish Calendar.

(Part of A.M. 5693 and A.M. 5694)

A.M. 5693	A.D. 1933
Ishri 10 Fast of Ishri	Jan 8
Shebat 1 New Moon	Jan 28
Adar 1 New Moon	Feb 27*
" 11 Fast of Esther	Mar 9
" 14 Purim	" 12
" 15 Shushan Purim	" 13
Nisan 1 New Moon	" 28
" 16 Festival of the Passover	April 11
" 16 " and day	" 12
" 21 " 7th day	" 17
" 22 " 8th day	" 18
Iyar 1 New Moon	" 27*
Sivan 1 New Moon	May 26
" 6 Pentecost Feast of Weeks	31
" 7 " and day	June 1
Tammuz 1 New Moon	" 25*
" 17 Fast of Tammuz	July 11

* The previous day is also observed as the day of the New Moon.

A.M. 5693	A.D. 1933
Ab 1 New Moon	July 24
" 9 Fast of Ab	Aug 1
Ellul 1 New Moon	" 23*
A.M. 5694	
Ishri 1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept 21
" 2 " and day	" 22
" 4 Fast of Tishri	" 24
" 10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	" 30
" 15 Feast of Tabernacles	Oct 5
" 16 " and day	" 6
" 21 Hoshana Rabba	" 11
" 22 Feast of Solemn Assembly	" 12
" 23 Rejoicing of the Law	" 13
Marheshvan 1 New Moon	" 21*
Kislev 1 New Moon	Nov 19
" 15 Hanukkah (Dedication of the Temple)	Dec 13
Ishri 1 New Moon	" 19*
" 10 Fast of Ishri	" 28
Shebat 1 New Moon	A.D. 1934 Jan 17
Adar 1 New Moon	Feb 16*
" 13 Fast of Esther	" 28
" 14 Purim	Mar 1
" 15 Shushan Purim	" 2
Nisan 1 New Moon	" 17
" 15 Festival of the Passover	Mar 21*
Iyar 1 New Moon	Apr 16
Sivan 1 New Moon	May 15
" 6 Pentecost Feast of Weeks	" 20
" 7 " and day	" 21*
Tammuz 1 New Moon	June 14*
" 17 Fast of Tammuz	" 30
Ab 1 New Moon	July 13
" 10 Fast of Ab	" 22
Ellul 1 New Moon	Aug 12*

* The previous day is also observed as the day of the New Moon.

Note: The day of the Jewish Calendar begins at sunset on the day previous to that of the dates.

THE MUHAMMADAN CALENDAR

It appears to be certain that from very ancient times till shortly after the beginning of the fifth century of the Christian Era the pagan Arabians made use of a purely lunar year. The pilgrimage to Mecca which was a custom with them was always made in the twelfth month of the year, but inasmuch as the lunar year of twelve months is eleven days shorter than the solar year, the time of the pilgrimage ran through all the seasons which was found to be inconvenient for reasons connected with the harvest and to obviate the inconvenience the Arabians formed a luni solar year by adding a thirteenth month from time to time. This scheme that they had learned from the Jews was adopted in A.D. 422 two hundred years before Islam or the Muslim religion was introduced by Muhammad.

Certain months were with the Arabians treated as sacred and when the Prophet established his religion he pronounced that the luni solar year which involved a transference of the sacred character from one month to another was an infidelity. Consequently return was made to the earlier practice and the Muhammadan calendar was formed about A.D. 632 as it remains to day, on a purely lunar basis and does not depend on the solar year. The year is made up of 12 months, alternately 30 and 29 days in

length, the first month of the year having 30 days. The years are taken as grouped in cycles of 30, each of which would comprise 20 600 days, but since 360 lunations of $29\frac{1}{2}$ and $29\frac{1}{4}$ which is nearly the true length of a mean lunation as was known to the Arabian astronomers amount to 20 631 days it was necessary to increase the length of some of these years to ensure that the date of the first of the month, or the New Moon of the Muhammadan calendar should agree at least approximately with the date of the actual New Moon. This is done by adding a day to the last month which therefore has 30 days in each of 11 years. The years selected for the purpose, called *Kabisah* are numbered in the cycle 2 5 7 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26, 29, and consist, therefore of 355 days.

This is the outline of a calendar that has been formed and is used for general and historic purposes. The dates of New Moon, or the first days of the months approximate to those in the Jewish calendar but noting the difference in the methods of formation, it is not surprising that the dates in the two calendars do not always coincide (see p. 164).

Though this computed calendar is available for civil or chronological purposes some adherents of the Muslim faith still look for the appearance of the crescent and take the evening of its first visibility as giving the date of the first of the month.

The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the *Hira* is not the actual day of the flight but is 12th July, 622 A.D. The Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates, by 11 or 12 days. The year 1933 is 1351 50 of the Hegira. The dates of the beginnings of the months are shown below. *Raradan* (the month of abstinence) is in progress when the year opens.

A.D. 1933	A.D. 1933
Shawwal	January 28
Dulkanda	February 26
Dilhagga	March 28
A.D. 1351	
Muharram	April 26
Saphar	May 26
Rabia I	June 24
Rabia II	July 24
Jomada I	August 22
Jomada II	September 21
Kajab	October 20
Shawban	November 19
Ramadan	December 18
	A.D. 1934
Shawwal	January 17
Dulkanda	February 15
Dilhagga	March 17

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

Abyssinian—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, the numeration beginning again on the completion of a cycle. The first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also: "Coptic" post).

Armenian—The Armenians marked their accession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July 552 A.D.

Babylonian—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians began a chronology with the era of the accession of the founder of their Empire, Nabonassar, 26th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Arch-bishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti* and Ussher's Notation was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorized Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Coptic—In the Coptic calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each followed in general by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an intercalary or Leap year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The intercalary year of the Coptic calendar immediately precedes the Leap year of the Julian calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic calendar for the year 1649 and part of 1650 is appended—

Year 1649	A.D. 1933	Year 1650	A.D. 1933
Tubah	Jan 9	Bubah	Oct 11
Amshir	Feb 8	Hatur	Nov 10
Barmah	March 10	Kihak	Dec 10
Barmudah	April 9		A.D. 1934
Bashuns	May 9	Tubah	Jan 9
Bunah	June 8	Amshir	Feb 8
Abib	July 8	Barmahat	March 10
Maasi	August 7	Barmudah	April 9
Complement		Bashuns	May 9
ary days	Sept 6 to	Bunah	June 8
Year 1650		Abib	July 8
Int.	Sept 11	Maasi	August 7

Hindu—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga* or *Kali* which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India known as the *Vikram* or *Vikramat* Era prevalent in Western India began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1933 A.D. is therefore the year 1990 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India the *Saka* Era with its epoch of 3 March A.D. 78 was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended) and is in general use. The year 1933 A.D. is 1855 of the Saka Era. In the Hills the *Saptarishi* Era dates from the month when the Saptarishi or saints were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The Buddhists reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.) and the epoch of the Jains was the death of Vardhamana the founder of their faith in 527 B.C.

Olympiad—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding, with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in four years, the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Coroebus 776 B.C.

Persian—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yezdegerd III to the throne on 10th June 632 A.D. The year 1933 is therefore, 1302 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 22nd March

Area and Population of the World by Continents.

CONTINENT	Form of Government	Square Miles	Population	Per Sq Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Europe						
Albania	Kingdom	12,000	1,000,000	84	Tirana	31,000
Andorra	Republic	175	6,000	34	Andorra Vella	600
Austria	Republic	32,180	6,600,000	205	Vienna	1,870,000
Belgium	Kingdom	11,400	8,000,000	708	Brussels	886,000
Bulgaria	Kingdom	40,000	6,000,000	150	Sofia	264,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	55,000	14,730,000	267	Prague	850,000
Denmark	Kingdom	15,000	3,560,000	237	Copenhagen	771,000
Estonia	Republic	18,630	1,116,000	62	Tallinn (Reval)	132,000
Finland	Republic	150,000	3,640,000	24	Helsinki	231,000
France	Republic	213,000	41,000,000	192	Paris	2,871,000
Germany	Republic	182,200	63,000,000	348	Berlin	4,000,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Kingdom	95,030	44,500,000	468	London	8,000,000
Greece	Republic	50,000	6,200,000	124	Athens	453,000
Hungary	Independent State	36,180	8,700,000	240	Budapest	1,000,000
Iceland	Kingdom	41,000	100,000	2	Reykjavik	30,000
Irish Free State	Dominion	26,600	3,000,000	112	Dublin	317,000
Italy	Kingdom	120,000	43,000,000	358	Rome	1,000,000
Latvia	Republic	25,000	2,000,000	80	Riga	338,000
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	12,000	200	Vaduz	1,400
Lithuania	Republic	20,000	2,000,000	100	Kovno	110,000
Luxembourg	Grand Duchy	1,000	270,000	270	Luxembourg	46,000
Monaco	Principality	4	23,000	5,750	Monaco	2,250
Netherlands	Kingdom	12,760	8,000,000	627	The Hague	443,000
Norway	Kingdom	125,000	2,810,000	22	Oslo	250,000
Poland	Republic	150,000	32,000,000	213	Warsaw	1,110,000
Portugal	Republic	34,500	6,000,000	171	Lisbon	588,000
Rumania	Kingdom	123,000	18,000,000	145	Bucharest	631,000
San Marino	Republic	38	13,000	330	San Marino	2,000
Spain	Republic	196,700	21,703,000	110	Madrid	808,000
Sweden	Kingdom	173,000	6,150,000	35	Stockholm	502,000
Switzerland	Republic	16,000	4,100,000	256	Berne	112,000
Turkey in Europe	Republic	10,000	2,000,000	200	Istanbul	2,800,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe)	Republic	1,492,000	108,100,000	61	Moscow	2,800,000
Vatican State	State	109 (117) sq ft	450	450	Vatican City	—
Yugoslavia	Kingdom	94,000	14,000,000	140	Belgrade	300,000

THE STATES OF GERMANY

State and Capital	Sq. Miles	Population
Anhalt (Dessau)	900	332,000
Baden (Karlsruhe)	5,800	2,210,000
Bavaria (Munich)	29,500	7,750,000
Brunswick (Brunswick)	1,420	500,000
Hesse (Darmstadt)	3,000	1,300,000
Hippe (Detmold)	470	154,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Schwerin)	5,100	660,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Neustadt)	1,130	107,000
Oldenburg (Oldenburg)	2,500	500,000
Prussia (Berlin)	113,740	37,000,000
Saxony (Dresden)	5,900	4,700,000
Schaumburg-Lippe (Bückeburg)	130	47,000
Thuringia (Weimar)	4,500	1,500,000
Württemberg (Stuttgart)	7,500	2,500,000
Hanse Towns —		
Hamburg	170	1,100,000
Bremen	99	332,000
Lübeck	115	122,000

U.S.S.R. (SOVIET UNION)

Autonomous Republics	Sq. Miles	Population (Dec 1925)
Soviet Russia (Russia)	7,632,000	111,630,000
Ukraine	174,372	31,608,000
Transcaucasia	71,899	6,527,000
White Russia	49,041	5,290,000
Tajikistan	188,600	1,156,000
Turkmenistan	63,640	4,754,000
Uzbekistan	56,108	1,188,000
Total	8,241,673	162,143,000

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

District	Sq. Miles	Population
Bohemia	20,230	7,106,706
Moravia and Silesia	27,634	3,563,157
Slovakia	1,727	3,330,885
Subcarpathian Russia	4,926	706,280
Total (1930)	54,517	14,706,028

Area and Population of the World by Continents. 167

CONTINENT	Form of Government	Sq Miles	Population	Per Sq Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Asia						
Afghanistan	Kingdom	245 000	6 380 000	26	Kabul	80 000
Alexandretta	Republic				Alexandretta	15,000
Assam	Principality				Sabha	
Baharu	Emirate		115 000		Manama	25 000
Bhutan	Kingdom	20 000	250 000	12	Punakha	
Ceylon	British	25 500	5 313 000	208	Colombo	290 000
China	Republic	3 870 000	420 000 000	108	Nanking	1 000 000
India	Empire	1 900,000	353 000 000	195	Delhi	447 000
Iraq	Kingdom	150 000	3 000 000	20	Baghdad	170 000
Japan	Empire	260 800	84 000 000	321	Tokyo	2 300,000
Kuwait	Principality				Kuwait	60,000
Malaya	British	51 000	4,390 000	86	Singapore	511 500
Manchuria	Republic	400,000	30 000 000		Changchun	130 000
Nepal	Kingdom	54 000	5 600,000	100	Kathmandu	80 000
Netherlands India	Netherlands	737 600	60 700 000		Batavia	
Oman	Sultanate	82 000	550 000	6	Muscat	22 000
Palestine	Mandate		1 000 000		Jerusalem	63,000
Persia	Kingdom	630 000	10 000 000	16	Tebran	210 000
Saudi Arabia	Kingdom	800 000	1 500 000	2	Riyadh	20 000
Siam	Kingdom	195 000	11 500 000	59	Bangkok	550 000
Syria and Lebanon	Mandate	105 000	3 600 000		Beirut	150 000
Turkey in Asia	Republic	400 000	12 000 000	30	Ankara	80 000
Tibet	Republic	750 000	3 000 000	4	Lhasa	30 000
U.S.S.R. (Asia)	Republic	6 400 000	20,750 000		See Europe	
Yemen	Imamate	74 000	3 400 000	46	Sana'a	40 000
Africa						
Egypt	Kingdom	363 200	14 000 000	38	Cairo	1 060 000
Ethiopia	Kingdom	350 000	11 000 000	35	Addis Ababa	60 000
Ghana	Republic	43 000	2 000 000	46	Monrovia	10,000
Mali		314 000	5 000 000	15		
Southern Rhodesia	Dominion	150 300	1 000 000	6	Salisbury	7 500
Northern Rhodesia	British	288 000	1 270 000	4	Livinstone	
Sudan	British	1 000 000	6 000 000	6	Khartoum	31 000
Union of South Africa	Dominion	800 000	8 000 000	10	Pretoria	83 000
Basutoland	British	11 720	500 000	42	Cape Town	225 000
Bechuanaland	British	275 000	160 000		Maseru	2 400
Swaziland	British	6 700	113 000	16	Mbabane	
North America						
Canada	Dominion	3 700 000	10 400 000	3	Ottawa	127 000
Mexico	Republic	760 000	16 400 000	21	Mexico	970 000
Newfoundland	Dominion	162 750	276 000	2	St. John's	60 000
United States	Republic	3 738 000	137 000 000	36	Washington	487 000
Alaska	Territory	586 000	59 000		Juneau	
Central America						
British Honduras	Colony	8 600	46 000	5	Belize	19 000
British West Indies	British	12 300	1 740 000			
Costa Rica	Republic	23 000	516 000	22	San José	52 000
Cuba	Republic	44 180	3 700 000	80	Havana	530 000
Dominican Republic	Republic	19 300	1 000 000	50	Santo Domingo	40,000
Guatemala	Republic	44 500	1 600 000	37	Guatemala	121 000
Haiti	Republic	10 200	2 300 000	229	Port au Prince	125 000
Honduras	Republic	44 275	775 000	19	Leguicalpa	40 000
Nicaragua	Republic	51 660	750 000	14	Managua	40 000
Panama	Republic	31 890	442 000	13	Panama	83,000
Salvador	Republic	13 180	1 437 000	109	San Salvador	90 000
South America						
Argentina	Republic	1 122 000	10 500 000	8	Buenos Aires	2 100 000
Bolivia	Republic	600 000	3 000 000	5	La Paz	147 000
Brazil	Republic	3 300 000	40 000 000	12	Rio de Janeiro	1 500 000
British Guiana	British	90 000	307 000	3	Georgetown	57,000
Chile	Republic	290 000	4 300 000	15	Santiago	700 000
Colombia	Republic	462 000	8 000 000	17	Bogotá	200 000
Ecuador	Republic	276 000	2,000 000	7	Quito	80 000
Paraguay	Republic	62 000	800,000	13	Asuncion	70 000
Peru	Republic	358,000	5 500 000	15	Lima	316 000
Uruguay	Republic	72,200	2 000,000	27	Monte Video	660 000
Venezuela	Republic	363 730	3 027 000	8	Caracas	135,250
Oceania						
Australia	Commonwealth	3,000 000	6,000,000	2	Canberra	8,000
New Zealand	Dominion	105,000	1 461,000	13	Wellington	126,000

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7 926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles, these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent	Area in Square Miles	Estimated Population
Europe	3 750 000	475,000,000
Asia	17,000 000	1,013,000 000
Africa	11 500,000	143 000 000
North America	8 000,000	146 000 000
South America	6 800 000	64,000 000
Oceania	3 450 000	8 500,000
Polar Regions	5,000 000	
	55 500 000	1,849,500 000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14 200,000 sq miles) the Russian Union is second (9 250 000 sq miles) France is third, with 4,336 000 sq miles the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction &c, covers 3,750,000 sq miles, Brazil 3 200,000 sq miles, and China 3,000,000 sq miles.

THE CONTINENTS

Europe forms about one fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape 71° 12' N and Cape Matapan in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St Vincent to the Ural is about 3 300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Ural to include the mining regions. In the south east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia extends over nearly one third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E) and the East Cape (170° W), is 6 000 miles. The extreme latitudes Cape Chely uskin (78° 30' N) and Cape Buru (90 miles north of the Equator), are 5 350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south west the valley of the Manych, which

stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lies in the south east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe. Its extreme longitudes are 17° W at Cape Verde and 51° E at Cape Guardafui. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N and Cape Agulhas in 35° S, at a distance of about 5 000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W to 55½° W in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N lat to 15° N lat in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200 000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N latitude to 10° N latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W and Punta Paima 81° W, and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

THE RACES OF MANKIND †

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White (3) Black (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows—

Division	Area.	Estimated Number
Mongolian	Asia	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c	America	39,000,000
		1,849,500,000

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6 000 000 000 a total which will be reached about A.D. 2200 at the present rate of increase.

* The Earth is a *Sphere* with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; here the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere* and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere* of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology* with the measurement of its surface &c, the study of its surface is *Geography* and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography* of the lakes *Limnology* and of the mountains *Ornography* of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology* of their location *Ethnography* of extinct organic life *Paleontology* and of existing life *Biology*.

An *airship* with a constant speed of 200 miles an hour would take nearly 22 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1 000 miles an hour (24 902·8 miles in 24 hours). The Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66 000 miles an hour (56,000 000 miles in 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes).

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas) but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12 000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2 300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each —

Name	Area of Basin (sq miles)	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific	63 986,000	Off Mindanao, 32 089
Atlantic	31 530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31 266
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 28 968
Arctic	5 541 600	North Polar, 13,900
Malay	3 137 000	Kul Trench, 21 348
Central American	1 770 170	Caribbean, 20 568
Mediterranean	1,145 000	Pola Deep, 28 276
Behring	878,000	Bulldi Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	528 000	Kunle Trough, 10,554
East China	480 000	about 10 500
Hudson Bay	472 000	about 1 500
Japan	405 000	about 10,000
Andaman	305 000	about 11 000
North Sea	221 000	Skagerrak, 1,998
Red Sea	176 000	20° N 7 254
Baltic	158,000	about 1 200

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes and the highest mountains in other lands.

Name	Range	Height in Feet
Fvetest	Himalayas	29 141
Godwin Austen (K 2)	"	28 250
Kanchenjunga I	"	28 146
Nanga Parbat	"	28 650
Kamet	"	28 431
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25 248
Illimani	"	24,633
Aconcagua	"	23 025
Sahama	"	21 480
Chimborazo	"	20 498
Iullalluco	"	20 244
McKinley	Alaska	20 300
Kilima Njiru	East Africa	19 780
Cotopaxi	Andes	19 612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19 539
Mount Elbus	"	19 500
Elbus	Caucasus	18 526
Demavend	Persia	18 464
Volma	Cordilleras	18 320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18 000
Popocatepetl	Mexico	17 540
Citlatpetl	"	17 360
Sangay	Ecuador	17 124
Kohtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenia	Kenya	17 040
Ararat	Armenia	16 916
Buwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kasbek	Caucasus	16 546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15 781

† Highest in British Empire
‡ Highest summit climbed by man

THE LARGEST ISLANDS

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq Miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	867,300
New Guinea (Brit Neth)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit Netherlands)	"	284,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	224,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	Indian	166,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	80,746
Honshu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celebes (Netherlands)	Indian	78,000
Prince Albert, &c (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N Z (British)	Pacific	58 500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N Z (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44 000
Newfoundland (British)	"	43,750
Luzon (U S A)	Pacific	41,000
Iceland (Independent)	Atlantic	40,500
Ellsmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U S A)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	"	36,000
Ireland	Atlantic	32,000
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo Japanese)	Pacific	29 100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28 200
Jamami (British)	Pacific	26 215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25 000
North Devon (British)	"	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Isle of the Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitzbergen (Norway)	"	15,250
Prince of Wales (British)	"	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13 500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12 000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS†

River	Outflow	Length in Miles
Missouri	Gulf of Mexico	4,328
Mississippi	Atlantic	4,000
Amazon	Atlantic	4 000
Nile	Mediterranean	4 000
Yangtee	North Pacific	3 400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3 300
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Iena	Arctic Sea	3 000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3 000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	"	2,500
Parana	Atlantic	2 450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2 400
MacKenzie	Beaufort Sea	2 300
Yukon	Chukchi Sea	2 000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2 000
Amazon	"	2 000
St Lawrence	Gulf of St Lawrence	1 800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1 800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1 800
Danube	Black Sea	1,785
Indus	Arabian Sea	1 700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Mozambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are Niagara between the Province of Ontario and New York State on the Niagara River the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River, Iguaçu between Argentina Paraguay and Brazil and the series of falls in the Yosemite Valley in California.

THE WORLD'S LAKES.

Name.	Country.	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq Miles)	Name.	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq Miles)
Caspian Sea	Asia	680	170,000	Eyre	Australia	...	3,700
Superior	North America	412	31,800	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,000	Titicaca	South America	120	3,200
Aral	Trans Caspia	265	24,400	Nicaragua	Central America	100	3,000
Huron	North America	263	23,800	Gairdner	Australia	...	3,000
Michigan	North America	335	22,450	Athabasca	Canada	...	2,842
Chad	Africa	...	20,000	Van	Asia Minor	80	2,500
Nyasa	Africa	350	14,200	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,436
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Torrens	Australia	130	2,400
Baikal	Siberia	330	11,580	Koko-Nor	Tibet	68	2,300
Great Slave	Canada	325	10,719	Issyk-Kul	Turkestan	115	2,250
Great Bear	Canada	175	10,250	Vanern	Sweden	93	2,150
Erie	North America	240	9,960	Winnipegosis	Canada	122	2,085
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,450	Hangweolo	Africa	130	2,000
Ontario	North America	190	7,240	Manitoba	Canada	119	1,817
Balkash	Siberia	323	7,050	Albert Nyanza	Africa	140	1,800
Ladoga	Russia	125	7,000	Urmia	Persia	80	1,750
Nettling	Baffin Land	120	5,000	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,730
Amadjuk	Baffin Land	75	4,000	Great Salt Lake	U.S.A.	75	1,720
Onega	Russia	145	3,800	Leopold II.	Africa	75	1,700

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, of waterway.)

Tay Bridge, Scotland	3,136
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,768
Hardinge, India	1,641
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal	1,623
Moerdijk, Netherlands	1,432
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.	1,257
Harbour, Montreal	1,185
Queensborough, U.S.A.	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	1,052
Quebec Bridge, Quebec	979
Manhattan, U.S.A.	890
Ohio, U.S.A.	452

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,248
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.	1,030
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.	838
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The Tomb of Mausolus
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus
The Colossus of Rhodes
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

(Mother Tongues)

Language	People.
Chinese	400,000,000
English	200,000,000
Russian	140,000,000
Western Hindi	100,000,000
German	80,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	70,000,000
Japanese	65,000,000
Portuguese	60,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Bengali	50,000,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal	Opened, year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width, feet	Cost
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26 25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	20	72	1,170,000
Göta (Sweden)*	1832	115	10	47	770,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35½	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50½	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1½	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1½	20 25	122	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)‡	1887	26½	35	200	21,000,000

* Reconstructed 1922.

† Reconstructed 1924.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30.

§ At the bottom.

Railway	Summit	Height.
Peruvian Central Peru	Ja Cima	15,065
Antofagasta (Chile) & Bolivia	Montt	15,034
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Condon	15,814
Peruvian Central Peru	Galeia Tunnel	15,665
Peruvian Southern Peru	Crucero Alto	14,665
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Kenko	13,081
Antofagasta (Chile) and Bolivia	Ascotan	12,976
Antofagasta and La Paz	Ouro	12,125
Guayaquil and Quito	—	12,000
Jungfrau Switzerland	Jungfrauoch	11,340
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Bremont Pass	11,320
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Marshall Pass	10,820
Transandine	Summit Tunnel	10,558
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Lizard Head	10,448
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Tennessee Pass	10,239
Gornergrat Switzerland	Gornergrat	10,236
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Cumbies	10,015
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	La Vista Pass	9,245
Kenya and Uganda	near Limbora	9,120
Patral Chile	Cachual	8,840
Interoceanic Mexico	Nanacampilla	8,400
Mexican Mexico	Atocotla	8,337
Kenya and Uganda	Mau Summit	8,320
Union and Central Pacific, U.S.A.	Sherman	8,240
Denver and Rio Grande, U.S.A.	Cerro Summit	7,968
Interoceanic Mexico	Las Vigas	7,923
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,857
Darjeeling Himalayan	Ghoom Station	7,407
Bernina Switzerland	Bernina Hospice	7,400
Nilgiri India	—	7,375
Furka Oberalp, Switzerland	Furka Tunnel	7,098
Central Pacific, U.S.A.	—	7,018
Furka Oberalp, Switzerland	Oberalp Pass	6,711
South African	Belfast	6,463
Ceylon Government (2 ft 6 in gauge)	Kandapola	6,316
Ceylon Government (5 ft 6 in gauge)	Patipole	6,225
Rhaetian Switzerland	Albulia Tunnel	5,981
Beyrut Damascus	—	5,885
Mushaf Bolan India	Kelpore	5,874
South Africa	Johannesburgh	5,735
Aliso Switzerland	Aliso	5,715
Northern Pacific, U.S.A.	Mullan Tunnel	5,560
Northern Pacific, U.S.A.	Pozemai Tunnel	5,560
Visp Formatt Switzerland	Zermatt	5,415
Late German West Africa	—	5,400
Rhaetian Switzerland	W. H. ang near Danys	5,358
Canadian Pacific Canada	Stephen	5,346
Peking Suiyan China	—	5,200

HIGHEST RAILWAY ALTITUDES IN GREAT BRITAIN (2,000 FEET AND OVER)

Railway	Summit	Height
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (High Section)	Drumchter near Dalnspail	2,484
London & North Eastern (N.E. Section)	Parkhill (Burnhill Station) (C.P.)	2,474
London Midland & Scottish (Cal Section)	Leadhills Station	2,405
London Midland & Scottish (L & N.W. Sect.)	Watnavor	2,400
London & North Eastern (N.E. Section)	Weatherhill	2,378
Great Western	Princetown	2,373
London & North Eastern (N.E. Section)	Stalmore	2,370
London & North Eastern (N.E. Section)	Between Colmore and Lulloch	2,350
London Midland & Scottish (High Section)	Slack Mithc near Cal Bridge	2,315
Great Western (B & M Section)	Between Dowling Top and Kothrow	2,314
London Midland & Scottish (L & N.W. Sect.)	Dowling Line (Company's Works)	2,268
London Midland & Scottish (L & N.W. Joint)	Between Nantybwh and Rhymney Bridge	2,216
London Midland & Scottish (L & N.W. Sect.)	Hindlow Station	2,198
London & North Eastern (N.E. Section)	Burnhill Junction (Low Law Blackhill Bridge)	2,170
London Midland & Scottish (Mid Section)	Ans Gill near Hawes Junction	2,167
London & North Eastern (N.E. Section)	Wearhead	2,100
London Midland & Scottish (High Section)	Between Grantown and Dava	2,052
London Midland & Scottish (Cal Section)	Beattock Summit	2,014

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS.

GENERAL The maximum temperature on record of the air in shade is 130° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The wettest station in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the official annual average is 424 inches. In Aug. 1841, 264 inches was measured, when 30 inches or more fell on each of five successive days, while on June 14 1876, a fall of 40.8 inches was measured.

BRITISH ISLANDS The maximum temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The lowest temperature of the air recorded

in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is -25° Fahr., or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The greatest rainfall in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9.56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1927. This rainfall is equal to 665 tons of water per acre.

The total rainfall for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 246.92 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247.30 inches at the 4tve, Cumberland in 1923, to 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The maximum wind velocity on record in the British Isles was recorded at Scilly on December 8, 1929, when a gust reached the rate of 111 miles per hour.

TEMPERATURE.

HIGHEST AND COLDEST DAYS
(as recorded at Greenwich Observatory)

YEAR	SHADE MAX (FAHR.)		SHADE MIN (FAHR.)	
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date
1909	86.2	Aug. 12	13.6	May 5
1910	82.2	June 20	20.3	Jan. 27
1911	100.0	Aug. 9	21.6	Feb. 1
1912	90.0	July 12	19.1	Jan. 29
1913	87.1	June 27	24.4	Feb. 3
1914	82.1	July 1	19.9	Jan. 26
1915	87.2	June 8	22.2	Jan. 23
1916	83.9	July 31	23.1	Dec. 19
1917	93.2	June 17	17.2	Dec. 19
1918	88.8	Aug. 22	18.5	Jan. 9
1919	87.5	Aug. 12	15.5	Feb. 9
1920	86.5	May 25	15.7	Dec. 13
1921	94.0	July 11	25.3	Nov. 13
1922	90.6	May 24	24.4	Jan. 26
1923	90.2	July 22	22.7	Dec. 9
1924	88.8	July 12	22.2	Feb. 15
1925	89.5	July 22	21.4	Dec. 5
1926	88.2	Sept. 19	26.0	Jan. 17
1927	84.9	June 16	18.5	Jan. 19
1928	92.0	July 22	23.9	Dec. 15
1929	91.0	Aug. 31	22.0	Feb. 15
1930	92.2	Aug. 28 & 29	23.0	Nov. 17
1931	82.2	July 12	20.6	Dec. 31
1932	98.9	Aug. 19		

RAINFALL.

BRITISH ISLES

Max in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.

Amt.	Date	Place
1 in.		
6.45	Feb. 2	Loch Quokh
4.51	Aug. 26	Bonville
7.00	Oct. 29	Bonville
7.31	Aug. 26	Landall
6.66	Sept. 27	Dunstable
6.35	Aug. 8	Snowdon
7.00	Sept. 25	Dalton
8.20	Oct. 11	Kilnloch (Loch)
9.56	June 29	Bruton
4.95	Sept. 25	Douglas
4.50	April 20	Cottin
6.82	Feb. 9	Dunoon Ghyll
6.10	Jan. 8	Dunoon Ghyll
4.70	Aug. 7	Dunstable (All House Hoar)
5.57	Nov. 12	Llanwndd Q. (Llanwndd)
9.40	Aug. 18	Llanwndd Q. (Llanwndd)
4.13	Feb. 8	Llanwndd Q. (Llanwndd)
6.05	July 28	Abergwesyn
6.00	Aug. 27	Ill Fod (Llanwndd Q.)
7.77	June 28	Ill Fod (Llanwndd Q.)
8.31	Nov. 11	Rhwydd (Llanwndd Q.)
5.70	July 22	Wen Reservoir
7.25	Nov. 3	Castleton (Llanwndd Q.)

LONDON
(Cannon Square)

Total for the Year	No. of Rain days exceeding 1 in. or upwards	Total Duration in Hours
1 in.		
25.75	120	577
25.30	126	491
24.79	125	473
27.58	130	516
22.41	103	463
26.72	126	554
22.18	122	399
34.01	122	622
30.05	125	476
26.69	126	520
26.22	122	611
23.59	125	520
24.10	115	369
25.60	177	593
27.03	122	470
30.08	122	440
24.21	122	411
27.25	126	540
33.64	122	520
26.04	125	436
22.55	124	424
26.84	126	470
25.39	125	449

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY (BRITISH ISLES), 1931-1932.

THE results in the table below are for London (Kew and Westminster)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1931 to September 1932 inclusive.

MONTH	TEMPERATURE		RAINFALL		PRESSURE (MEAN SEA LEVEL)		WIND Prevailent Direction	SUNSHINE Percent hrs	
	Mean	Diff from normal 1881-1915	Days	Amount	Diff from normal 1881-1915	Mean			Diff from normal 1881-1915
1931 October	51.2	0.0	7	0.67	1.74 below	30.17	0.23 above	SW	24
" November	48.5	3.5 above	16	2.31	0.20 above	29.82	0.13 below	S	19
" December	43.3	2.0 "	13	0.67	1.47 below	30.30	0.36 above	SW	9
Year	50.9	0.4	170	23.62	1.26 above	29.98	0.00	SW	27
1932 January	44.5	4.9	13	1.41	0.21 below	30.21	0.17 above	SW	12
" February	38.8	1.9 below	9	0.28	1.18 "	30.46	0.47 "	NE	13
" March	42.1	1.0 "	13	1.42	0.21 "	29.97	0.15 "	SW	29
" April	47.0	1.2 "	22	2.44	1.07 above	29.77	0.17 below	SW	25
" May	54.1	0.0 "	20	3.61	2.00 "	29.87	0.13 "	SW	22
" June	61.5	1.8 "	11	1.71	0.19 below	30.03	0.02 above	SW	38
" July	64.0	0.8 above	14	2.10	0.19 "	29.90	0.09 below	SW	28
" August	67.9	5.4 "	8	2.20	0.07 "	30.09	0.12 above	SW	43
" September	59.1	0.9 "	20	3.03	0.36 above	29.92	0.12 below	SW	24

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

LONDON (Greater) <i>see below</i>	8 202 818	PRAGUE Czechoslovakia (1931)	850 000
New York U S A (1930)	6 930 446	St Louis U S A (1930)	821 000
BERLIN Prussia (1925)	4 000 000	MADRID Spain (1931)	808 000
Chicago U S A (1930)	3 376 438	Baltimore U S A (1930)	804 874
Calcutta India (1931)	3 200 000	Boston U S A (1930)	781 188
PARIS, France (1931)	2 871 039	COPENHAGEN Denmark (1931)	770 000
Osaka Japan (1930)	2 500 000	Manchester England (1931)	766 333
Moscow Russia (1931)	2 800 000	Barcelona Spain (1927)	760 000
Leningrad Russia (1931)	2 783 600	Amsterdam Netherlands (1930)	760 000
TOYO Japan (1930)	2 300 000	Antwerp Belgium (1930)	700 000
Buenos Aires Argentina (1931)	2 100 000	Cologne Prussia (1925)	698 000
Philadelphia U S A (1930)	2 050 961	Munich Bavaria (1925)	681 000
VIENNA Austria (1930)	1 886 000	Kyoto Japan (1925)	680 000
Detroit U S A (1930)	1 568 662	Leipzig Saxony (1925)	680 000
RIO DE JANEIRO Brazil (1930)	1 500 000	Istanbul Turkey (1927)	673 000
Calcutta India (1931)	1 480 000	Pittsburgh U S A (1930)	669 817
London (City) (1930)	1 370 000	MONTREAL Quebec (1930)	660 000
Peiping (Peking) China (1921)	1 300 000	Toronto Canada (1931)	653 000
NANKING China (1921)	1 300 000	Marseilles France (1931)	652 000
SYDNEY New South Wales (1930)	1 238 660	Madras India (1931)	647 000
Los Angeles U S A (1930)	1 238 048	Kobe Japan (1925)	644 000
Bombay India (1931)	1 160 000	San Francisco U S A (1930)	634 394
Hamburg Germany (1925)	1 130 000	BUCHAREST Rumania (1931)	631 000
WARSAW Poland (1931)	1 110 000	Genoa Italy (1931)	627 000
Glasgow Scotland (1931)	1 088 000	DRESDEN Saxony (1925)	619 000
Cairo Egypt (1927)	1 060 000	Lurin Italy (1931)	608 000
Montreal Canada (1928)	1 000 000	Lisbon Portugal (1930)	587 334
MELBOURNE Victoria (1930)	1 000 000	Rotterdam Netherlands (1930)	586 000
Birmingham England (1931)	1 000 413	Milwaukee U S A (1930)	578 249
ROME Italy (1931)	1 000 000	Buffalo U S A (1930)	573 076
BUDAPEST Hungary (1931)	1 000 000	Lyons France (1931)	571 000
Sao Paulo Brazil	1 000 000	Alexandria Egypt (1925)	570 000
Naples Italy (1931)	983 000	Breslau Prussia (1925)	555 000
Milan Italy (1931)	976 000	HANKOW Siam (1930)	550 000
MEXICO Mexico (1930)	970 000	KHARKOV, Ukraine (1931)	530 600
Levelling U S A (1930)	900 429	HAVANA Cuba (1930)	530 000
BRUSSELS Belgium (1931)	886 000	Sheffield England (1931)	511 748
Liverpool England (1931)	855 539	Stockholm Sweden (1931)	508 000

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES

City of London	677
Administrative (County of London)	74 173
Central Criminal Court District	268 356
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	447 686
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	448 301
Greater London	443 455

AREA IN SQUARE ACRES	1921	1931
	13 709	10 956
	4 470 814	4 385 825
	7 466 428	
	7 480 201	
	7 480 201	8 202 818

Boundaries—The *Administrative County of London* includes the whole of the *Metropolitan Parliamentary Division*. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. The *Metropolitan Police District* extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross exclusive of the City of London and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN RANGES

CONTINENT	RANGE	HIGHEST PEAK	FEET
Europe	Alps	Mont Blanc	15 781
England	Cumbrian	Scafell	3 210
Wales	Carnarvon	Snowdon	3 571
Scotland	Grampian	Ben Nevis	4 406
Ireland	Mac Gillibuddy	Carrauntuill	3 414
Asia	Himalaya	Everest	29 000
Africa	Langanyika	Kilimanjaro	19 720
North America	Alaska	McKinley	20 300
South America	Andes	Illampu	25 248
Australia	Munlong	Kosciuszko	7 328
New Zealand	Alps	Cook	12 349
Oceania	N Borneo	Kini Balu	13 455

LARGEST CITIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

London England	8 202 818
Calcutta India	1 419 321
Sydney New South Wales	1 238 660
Bombay India	1 157 851
Montreal Canada	1 098 409
Glasgow Scotland	1 088 417
Melbourne Victoria	1 018 200
Birmingham England	1 008 413
Liverpool England	855 539
Manchester England	766 333
Toronto Ontario	653 000
Madras India	647 228

The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. Its Charter, containing 45 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which contains clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges). The right to resort to war was hitherto retained in case the League, or the arbitrators, failed to reach an unanimous decision but even so, only after a delay of three months after such failure. And this right has been abandoned by all the 50 States who have signed the Kellogg Pact.

The *Membership* of the League comprises at present 57 nations, or three quarters of the whole World, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation. The only two great countries which hold aloof are America and Russia, and they, particularly America, are co-operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE

The *Assembly* meets annually at Geneva about September 10, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The *Council* meets three times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan are permanent members and at present 9 other States are annually elected as temporary members. These are Poland, Czechoslovakia, Mexico, Spain, Panama, China, Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State.

The *Secretariat* is the permanent civil service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

Secretary General, J. Avenol (French).

Under Secretaries General, Mauguin Paulucci di Calabio (Italian), Herr Ernst Tiedelenburg (German), M. Y. Sugimura (Japanese).

Information Section, Faurie (French), *Director*, Arthur Sweetzer (American), *Assistant Director*.

The *Technical Organisations and Commissions*, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates and the Reduction of Armaments. No week passes without these bodies discussing international questions of wide interest or without some conference being held at Geneva and achieving or pointing the way to their constructive work in international co-operation.

The *Permanent Court of International Justice*, consisting of fifteen Judges and four Deputy Judges chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes referred to it regarding International Law, breaches of International obligations, and the

interpretation of treaties. It has already dealt with 43 disputes, some of which might have led to an open breach between the States concerned. It has already won a great reputation both in the Foreign Offices and in the legal professions of the world. The Court now sits all the year round.

The *International Labour Office* is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The Governing body consists of twelve representatives of Governments, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world, six employers and six workers' representatives. They are assisted by an international Secretariat, which collects and disseminates information and organises conferences. The conferences to which Governments, Employers and Workers' Organisations send delegates, pass Conventions or Recommendations which Governments ratify if they so desire. 33 Conventions have been adopted, ratifications number nearly 500. The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made, while losing no opportunity to raise even the best existing standards where practicable. The Director of the International Labour Office is H. B. Butler (British). There is a London Office at 22 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Cost—The cost of the League 1922-3 will be about £1,385,000, to which Great Britain will contribute about £170,000.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE

The work of the League is many-sided, and is constantly growing. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria, Hungary, and Northern Greece, the outlining of an important new policy of "freer trade, improvements in international traffic and health progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women, and child welfare. After many years continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has enabled the First World Disarmament Conference to meet. By Sept. it had agreed on certain ways of reducing armaments, but the details and figures have yet to be settled early in 1933. The League has been faced with a serious dispute between China and Japan. Up to date, only a measure of success has been reached in handling this first class problem. A Report on the whole position in Manchuria will be considered by a special Assembly.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Joint Presidents*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C., *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, I.L.D., *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, O.B.E., Sc.D.

* Any information about the League and its work can be obtained by application at this address.

Rulers of Foreign Countries.

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COUNTRY	RULER	Term	Accession
Afghanistan	Nadir Shah	1880 Oct	16 1909
Albania	Yog I <i>King of the Albanians</i>	1895 Sept	1 1908
Alexandretta	M. Dumeux <i>President</i>		1906
Argentine Republic	Agostin P. Justo <i>President</i>	Feb	20 1913
Austria	Wilhelm Viklas <i>President</i>	Dec	6 1908
Belgium	Albert, <i>King</i>	April 8 1875 Dec	17 1909
Bhutan	Tsigen Wangchuk <i>Maharaja</i>		1910
Bolivia	Daniel Salamanca <i>President</i>	May	4 1911
Brazil	Getulio Dornelles Vargas <i>President</i>	Nov	3 1930
Bulgaria	Roris III <i>Isar</i>	Jan 30 1894 Oct	3 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri <i>President</i>		2 31
China	Lin Shou <i>President</i>		Dec 27 1911
Colombia	Uribe Utrera <i>President</i>	1888 Aug	7 1930
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez Oreamuno <i>President</i>	May	8 1932
Cuba	General Gerardo Machado, <i>President</i>	May	20 1925
Czechoslovakia	Tomaz G. Masaryk <i>President</i>	1850 Nov	14 1918
Denmark	Christian X. <i>King</i>	Sept 26 1870 May	14 1912
Dominican Republic	Rafael Trujillo <i>President</i>	Aug.	16 1900
Ecuador	Alfredo Baquerize <i>President</i>		1931
Egypt	Fuad I. <i>King</i>	May 26 1868 Oct	9 1917
Estonia	Konstantin Pata <i>Head of the State</i>		1931
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	Haile Sellasie I. <i>Emperor</i>	July	1891 April 2 1930
Finland	Pehr Evind Svinhufud <i>President</i>	1861 Mar	1, 1931
France	Albert Lebrun <i>President</i>	Aug. 19 1871 May	10 1932
Germany	Friedr. Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, <i>President</i>	Oct 2 1847 May	12 1935
Greece	Alexander Zaimis <i>President</i>		Dec 14 1929
Guatemala	General Jorge Ubico <i>President</i>		Feb 14 1931
Haiti	Steno Vincent <i>President</i>		Nov 18 1930
Honduras	Vicente Mejia Cordero <i>President</i>		Feb 1 1929
Hungary	Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya	1867 Mar	1 1920
Iceland	Christian X. <i>King of Denmark & Iceland</i>	Sept 26 1870 May	14 1912
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Faisal I. <i>King</i>	1884 Aug	23 1921
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III. <i>King</i>	Nov 11 1869 July	29 1900
Japan	Shoito <i>Emperor</i>	April 29 1901 Dec	25 1926
Latvia	Albert Kivsis <i>President</i>	1881 April	11 1930
Chinese Republic	Charles Debbas <i>President</i>		1926
Liberia	Charles Dunbar Burgess King, <i>President</i>		Jan 1 1920
Liechtenstein	Franz I. <i>Prince</i>	Aug. 28 1853 Feb	20 1929
Lithuania	Antanas Smetona <i>President</i>		Dec 20 1926
Luxemburg	Charlotte <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan 23 1896 Jan	9 1919
Manchuria	Henry Pu. <i>Administrator</i>	Feb 7 1906 Mar	9 1931
Mexico	Abelardo Rodriguez <i>President</i>		Sept 4 1932
Monaco	Johns <i>Prince</i>	July 12 1870 June	26 1922
Morocco	Sidi Mohamed Sultan	1 09 Nov	20 1927
Nepal	Bir Bikram <i>Maharaja</i>	June 30 1906 Dec	11 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina <i>Queen</i>	Aug. 31 1880 Nov	23 1890
Nicaragua	José Maria Moncada <i>President</i>		Jan 1 1920
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	Aug. 3 1872 Nov	18 1904
Oman	Seyyid Ismaur Sultan	1886 Oct	5 1913
Panama	Hernando Arias <i>President</i>		Oct 1 1931
Papal State	Pius XI., <i>Pope</i>	May 31 1857 Feb	6 1928
Paraguay	Fuschio Ayala, <i>President</i>		1932
Persia	Reza Pahlavi <i>Shah</i>		Oct 31 1925
Peru	Sanchez Cerro <i>President</i>		Aug 27 1930
Poland	Ignacy Moscicki <i>President</i>	1867 June	1 1926
Portugal	Antonio de Fragoso (Armonio) <i>President</i>		1926
Rumania	Carol <i>King</i>	Oct 15 1893 June	8 1930
Salvador	Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez <i>President</i>		Dec 1 1931
Siam	H. H. S. Charles Vyner Brooke (C. M. G.) <i>Raja</i>	Sept 26 1874 May	7 1917
Slovakia	Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Kaysal	1880 Jan	11 1926
Saudi Arabia	Saud <i>King</i>		
Siam	Prasadinok, <i>King</i>	Nov 8 1893 Nov	26 1925
Spain	Niceto Alcalá Zamora, <i>President</i>		Dec 13 1931
Sweden	Gustaf V. <i>King</i>	June 16 1859 Dec	8 1907
Switzerland	E. Schultess <i>President</i>		Jan 1 1933
Syria	Shakh Fejdin, <i>Chief of State</i>		1930
Transjordan	Abdullah <i>Emir</i>		April 1921
Turkey	Gazi Mustapha Kemal <i>President</i>	1881 Oct	29 1923
United States	Franklin Delano Roosevelt <i>President</i>	Jan 30 1882 Mar	4 1933
Uruguay	Gabriel terra <i>President</i>		Mar 1 1931
USSR	V. M. Molotov (Scriabine) <i>President</i>	1890 Dec	20 1930
(Soviet Russia)	I. V. Stalin, <i>Secretary of Communist Party</i>		
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, <i>President</i>		June 19 1931
Yugoslavia	Alexander I., <i>King</i>	Dec 17 1888 Aug	16 1921

176 The Presidents of U.S.A.—French Dynasties and Presidents.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Name.	Party	Born	Inaug	Died.	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Va.	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, Mass.	"	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, Va.	Rep	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, Va.	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, Va.	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, Mass.	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, Tenn.	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, N.Y.	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison, Ohio	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), Va.	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, Tenn.	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor, La.	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), N.Y.	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, N.H.	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, Pa.	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†, Ill.	Rep	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), Tenn.	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, Ill.	"	1822, April 27	1869	1875, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, Ohio ...	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield†, Ohio ...	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), N.Y.	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, N.Y.	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.	Rep	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
24. Grover Cleveland, N.Y.	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
25. William McKinley†, Ohio	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (a), N.Y.	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
27. William Howard Taft, Ohio ...	"	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
28. Woodrow Wilson, N.J.	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, Ohio ...	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
30. Calvin Coolidge (a), Mass.	"	1872, July 4	1923	...	...
31. Herbert C. Hoover, Iowa ...	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	...	...
32. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, N.Y. ...	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND PRESIDENTS.

The Capets.	The Consulate.
Hugh Capet, "The Great" 987	Bonaparte, Cambacérès, and Lebrun 24 Dec. 1799
Louis IX. "St. Louis" 1226	The First Empire.
Philip, "The Hardy" 1270	Napoleon I. deposed Emperor 18 May, 1804
Philip, "The Fair" 1285	Napoleon II. (never reigned) .. died 22 July, 1832
Louis X. 1314	The Restoration.
John I. 1316	Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris ... 3 May, 1814
Philip, "The Long" 1316	Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830; d. 6 Nov. 1836) 1824
Charles IV. "The Handsome" 1322	The House of Orleans.
Philip VI. de Valois, "The Fortunate" 1328	Louis Philippe, King of the French 1830
John II. "The Good" 1350	(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848; d. 26 August, 1850.)
Charles V. "The Wise" 1364	The Second Republic.
Charles VI. "The Beloved" 1380	Provisional Government formed ... 22 Feb. 1848
Charles VII. "The Victorious" 1422	Louis Napoleon elected President 19 Dec. 1848
Louis XI. 1461	The Second Empire.
Charles VIII. 1483	Napoleon III. elected Emperor 22 Nov. 1852
Louis XIII. 1498	(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870; died 9 Jan., 1873.)
Francis I. 1515	The Third Republic.
Henry II. 1547	Committee of Public Defence 4 Sept. 1870
Francis II. 1559	Louis Adolphe Thiers 31 Aug. 1871
Charles IX. 1560	Marshall MacMahon 24 May, 1873
Henry III., last of the race 1574	Jules Grévy 30 Jan. 1879
The House of Bourbon	Marie François Sadi Carnot 3 Dec. 1887
Henry IV. "The Great," King of Navarre 1589	Jean Casimir Perier 27 June, 1894
Louis XIII., "The Just" 1610	François Félix Faure 17 Jan. 1895
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné 1643	Emile Loubet 18 Feb. 1899
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved" 1715	Armand Fallières 18 Jan. 1906
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793) ... 1774	Raymond Poincaré 17 Jan. 1913
Louis XVII. (never reigned) ... 1793	Paul Deschanel 18 Feb. 1920
The First Republic.	Alexandre Millerand 20 Sept. 1920
The National Convention first sat ... 21 Sept. 1792	Gaston Doumergue 13 June, 1924
The Directory nominated 1 Nov. 1795	Paul Doumer (assass. 7 May, 1932) 13 June, 1931
	Albert Lebrun 20 May, 1932

THE UNITED STATES

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

States and Territories	Date of Admission	Area Sq. Miles	Population 1930 White and Colored	City	Population	
					1920	1930
UNITED STATES				WASHINGTON D.C.	437,571	486,869
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	1,775,046	New York N.Y.	5,620,048	6,930,446
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	2,646,248	Chicago Ill.	2,701,705	3,376,438
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	431,573	Philadelphia Pa.	1,823,779	1,950,961
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	1,854,482	Detroit Mich.	993,678	1,558,662
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	5,677,251	Los Angeles Cal.	576,673	1,238,048
Connecticut (Conn.)		4,965	1,035,791	Cleveland Ohio	796,841	900,429
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	1,606,903	St. Louis Mo.	772,897	821,960
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	238,380	Baltimore Md.	733,226	804,874
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	1,468,211	Boston Mass.	748,060	781,188
Georgia (Ga.)	1820	59,265	1,908,506	Pittsburgh Pa.	588,343	669,817
Idaho	1890	83,888	445,032	San Francisco Cal.	506,676	634,394
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	7,630,654	Milwaukee Wis.	457,147	578,249
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	3,238,503	Buffalo N.Y.	506,775	573,076
Iowa	1846	56,147	1,880,999	Minneapolis Minn.	380,582	464,356
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,614,589	New Orleans La.	387,219	458,762
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	1,101,923	Cincinnati Ohio	401,247	451,160
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,470,939	Newark N.J.	414,544	442,337
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	1,880,999	Kansas City Mo.	324,410	399,746
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,631,526	Seattle Wash.	375,312	364,161
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	4,249,614	Indianapolis Ind.	314,194	355,122
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	4,842,325	Rochester N.Y.	295,750	328,132
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	1,563,953	Louisville Ky.	298,103	316,715
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,009,821	Portland Ore.	234,891	307,745
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	1,689,367	Houston Texas	138,277	222,352
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	537,616	Cleveland Ohio	243,164	290,718
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,377,963	Columbus Ohio	237,131	290,564
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	91,058	Denver Col.	256,491	271,071
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	465,293	Oakland Cal.	216,261	264,063
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	4,041,334	St. Paul Minn.	234,698	271,606
New Mexico (N. Mex.)	1912	122,634	423,317	Atlanta Ga.	200,616	270,366
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	12,588,066	Dallas Texas	158,076	260,475
North Carolina (N.C.)		45,226	3,170,276	Birmingham Ala.	178,806	259,678
North Dakota (N. Dak.)	1889	70,837	680,845	Akron Ohio	208,435	255,040
Ohio	1803	41,040	6,646,697	Memphis Tenn.	162,251	253,123
Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,037	1,396,040	Providence R.I.	237,595	252,981
Oregon (Ore.)	1859	96,699	953,786	San Antonio Texas	161,379	231,522
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	9,631,350	Omaha Neb.	191,601	214,006
Rhode Island (R.I.)		1,248	687,497	Syracuse N.Y.	171,717	209,326
South Carolina (S.C.)		30,989	1,738,765	Dayton Ohio	179,159	200,922
South Dakota (S. Dak.)	1889	67,615	602,849	Worcester Mass.	152,754	195,311
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,616,556	Oklahoma City Okla.	91,295	185,389
Texas	1845	267,806	5,824,715	Richmond Va.	171,667	182,929
Vermont (Vt.)	1792	9,564	507,847	Youngstown Ohio	132,458	170,022
Virginia (Va.)		44,627	359,612	Cleveland Mich.	137,034	168,592
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,421,851	Hartford Conn.	138,036	164,072
West Virginia (W. Va.)	1863	24,170	1,563,396	Ft. Worth Texas	106,482	163,447
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	1,729,205	New Haven Conn.	162,537	162,655
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	1,939,006	Flint Mich.	91,599	156,492
			225,565	Nashville Tenn.	118,344	153,866
				Springfield Mass.	129,014	149,900
				San Diego Cal.	74,361	147,995
				Indianapolis Ind.	143,555	146,716
				Scranton Pa.	137,783	143,433
				Los Angeles Cal.	126,468	142,559
				Long Beach Cal.	55,593	142,022
				Tulsa Okla.	72,075	141,298
				Salt Lake City Utah	118,110	140,267
				Pateron N.Y.	135,075	138,515
				Yonkers N.Y.	100,176	134,646
				Norfolk Va.	115,777	129,712
				Jacksonville Fla.	91,558	129,549
				Albany N.Y.	113,344	127,412
				Frederick N.Y.	119,289	123,356
				Kansas City Kansas	101,177	121,857
				Chattanooga Tenn.	57,895	119,798
				Camden N.J.	116,309	118,700
				El Paso	93,772	116,967
				Spokane Wash.	104,437	115,514
Total		3,738,395	137,008,435			

Figures for 1930 estimated
The 13 original States

Finance and Trade of Foreign Countries.

(Converted to Sterling at the rates shown on pp 545-548)

Country	Revenue	Debt	Imports		Exports	
			Total	From U K	Total	To U K
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Afghanistan	1,500,000	..	1,750,000	15,000	2,250,000	2,000
Albania	880,000	2,000,000	350,000		125,000	
Argentina	137,000,000	622,000,000	180,000,000	25,000,000	190,000,000	57,000,000
Austria	44,000,000		80,000,000	3,000,000	55,000,000	3,000,000
Belgium	54,700,000	289,000,000	176,700,000	18,000,000	150,000,000	30,000,000
Bolivia	3,200,000	13,000,000	5,500,000	350,000	10,500,000	3,400,000
Brasil	35,000,000	140,000,000	54,000,000	10,500,000	66,000,000	5,500,000
Bulgaria	10,000,000		7,000,000	410,000	9,000,000	100,000
Chile	21,000,000	50,000,000	35,000,000	6,000,000	33,000,000	7,400,000
China	40,000,000	215,000,000	165,000,000	9,000,000	135,000,000	10,000,000
Colombia	10,600,000	6,000,000	30,000,000	1,600,000	25,000,000	1,400,000
Congo Free State	1,700,000	4,000,000	2,750,000	461,000	2,600,000	471,000
Costa Rica	1,408,000	4,000,000	2,200,000	270,000	3,400,000	2,000,000
Cuba	16,200,000	18,000,000	53,000,000	2,175,000	60,400,000	6,607,000
Czechoslovakia	60,000,000	220,000,000	95,500,000	2,000,000	106,400,000	7,000,000
Denmark	18,400,000	60,000,000	95,100,000	10,250,000	83,000,000	55,000,000
Dominican Rep	2,600,000	3,000,000	4,800,000	205,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Ecuador	1,500,000	4,670,000	3,300,000	400,000	3,500,000	170,000
Egypt	39,000,000	98,000,000	48,000,000	12,000,000	32,000,000	18,000,000
Estonia	4,716,000	5,500,000	5,310,000	690,000	5,265,000	2,250,000
Ethiopia			2,500,000	70,000	2,000,000	30,000
Finland	20,000,000	14,500,000	28,500,000	3,222,000	28,000,000	15,902,000
France	300,000,000	3,804,000,000	421,500,000	22,700,000	344,500,000	50,000,000
Germany	555,000,000		508,700,000	27,000,000	580,100,000	66,000,000
Greece	27,354,000	117,858,000	29,000,000	3,750,000	16,000,000	2,000,000
Guatemala	2,000,000	3,957,000	4,744,000	442,000	5,972,000	71,000
Haiti	2,000,000	4,750,000	3,800,000	183,000	4,400,000	156,000
Honduras	920,000	2,900,000	2,000,000	255,000	2,691,000	1,293,000
Hungary	25,000,000	10,000,000	28,000,000	840,000	30,000,000	1,800,000
Iceland	500,000	1,000,000	2,500,000	612,000	2,400,000	365,000
Iraq	4,000,000		17,000,000	3,222,000	12,500,000	1,702,000
Italy	148,344,000	751,291,400	187,700,000	14,000,000	131,100,000	15,000,000
Japan	176,000,000	518,000,000	158,000,000	8,300,000	146,000,000	8,000,000
Latvia	6,360,000	3,500,000	10,400,000	1,285,000	7,540,000	6,001,000
Liberia	205,000	280,000	450,000	207,000	360,000	61,000
Lithuania	5,000,000	1,500,000	4,000,000	252,000	5,500,000	390,000
Luxembourg	1,000,000	1,200,000		6,000		624,000
Mexico	30,000,000	100,000,000	36,000,000	2,434,000	60,000,000	3,000,000
Morocco			9,000,000	1,765,000	2,500,000	564,000
Najd and Hejaz	1,000,000			150,000		15,000
Netherlands	51,000,000	252,000,000	199,700,000	19,000,000	141,900,000	40,000,000
Nicaragua	880,000	2,400,000	2,060,000	228,000	2,600,000	297,000
Norway	21,500,000	87,500,000	50,000,000	13,000,000	32,000,000	12,000,000
Panama	2,040,000		2,500,000	425,000	500,000	67,000
Paraguay	1,067,000	2,400,000	2,473,000	114,000	2,500,000	103,000
Peria	6,000,000	2,400,000	16,000,000	6,000,000	27,000,000	13,000,000
Peru	10,000,000	15,000,000	19,000,000	1,500,000	34,000,000	5,000,000
Poland	44,320,000	70,000,000	55,000,000	3,600,000	60,700,000	8,000,000
Portugal	13,150,000	76,000,000	24,000,000	3,400,000	10,000,000	3,700,000
Rumania	41,750,000	25,400,000	30,000,000	2,000,000	35,000,000	5,000,000
Russia	200,000,000		106,000,000	7,000,000	102,000,000	34,000,000
Salvador	2,278,000	4,000,000	3,370,000	380,000	5,100,000	50,000
Siam	9,200,000	12,120,000	17,812,000	2,059,000	2,000,000	300,000
Spain	102,445,000	553,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	85,000,000	17,000,000
Sweden	39,484,000	100,925,000	90,700,000	10,000,000	85,100,000	23,000,000
Switzerland	13,180,000	89,500,000	100,200,000	5,250,000	67,200,000	12,650,000
Turkey	180,000,000		242,000,000	3,400,000	193,000,000	3,250,000
U S of America	807,000,000	4,000,000,000	628,000,000	29,000,000	777,000,000	154,000,000
Uruguay	10,400,000	44,300,000	19,000,000	3,000,000	16,500,000	4,600,000
Venezuela	6,816,000	3,650,000	13,300,000	1,600,000	14,373,000	800,000
Yugoslavia	41,737,000	121,000,000	27,752,000	1,350,000	26,430,000	800,000

Colonial Possessions of Foreign Countries.

THE FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE

COLONY AND CAPITAL	Sq MILES	POPULATION
India (Pondichéry)	200	273,000
Annam (Hué)	40,000	6,000,000
Cambodia (Phnom Penh)	68,000	2,500,000
Cochin China (Saigon)	26,500	4,000,000
Longking (Hanoi)	41,000	7,000,000
Laos (Vientiane)	83,000	900,000
Kwang Chau Wan (Ma tché)	200	200,000
Algeria (Algiers)	222,000	6,000,000
Morocco (Rabat)	210,000	6,000,000
Tunisia (Tunis)	45,000	2,000,000
Senegal (St Louis)	74,000	1,250,000
Mauritania (St Louis)	350,000	300,000
Si Sudan (Bamako)	800,000	6,000,000
Si Guinea (Kouakri)	93,000	2,250,000
Ivory Coast (Bingerville)	122,000	1,750,000
Palmyra (Porto Novo)	38,000	900,000
Upper Volta (Ouaga dougou)	150,000	3,000,000
Si Niger (Niamey)	400,000	1,250,000
Si Congo (Brazzaville)	1,000,000	3,000,000
Si Cameroun (Yaoundé)	6,000	200,000
Si Gabon (Libreville)	1,000	200,000
Madagascar (Antananarivo)	225,000	4,000,000
Mayotte (Pamandzi)	800	100,000
St Pierre Miquelon (St Pierre)	100	4,000
Guadeloupe (Basse Terre)	700	250,000
Martinique (Fort de France)	400	250,000
Si Guiana (Cayenne)	35,000	50,000
New Caledonia (Nouméa)	9,000	60,000
Polynesia &c	1,500	32,000

Siya and Lebouon (Beyrouth)	105,000	3,600,000
Si Lebanon (Yaoundé)	170,000	2,000,000
Togoland (Lomé)	22,000	800,000

ITALIAN COLONIES

Eritrea (Asmara)	64,000	400,000
Si Somaliland (Mogadisho)	220,000	700,000
Si Libya (Benghazi)	350,000	600,000
Si Tripoli (Tripoli)	360,000	400,000
Si Tunisia (Tunis)	20	100,000
Si Dalmatia	—	100,000

JAPANESE POSSESSIONS

Si Korea (Seoul)	85,000	19,000,000
Si Manchuria (Laihekou)	13,500	4,000,000
Si Korea (Seoul)	10,000	200,000
Si Korea (Seoul)	1,000	1,000,000
Si Korea (Seoul)	85	60,000
Si Korea (Seoul)	800	50,000

THE BELGIAN CONGO

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian colony by a law of Oct 28 1908. The total area amounts to 909,654 sq miles and the native population estimated (1928) at 10,000,000. The total European population (Jan 1920) was 15,236. By the Anglo-Belgian Agreement of July 1929 the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. Ruanda and Urundi formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S lat to the S borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 25,000 sq miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

COLONY AND CAPITAL	Sq MILES	POPULATION
Java and Madura (Batavia)	51,000	35,000,000
Sumatra (Padang)	162,000	6,500,000
Rionw Lingga (Tanjong Pinang)	28,000	125,000
Bangka and Billiton (Muntok)	6,350	160,000
West Borneo (Pontianak)	56,000	1,700,000
South and East Borneo (Banjermasin)	156,000	3,000,000
Celebes (Makassar)	78,000	700,000
Moluccas (Soerabaja)	44,000	300,000
Amboyna (Amboyna)	20,000	1,000,000
Neth. Timor (Kupang)	21,000	600,000
Bali and Lombok (Singaraja)	5,000	200,000
Western New Guinea (Soerabaja)	160,000	113,000
Surinam (Paramaribo)	50,000	22,000
Guayana (Willemstad)	440	—

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

Port India (Nova Goa)	1,500	605,000
Macao (Macao)	4	80,000
Port Timor (Dilly)	7,500	300,000
Cape Verde Islands (Praia)	1,500	150,000
Port Guinea (Bissau)	14,500	450,000
Port West Africa (Paul de Linda)	480,000	5,000,000
Port East Africa (Lomeno)	300,000	3,000,000

SPANISH POSSESSIONS

Baleares Islands (Palma)	1,000	350,000
Ceuta (Ceuta)	5	36,000
Canary Islands (Santa Cruz)	2,800	480,000
Maricao (Havana)	800	21,000
San Juan (San Juan)	100,000	—
Spanish Guinea (Santa Isabel)	11,000	200,000
Morocco	8,000	700,000

USA INSULAR JURISDICTION

Philippine Islands (Manila)	114,500	12,100,000
Guam (Guam)	206	19,000
Porto Rico (San Juan)	3,450	1,544,000
Virgin Islands (St Thomas)	133	22,000
Samoa (Pago Pago)	56	9,000
Panama Canal Zone	550	40,000

LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES

FORMER GERMAN COLONIES	ALLOTTED TO
Togoland	France, Gt Britain
Cameroon	France, Gt Britain
Si West Africa	Union of South Africa
German East Africa	Gt Britain, Belgium
Si New Guinea	Commonwealth of Australia
Nauru Island	New Zealand
Si New Guinea &c	Japan
Si New Guinea &c	New Zealand
Si New Guinea &c	Japan (restored to China)
Kiao Chiao	—
FORMER TURKISH TERRITORY	—
Palestine	Gt Britain
Syria and Lebanon	France

Dominions by Continents	How Acquired	Date	Estimated Area (sq miles)	Estimated Population	Capital	Population of Capital
Europe						
Isle of Man	Purchase	1867	230	60,000	Douglas	20,000
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	280	225,000	Valletta	22,500
Gibraltar	"	1713	2	22,000	—	—
Asia						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	352,000,000	Delhi	449,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1802	25,500	5,313,000	Colombo	290,000
Federated Malay States	"	1895-1909	1,660	—	Singapore	446,000
Other Malay States	Protectorate	1874-1888	27,700	3,974,000	Kuala Lumpur	108,000
Hong Kong	"	1909	24,800	—	—	—
Wilhelms	Treaty Cession	1842-1906	390	875,000	Victoria	465,000
North Borneo	"	1898	300	260,000	—	—
Brunei	Cession	1877	31,200	260,000	Serudang	—
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	2,500	30,000	Brunei	10,000
Cyprus	British Rule	1888	50,000	600,000	Nicosia	37,000
Taiwan	Annexation	1914	3,600	312,000	Taipei	19,000
	Conquest & Military	1914-1918	9,000	500,000	Jinshui	63,000
Africa						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000	—	Cape Town	210,000
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,300	—	Durban	37,000
Transvaal	"	1900	110,400	7,000,000	Pretoria	70,000
Orange Free State	"	1900	50,000	—	—	—
South West Protectorate	Conquest	1914	12,800	228,000	Windhoek	45,000
Bechuanaland	"	1895	275,000	500,000	Maseru	2,300
Swaziland	"	1889	6,700	113,000	Mbabane	—
Southern Rhodesia	"	1889	149,000	400,000	Salisbury	7,500
Northern Rhodesia	Treaty Cession	1890	280,000	1,270,000	Liverpool	—
Gambia	"	1863	4,000	210,000	Bathurst	10,000
Gold Coast	"	1872	79,000	2,030,000	Akre	40,000
Seychelles	"	1787	34,000	1,541,000	Victoria	45,000
Nigeria and Cameroons	"	1891	336,000	19,000,000	Lagos	—
Sierra Leone	"	1884	68,000	300,000	Freetown	—
Kenya	Conquest and Cession	1888-1918	208,000	2,530,000	Nairobi	24,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,145,500	Kampala	—
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,120,000	Dar es Salaam	25,000
Zanzibar	Treaty Cession	1890	1,020	400,000	Zanzibar	—
Nyasaland	Conquest	1891	78,000	1,200,000	Blantyre	34,000
Sudan	"	1898	1,015,000	6,000,000	Khartoum	50,000
Sierra Leone	Protectorate	1810-1814	730	384,000	Sierra Leone	—
Sierra Leone	Treaty Cession	1814	140	25,000	—	—
Sierra Leone	Conquest	1873	47	3,800	—	—
Sierra Leone	Occupation	1815	38	150	—	—
America						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,260	2,934,000	Toronto	654,000
Quebec	"	1759-1763	706,850	2,367,000	Quebec	131,000
New Brunswick	"	1673-1713	47,500	424,000	Fredericton	60,000
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,300	380,000	Fredericton	8,000
Prince Edward Islands	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	80,000	Charlottetown	12,500
British Columbia	Settlement	1870	355,900	525,000	Vancouver	40,000
Manitoba	"	1813	451,900	610,000	Winnipeg	200,000
Alberta	"	1870	265,300	588,000	Edmonton	66,000
Saskatchewan	"	1870	251,700	758,000	Regina	67,000
North West Territories	"	1870	1,245,000	8,000	—	—
Nova Scotia	Treaty Cession	1763	103,750	263,000	St. John's	40,000
Newfoundland	Conquest	1665	4,200	863,000	St. John's	63,000
Yukon	Settlement	1669	4,400	60,000	Whitehorse	—
Yukon	"	1623-1659	750	140,000	Whitehorse	7,000
Yukon	"	1763-1783	520	168,000	Whitehorse	—
Windward Islands	Settlement	1605	170	360,000	Bahamas	14,000
Leeward Islands	Conquest	1797	1,800	156,000	Kingston	64,000
British Guiana	"	1803-1814	90,000	301,000	Georgetown	50,000
British Honduras	"	1798	8,600	46,000	Belize	18,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1622	20	24,000	Hamilton	2,600
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4,618	3,000	Stanley	900
South Georgia &c	Occupation	1771	3,000,000	—	—	—
Oceania						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,000	2,265,000	Sydney	1,240,000
Victoria	"	1832	78,000	1,667,000	Melbourne	1,021,000
South Australia	"	1836	381,070	495,000	Adelaide	324,000
Queensland	"	1842	670,500	842,000	Brisbane	720,000
Tasmania	"	1803	26,280	214,000	Hobart	58,000
Western Australia	"	1948	976,000	366,000	Perth	207,000
Northern Territory	"	1948	523,600	4,200	Darwin	—
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	Port Moresby	—
New Zealand	Settlement & Conquest	1745	105,000	1,434,000	Wellington	143,000
Fiji	Cession to British	1874	7,500	127,000	Suva	13,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	Nassau (Fiji)	—

THE PROVINCES OF CANADA

Province and Capital	Sq miles	Pop 1921
Alberta (Edmonton)	255 285	731 605
British Columbia (Victoria)	355 855	694 263
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251 831	700 139
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27 985	408 219
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21 428	512 846
Ontario (Toronto)	407 262	3 431 683
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	1 184	88 038
Quebec (Quebec)	594 434	2 874 255
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251 700	921 785
Yukon (Dawson)	207 076	4 230
North West Territories (Ottawa)	1 309 682	9 723
Total	3 547 230	10 376 786

THE STATES OF AUSTRALIA

State and Capital	Sq miles	Pop 1921
New South Wales (Sydney)	309 432	2 426 345
Victoria (Melbourne)	87 884	1 804 584
Queensland (Brisbane)	670 500	955 031
South Australia (Adelaide)	380 070	585 466
Western Australia (Perth)	975 920	421 562
Tasmania (Hobart)	26 215	221 584
North Australia (Darwin)	287 227	4 550
Central Australia (Alice Springs)	236 393	
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	9 245
Total	4 974 582	6 529 270

THE PROVINCES OF SOUTH AFRICA

Province and Capital	Sq miles	Pop 1921
Cape (Cape Town)	276 966	749 231
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35 284	277 449
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110 450	695 120
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49 647	225 373
South West Protectorate	328 200	24 115
Total	794 547	1 828 175
(White population 1 700 775)		

NORTHERN IRELAND

County and Capital	Area	Pop 1926
Antrim (Belfast)	702 850	191 618
Belfast County Borough	14 797	415 007
Armagh (Armagh)	312 772	210 083
Down (Downpatrick)	608 850	209 779
Fermanagh (Fermanagh)	417 912	57 985
Gloucestershire (Londonberry)	512 495	94 521
County of Londonderry		
Belfast	2 198	45 164
Lisburn (Lisburn)	779 593	132 775
Total Northern Ireland	3 351 446	1 256 322

THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

Province and Capital	Sq miles	Pop 1921
Ajmer Merwara (Ajmer)	2 711	560 222
Andamans and Nicobars (Port Blair)	3 143	29 463
Assam (Shillong)	53 015	8 622 251
Baluchistan (Quetta)	54 228	463 508
Bengal (Calcutta)	76 843	50 122 350
Bihar and Orissa (Patna)	83 161	37 590 356
Bombay (Bombay)	123 621	22 259 977
Bombay	77 035	18 323 860
Bombay	46 506	3 825 308
Aden	80	50 809
Punjab (Lahore)	233 707	14 665 618
Central Provinces and Belar (Nagpur)	99 876	15 472 628
Coorg (Mekara)	1 522	163 089
Delhi (Delhi)	557	636 246
Madras (Madras)	142 260	46 748 614
North West Frontier Province (Peshawar)	13 419	2 425 076
Punjab (Lahore)	99 882	23 580 851
United Provinces (Allahabad)	106 295	48 408 763
Total Provinces	1 094 300	271 749 312
States and Agencies		
Assam State (Manipur)	8 456	625 606
Baluchistan State	80 410	405 109
Bia State	8 127	2 443 007
Bengal State	5 434	973 316
Bihar and Orissa State	28 638	4 643 456
Bombay State	63 453	4 469 081
Western India State		3 997 452
Central India Agency	51 531	6 614 120
Central Provinces State	31 176	2 478 519
Gwalior State	26 357	3 523 070
Hyderabad State	82 698	14 395 493
Kashmir State	84 258	3 645 339
Mithan State	10 696	6 754 399
Mysore State	29 475	6 557 871
North West Frontier Agency		
Chitral and Tribal Areas	25 500	2 259 288
Punjab State	37 959	4 910 005
Rajasthan Agency	128 987	11 225 712
Sikhim	2 818	109 651
United Provinces State	5 949	1 206 070
Total States and Agencies	711 032	81 237 564
TOTAL INDIA	1 805 332	352 986 876

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

Island	Sq Miles	Pop 1926
North Island and Islands	44 131	831 813
South Island and Islands	58 120	511 942
Stewart Island and Islands	662	446
Chatham Islands	372	268
Antipodes Islands	225	
Campbell Island	44	
Antipodes Islands	13	
Antipodes Islands	1	
Snarres Islands	1	
Kermadec Islands	13	
Cook Islands	150	
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	13 877
Tokelau Islands	4	1 033
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1 143	40 229
Maori Population		63 670
Total	105 005	1 463 296

Representatives of British Dominions—Trade Commissioners. 183

LONDON REPRESENTATIVES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS

NOTE—High Commissioners in London take precedence on ceremonial occasions, immediately after British or Dominion Ministers, when the latter are present and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State.

<i>Dominion</i>	<i>High Commissioner</i>	<i>Address in London</i>
Dominion of Canada	Hon G H Ferguson, K.C., D.D., H.C. (Vacant)	Canada House, 4 W 1
Alberta	F P Burden, <i>Agent Gen</i>	1 Regent Street 4 W 1
British Columbia	William C. Noxon, <i>Agent Gen</i>	163 Strand W C 1
Ontario	Hon I J Temken, <i>Agent Gen</i>	2 Cockspur Street 4 W 1
Quebec	Rt Hon S M Bruce, M.C., <i>1st Deputy Minister</i>	Australia House Strand W C 1
Australian Commonwealth	Hon A C Willis, <i>Agent Gen</i>	409 Strand W C 1
New South Wales	Hon Sir H W Llewellyn, K.C.M.G., <i>1st Deputy Agent Gen</i>	Australia House Strand W C 1
Queensland	Hon W C Augwin, <i>Agent Gen</i>	Australia House Strand W C 1
South Australia	Walter Litch, K.C., <i>Agent Gen</i>	Melbourne Place Strand W C 1
Tasmania	Hon W C Augwin, <i>Agent Gen</i>	510 Strand W C 1
Victoria	Sir I M Wilford, K.C.M.G., K.C., H.C.	415 Strand W C 1
Western Australia	Hon C L de Winter, <i>High Comm</i>	73 Strand W C 1
New Zealand	D J Davis, C.B.E., <i>Acting High Comm</i>	58 Victoria Street 4 W 1
Union of South Africa	Sir B. N. Mitter, K.C.M.G., <i>High Comm</i>	India House, Aldwych W C 1
Newfoundland	I W Dulaney, C.B.E., <i>High Comm</i>	York House, Regent St S W 1
British India	Hon I W Downie, K.C.M.G., H.C.	Crown House, Aldwych W C 1
British East Africa	Hon Sir J D Connolly, <i>Agent Gen</i>	P & O House (Chancery St S W 1)
Southern Rhodesia	The Secretary, Committee of Directors	27 St. Helen's Place 1 C 3
Malay States	Malay States Agency	57 Chancery Lane S W 1
Sudan in Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	Wellington House, Buckingham Gate S W 1
East African Dependencies	H M I. Af. Dependencies, Information Office, Col W H Frank	Royal Mail Building 30 Chancery St S W 1
Kenya N Rhodesia Nyasaland Tanganyika Uganda Zanzibar	Information Office, Col W H Frank	
Colonies & Protectorates	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank Westminster, 4 W 1

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN BRITISH DOMINIONS INDIA &c

CANADA Montreal I W Neil (<i>Trade Comm Grade I</i>), H F Guiney (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	1111 Bank of Montreal
Toronto A M Wiseman M.C. (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	61 67 Yonge St 1 C 1
Vancouver J I Wilson, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	850 Hastings St W Vancouver
Winnipeg (Branch Office) W D Lambie (<i>Officer in charge</i>)	703 Royal Bank Bldg, Winnipeg
NEW ZEALAND Wellington I W Field H I Guiney (<i>Acting Comm</i>)	
AUSTRALIA Sydney R W Dalton, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Comm Grade I</i>) I W Colman (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	Herbert Bldg, 66 Pitt St Sydney
Melbourne H I Stutchell (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	Heuts House, Melbourne, C 1
NEW ZEALAND Wellington J A Pugh, C.B.E. (<i>Acting Comm</i>)	City Street Wellington
SOUTH AFRICA —Cape Town N Flimish (<i>Trade Comm Grade I</i>)	91 George Street Cape Town
Durban S L Jordan (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	Smith Street Durban
Johannesburg I W Briden (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	88 1/2 Street Johannesburg
IRISH FREE STATE Dublin—W Peters, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Comm Grade I</i>)	69 Merrion Square Dublin, C 17
INDIAN CAYMAN Calcutta Sir I M Amersbach, C.B. (<i>Trade Comm Grade I</i>) R B Willott (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	(P.O. Box 683) Lank House, Lank Place Calcutta
Bombay W D Montgomery, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	3 Wicket Road Bombay
AFRICA C Kemp (<i>Trade Comm Grade III</i>)	Memorial Hall Sixth Avenue Nairobi, Kenya
WEST INDIES Trinidad A I Pollard (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	Port of Spain Trinidad
Jamaica (Branch Office), H M W. L. Bonfield, <i>Officer in charge</i>	Knighton Jamaica
MALAYA —Singapore, R Boulter, C.M.G. (<i>Trade Comm Grade II</i>)	Fullerton Building, Singapore

NOTE—The Salaries of H M Trade Commissioners Grade I are £1,200 to £1,500 per annum (except Calcutta and Montreal, £1,700 fixed). Grade II £800 to £1,000 Grade III, £600 to £800. There are in addition Imperial Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions and in most Colonies and Protectorates.

Embassies	Ambassadors	Address of Embassy
Argentina	Sir J R W Macleay, G C M G (1930)	314 Reconquista Buenos Aires
Belgium	Rt Hon the Earl Granville G C M G (1928)	2 Rue de Spa Bruxelles
Brazil	Sir William Seeds K C M G (1930)	71 Rua Real Gracinda Rio de Janeiro
Chile	Sir H G Chilton K C M G (1930)	Avenida Vicuña Mackenna No 125 Santiago
France	Rt Hon Lord Tyrrell, G C M G (1928)	39, Boulevard des Capucines Paris VIII
Germany	Rt Hon Sir H Humboldt Bt G C M G (1928)	70 Wilhelmstrasse Berlin
Hong Kong	Sir Francis Humphrys G C M G (1932)	British Embassy Hong Kong
Italy	Rt Hon Sir R W Graham G C B (1921)	84 Via Venezia Settembre, Rome
Japan	Rt Hon Sir Francis Lindley G C M G (1931)	No 1 Gohanchō Kojima-chi Ku Tokyo
Poland	Rt Hon Sir W A I Fiskine G C M G (1929)	18 Nowy Świat Warsaw
Portugal	Sir Claude Russell K C M G (1931)	63, Rua Francisco de Paula Lisbon
Russia	Sir Edmund Ovey K C M G (1929)	40skaya Naberezhnaya 14
Spain	Rt Hon Sir George Clerk G C M G (1926)	26 Calle Fernando el Santo Ansoa Madrid
United States	Rt Hon Sir Ronald Lindsay G C M G (1930)	3100 Massachusetts Avenue N W, Washington D C
Legations	Legations	Address of Legation
Afghanistan	Sir R R Macdonald K B E (1911) (I I M I 1929)	Kabul (via Peshawar)
Albania	Sir R M Hodgson K B E (1911) (I I M I 1929)	Ruga Lomnica Durrës
Austria	Sir Eric Philipps K C M G (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Mitternighasse 6 Vienna
Bolivia	Rt Hon Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	701 Avenida Alcazar La Paz
Bulgaria	Sir P. P. Watson K B E (1911) (I I M I 1929)	Bldg Ferdinand 73 Sofia
China	Sir M. W. Jampson K C M G (1911) (I I M I 1926)	Tientsin
Colombia	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Apartado de Correo No 17
Costa Rica	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	San Pedro 4
Cuba	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	San Pedro 4
Czechoslovakia	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Prague
Denmark	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Copenhagen
Dominican Republic	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Santo Domingo
Ecuador	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Quito
El Salvador	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	San Salvador
France	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Paris
Germany	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Berlin
Greece	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Athens
Haiti	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Tegucigalpa
Hungary	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Budapest
India	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	New Delhi
Indonesia	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Batavia
Iran	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Tehran
Italy	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Rome
Japan	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Tokyo
Latin America	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Various
Lebanon	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Beirut
Lithuania	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Vilnius
Luxembourg	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Luxembourg
Mexico	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Mexico City
Netherlands	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	The Hague
Nicaragua	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Managua
Norway	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Oslo
Pakistan	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Rawalpindi
Panama	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Panama
Paraguay	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Asunción
Peru	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Lima
Poland	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Warsaw
Portugal	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Lisbon
Romania	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Bucharest
Russia	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Moscow
Spain	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Madrid
Sweden	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Stockholm
Switzerland	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Bern
Uruguay	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Montevideo
Vatican	(Vacant)	Rome
Venezuela	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Caracas
Yugoslavia	Sir J. M. P. (1911) (I I M I 1928)	Belgrade

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London. 185

Embassies	Ambassadors and Embassies	Consulate General
American	Andrew W. Mellon, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S W 1	12, Cavendish Square, W 1
Argentine	Señor Dr. Don Manuel Mallman 21 Townend Sq., 7, Gower Street W C 1	
Belgian	Baïon E. de Caillier de Marchienne, 103, Eaton Square S W 1	10, Belgrave Place S W 1
Brazilian	Señor Dr. Regis de Oliveira 19 1 p Brook St W 1	Aldwych House Aldwych, W C 1
Chilian	Señor Don Enrique Vilegas 3 Hamilton Pl W 1	3 Hamilt. Pl W 1
French	Monsieur de Rouman Albert Gate House Hyde Park S W 1	51 Bedford Square, W C 1
German	Herr von Hoesch, 9, Carlton House Terrace, 9, Carlton House Terrace S W 1	
Italian	Signor Dino Grandi, 4, Grosvenor Square W 1	28 Queen's Gate S W 7
Japanese	Isameo Matsudaira G C V O 37 Portman Sq W 1	68 Portland Place W 1
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Skitumunt 47, Portland Place W 1	1 Broad Street Place F C 1
Portuguese	General Lomar A. G. Rosado R O M G 12, 40 Woburn Square W C 1	
Russian	I. M. Malsky 13 Kensington Palace Gardens W 8	3 Rosby Gardens S W 7
Spanish	Señor Don Ramón Perez de Ayra 24 Belgrave W 8	20 (London Square W C 1
Turkish	Mehmet Munn Bey 69 Portland Place W 1	10 Tower St. Lane Street S W 1
Legations	<i>Ministries de and Legations</i>	
Afghan	Ahmed Ali Khan 31 Princes Gate S W 1	(None)
Albanian	Djemit Duno 22 Port Street S W 1	119 Finchbury Lancement F C 1
Austrian	Baton George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square S W 1	18 Belgrave Square S W 1
Bulgarian	Señor Don Carlos Aramayo 16 Grosvenor Place S W 1	
Chinese	Monsieur H. Michieff 24 Queen's Gate Gdns S W 1	(None)
Columbian	Quo Tai chi 49 Portland Place W 1	49 Portland Place, W 1
Croatian	Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Lopez (Vacant)	34 Italian Avenue W C 1
Cuban	Don Guillermo Patterson 30 Yorklerra S W 1	33 36 King William St F C 1
Czechoslovak	M. Jan Masaryk C. P. R. 8 Grosvenor Pl S W 1	95 Linden Gardens W 1
Danish	Count J. B. Ahlfeldt Laurvig G C V O, 29 Port Street S W 1	18 Bedford Square W 1
Dominican	Señor Rafael Brache 67 Eaton Place S W 1	7 Norfolk Street Strand W C 1
Egyptian	<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i>	67 Eaton Place S W 1
Estonian	Dr. Hansi Ahti Paala 75 South Audley St W 1	23 Colcl. Hill Cannon St. L C 4
Finnish	Dr. Oskar Kallas 167 Queen's Gate S W 7	167 Queen's Gate S W 7
French	Baymond Quellika 83 1 p Park Gdns S W 10	(None)
German	<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> 21 Milton Gardens S W 7	103 (London Street F C 1
Greek	Monsieur D. Caramanos 51 1 p Brook St W 1	131 Gower Street W C 1
Haitian	(Vacant)	21 Queen Victoria Street F C 1
Hungarian	Dr. H. Penkud (B. Baniho de Telepmet (one Gen.)	4 Denmark Street W C 1
Indian	Baron Ivan Rubide Zichy 35 Fat n Pl S W 1	15 (London Court F C 1
Irish	(Vacant)	35 Fat n Pl S W 1
Italian	Monsieur D. Caramanos 51 1 p Brook St W 1	87 Eaton Place S W 1
Japanese	Hon. C. W. Driesschuyts 13 Charles St. Berkeley Square W C 1	10 Idol Lane, F C 1
Lithuanian	M. Vachovas Sidzikauskis 10 Palace Gate W 8	10 Palace Gate W 8
Luxembourg	(Vacant)	10 Palace Gate W 8
Mexican	Señor Don A. Mavecasillas 48 Belgrave Sq S W 1	10 Halkin Street S W 1
Nicaraguan	C. Nuthall Fortman Cons. Gen.	37 (London Street W 1
Netherlands	Jonkheer Martie R. de Maices van Swinderen 21 Portman Sq, W 1	28, Langham Street W 1
Norwegian	Señor Don F. Perez Ariana 4, Monkgate F C 1	15 Union Court F C 1
Polish	M. P. B. Vogt 22 Cockspur Street S W 1	22 Cockspur Street F C 1
Rumanian	Señor Don I. de I. Valdes Cons. Gen.	22 Cockspur Street F C 1
Russian	(Vacant)	12 Russell Sq W C 1
Serbian	Ali Q. K. Ansari 10 Princes Gate S W 7	10 Princes Gate S W 7
Slovakian	Señor Dr. Don Oscar R. Benavides	11 Regent Street S W 1
Slovenian	M. C. Tapew 4 Cromwell Place S W 7	4 Cromwell Place S W 7
Sri Lankan	(Vacant)	7 Union Court F C 1
Sarawak	(Grand Off. M. A. Jamison (one Gen.)	42 Pall Mall, S W 1
Saudi Arabian	Bertram Brooke (H. H. the Luan Minda) Sec. of Commissioner Millbank House S W 1	
Swedish	Sheikh Hafiz Wahba 42 Eaton Place S W 1	
Swiss	H. H. P. ince Drakula 23 Ashburn Pl S W 7	23 Ashburn Place S W 7
Turkish	Baron E. K. Palmatierna, G C V O 27 Portland Place, W 1	39 High Holborn W C 1
Ukrainian	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 21 Bryanston Sq S W 1	21 Bryanston Square S W 1
Venezuelan	Señor Don Pedro Cosío, 3, Elvaston Place 9 Kensington S W 7	55 Harrington Gardens, S W 7
Yugoslavian	Señor Dr. Don Diogenes Localante 50, Pall Mall S W 1	
	M. Djordje Djuric 195, Queen's Gate, S W 7	195 Queen's Gate S W 7

Name	DYNASTY	Access.	Died	Age	Reign
<i>Saxons and Danes</i>					
EGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
(LEHFI BALD)	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBALD	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ALFHELFAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDDY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
EDWARD II	Half brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANF	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HAROLD II	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Brother in law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
<i>The House of Normandy</i>					
WILLIAM I	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I	Youngest son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois by Adela fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet</i>					
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I his grand- mother Matilda of Scotland was a direct descendant of Alfred and of Egbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II	Second the Black Prince (eldest son of Edward III)	1377	Dep 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster</i>					
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gunt fourth son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V (died 1472)	1422	Dep 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York</i>					
EDWARD IV	Grandson of Richard son of Edmund fifth son of Edward III and of Anne great grand daughter of Lionel third son of Edward III	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor</i>					
HENRY VII	Son of Edmund eldest son of Owen Tudor by Katharine widow of Henry V his mother Margaret Beaufort was a great granddaughter of John of Gunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Daughter of Mary younger sister of Henry VIII (beheaded Feb 12 1544)	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Kath of Aragon	1553	1558	43	5
LIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names	Began to Reign	Names	Began to Reign	Names	Began to Reign
Malcolm Canannmor	Apr 1057	Alexander III	July 8 1249	James IV	June 22, 1488
Donald Ban	Nov 1093	Marjoret of Norway	Mar 19 1286	James V	Sept 9, 1513
Duncan	May 1094	John Balliol	Nov 27, 1296	Mary	Dec 26, 1542
Donald Ban	1094 Nov	Robert I (Bruce)	Mar 27 1306	Francis and Mary	Apr 24, 1568
Edgar	Sept 1097	David II	June 7, 1329	Mary	Dec 5, 1560
Alexander I	Jan 8 1107	Robert II (Stewart)	Feb 22, 1372	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1566
David I	April 27, 1124	Robert III	April 12, 1390	Mary	Feb 10, 1567
Malcolm (Maudslu)	May 24 1133	James I ...	April 4, 1406	James VI	July 29, 1567
William (The Lion)	May 9, 1165	James II	Feb 20, 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I, March 24, 1603)	
Alexander II	Dec 4, 1214	James III	Aug 3, 1460		

British Kings and Queens from 1603.

Name	DYNASTY	Accession	Death	Age	Reign
<i>The House of Stuart</i>					
JAMES I (VI of Scot) { (CHARLES I)	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaun of James IV and Mary, 1st dau of Hen VII Only surviving son of James I Commonwealth declared May 19 1649	1603	1625	59	22
		1625	Beh 1649	48	24
<i>Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector, 1653-8</i>					
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII of Scot) {	Second son of Charles I (died Sept 16 1702) (Interregnum Dec 11, 1688 Feb 13 1689)	1685	Dep 1688 Dec 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III and MARY II	Son of William Prince of Orange by Mary daughter of Charles I	1689	1702 1694	51 33	13 6
ANNE	Eldest daughter of James II Second daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover</i>					
GEORGE I	Son of Elector of Hanover by Sophia daughter of Elizabeth dau. sister of James I	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III (Regent from February 5 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	82	63
<i>The House of Saxe Coburg</i>					
EDWARD VII	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
<i>The House of Windsor</i>					
GEORGE V	Surviving son of Edward VII	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alia*) Robert King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror also from the Emperor Charlemagne (b 742, d 814), Rodrigo the 1st (b 1030, d 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (b 1123, d 1190) and St Louis, King of France (b 1215, d 1270)

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

Wales was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25 1284. According to a discredited legend he was presented to the Welsh Chieftains as their Prince in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who 'could not speak a word of English and should be native born'. This son who afterwards became Edward II, was created 'Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester' at the famous Lincoln Parliament in February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1292

Ithel, the Great	844-878
Annlawd, son of Rhodri	878-916
Hywel Dda the Good	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ithaf)	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuan, the Bad	979-985
Cadwallo, his brother	985-986
Muedudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuan	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sitelyht	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Selyyll	1039-1063
Lleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063-1075
Gruffudd ap Cynan	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246-1292

ENGLISH PRINCES SINCE A.D. 1301

Edward b 1284 (Edward II) (1st Pr of Wales)	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s of Edward III	1343
Richard (Richard II), s of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V)	1472
Edward son of Richard III (d 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor son of Henry VII	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen VIII), s of Henry VII	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I (d 1625)	1603
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s of James I	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I	1630
George Augustus (Geo II), s of George I	1714
Frederick Lewis, s of George II (d 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII)	1841
George (George V)	1901
Edward	1910

GEORGE III was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II, Duke of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg). His Majesty was born at Norfolk House, St James's Square June 4 1738, succeeded to the Throne Oct 25, 1760, married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz) and was crowned with her on Sept 22, 1761. The government was carried on from Feb 5, 1811, until the death of King George III, by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III died at Windsor Jan 29, 1820, his issue being—

1. **GEORGE IV** George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales* born Aug 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick succeeded to the Throne Jan 29 1820 and died without surviving issue June 26 1830.

2. **FREDERICK DUKES of York and Albany** born Aug 16 1763 married Princess Frederica of Prussia was for many years Commander in Chief of the Army and died without issue Jan 5 1827.

3. **WILLIAM IV** William Duke of Clarence born Aug 21 1765 was Lord High Admiral of England married July 22 1818 Adelaide daughter of George Duke of Saxe-Meiningen by whom he had two daughters who predeceased him succeeded to the Throne June 26 1830 and died June 20, 1837.

4. **CHARLOTTE** Princess Royal born Sept 29 1766 married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. **EDWARD DUKES of Kent** born Nov 2 1767 married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis Duke of Saxe-Coburg and widow of Charles Prince of Leiningen) died Jan 23 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria born May 24 1819 who succeeded to the Throne as **QUEEN VICTORIA** June 20 1837.

6. **AUGUSTA** born Nov 8 1768 died unmarried Sept 22 1840.

7. **ELIZABETH** born May 22 1770 married Frederick Landgrave of Hesse and died without issue Jan 20 1840.

8. **KING OF HANOVER** Ernest Duke of Cumberland born June 5 1771 married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz) succeeded as King of Hanover June 20 1837 (in death of William IV owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law) died Nov 28 1851.

9. **ANGUSTINE DUKES of Sussex** born Jan 27 1773 died without succession April 24 1843.

10. **ADOLPHUS DUKES of Cambridge** born Feb 24 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick Landgrave of Hesse) & below.

11. **MARY** born April 25 1776 married William Frederick Duke of Cleveland died without issue April 30 1857.

12. **SOPHIA** born Nov 3 1777 died unmarried May 27 1848.

13. **OCTAVIA** born Feb 23 1779 died May 3 1783.

14. **ALFRED** born Sept 22 1780 died Aug. 26 1782.

15. **ANNE** born Aug 7 1783 died unmarried Nov 2 1820.

DESCENDANTS OF H. R. H. ADOLPHUS DUKES OF CAMBRIDGE born Feb 24 1774 died July 8 1850.

1. **H. R. H. PRINCE GEORGE DUKES OF CAMBRIDGE** born March 26 1819 Field Marshal Commander in Chief of the British Army 1856 1895 died without succession March 17 1904.

2. **H. R. H. PRINCESS AUGUSTA** born July 29 1822 married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz died Dec 19 1886.

3. **H. R. H. PRINCESS MARIE ADELAIDE**, born

Nov 27 1833 married H. H. Francis Duke of Leck died Oct 27, 1897 her issue being—

(1) **H. R. H. PRINCESS VICTORIA MARIA AUGUSTA LOUISA OLGA PAULINE CLAUDINE AGNES (QUEEN MARY)** (Col in Ch 13th 18th His Britannic Majesty's Palace May 26 1867 married July 6 1893 H. R. H. Prince George of Wales Duke of York who succeeded to the Throne May 6 1901 as **KING GEORGE V** (see History of Windsor) crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey June 22 1911.

(2) **ADOLPHUS CHARLES ALEXANDER TADISLAUS CAMBRIDGE MARQUESS OF CAMBRIDGE** born Aug 13 1868 married 1894 Lady Margaret Grosvenor daughter of the Duke of Westminster died Oct 24 1927 leaving issue (a) George Francis Hugh Cambridge and Viscount of Cambridge born 1895 married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings (b) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge born 1897 married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort born (c) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge born 1899 married (1929) Lt Col J. E. Gibbs M.C. (died 1932) (d) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge Lieut Coldstream Guards born 1907.

(3) **H. R. H. PRINCE FRANCIS** born Jan 7 1870 died Oct 22 1920.

(4) **ALEXANDER AUGUSTUS FREDERICK GEORGE EARL OF ATHLONE** born (C.B. G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O.) Col 7th Hussars Governor-General of the Union of South Africa 1923 1930 born April 24 1874 married H. R. H. Princess Alice of Albany (see Queen Victoria's Family) then issue (a) Lady Mary Helen Emma Cambridge born 1906 married 1931 Capt Henry Abel Smith 1st Gds. (b) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge Lieut Grenadier Guards born 1907 died April 25 1928.

CHILDREN OF H. M. KING CHRISTIAN IX OF DENMARK

born April 8 1828 died Jan 29 1906

1. **H. M. KING FREDERICK VIII OF DENMARK**, born June 3 1843 married H. R. H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway died May 14 1912.

2. **H. I. H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA)** (Col in Ch 15th 19th His Britannic Majesty's Palace March 10 1863 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII) crowned with King Edward VII at Westminster Abbey Aug 9 1902 died Nov 20 1925.

3. **H. R. H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE FREDERICK HERTFORD)** born June 6 1864 born Dec 24 1845 married Oct 27 1867 H. I. & H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia died at Salomika March 18 1913.

4. **H. R. H. PRINCESS DAPHNE OF DENMARK**, born Nov 26 1847 married Nov 9 1866 Alexander III Emperor of All the Russias.

5. **H. I. H. PRINCESS ILYRA OF DENMARK** born Sept 23 1853 married Dec 21 1876 the Duke of Cumberland.

6. **H. R. H. PRINCE VIADIMIR OF DENMARK**, born Oct 27 1858 married Oct 20, 1885 Princess Marie of Orleans.

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

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QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H R H the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was born May 24, 1819, succeeded to the Throne June 20 1837, crowned June 28, 1838, married Feb 10 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug 26, 1819, died Dec 14, 1861), died Jan 22, 1901 Her Majesty had issue —

(i) H R H Princess Victoria (Princess Royal) born Nov 21 1840 married Jan 25 1858 Frederic Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor died Aug 5 1901

(ii) H M KING EDWARD VII 90
3 H R H Princess Alice born April 25 1843 married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke of Hesse) died Dec 14 1878 Issue —

(i) Victoria born April 5 1863 married Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (in and c) G.C.V.O. K.C.M.G. Personal A.D.C. to King George V (died Sept 11 1902) having issue —

(i) Alice (Princess Andrew of Greece) born Feb 25 1885

(ii) Lady Louise Mountbatten (Crown Princess of Sweden) born July 13 1889 married Nov 3 1903, H R H the Crown Prince of Sweden

(i) George, Marquess of Milford Haven G.C.V.O., born Nov 6 1890, Commander R.N. (see p 196)

(d) Lord Louis Mountbatten G.C.V.O. born June 25 1900, Lieut. Comdr. R.N. married July 12 1902, Edwina (ynthia Annette) daughter of Lord Mount Temple and has issue two daughters born 1904 and 1909

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess of Russia) born Nov 1 1864 died 1918

(iii) Irene (Princess Henri of Luxembourg) born July 11 1866

(iv) Prince Louis of Hesse born Nov 25 1868

(v) Alice (Princess of Romania) born June 6, 1872 died July 16 1918

(vi) Mary born May 24 1874 died Nov 15 1878

(vii) Admiral of the Fleet H R H Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh born Aug. 6 1844 married Jan 23 1874 Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct 25 1900) only daughter of Alexander II Emperor of Russia succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Aug 22 1893 died July 30 1900

5 H R H Prince Helena Augusta Victoria R.F. born May 25 1846 married July 5 1866 General H R H Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct 28 1917) died June 9 1923 Issue —

(i) H R H Prince Christian Victor G.C.B. G.C.V.O. born April 14 1867 died Oct 29 1900

(ii) H R H Prince Albert born Feb 26 1869 died April 27 1932

(iii) H R H Princess Helena Victoria C.T.V.A. G.R.B. born May 3 1870

(iv) Maurice born Oct 3 1891 died of wounds received in action Oct 27, 1914

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII, eldest son of Queen Victoria born November 9 1841, married March 10, 1863 Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born December 1 1844 (died Nov 20, 1925), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark, succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901, crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9 1902 died May 6 1910 Issue —

(i) H R H Prince ALBERT VICTOR Duke of Clarence born Jan 8, 1864 died Jan 14, 1892

(ii) H M KING GEORGE V 91

3 H R H LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, Princess Royal Col to Ch 4th 7th D.G., born Feb 20 1867 married July 7 1889 1st Duke of Fife (died Jan 29 1922) died Jan 4 1932 Issue —

(i) H R H Princess Alexandra Du hess of wife H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught born May 27 1892 married Oct 15, 1913 to H R H Prince Arthur (see above)

(ii) H R H Princess Maud born April 3 1869 married Nov 22 1900 Lord Carnegie K.C.V.O. (see Earl of Southesk p 202 Issue —

(iii) H R H Princess Margaret (born Jan 13, 1882 died May 1 1900) married H R H the Marquess of Sutherland G.C.B. G.C.V.O. leaving issue —

(iv) Major Gen H R H Prince Arthur, K.C. P.C. G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O. (B Personal A.D.C. to King George V born Jan 13 1883 married Oct 15, 1913 H H the Duchess of Sutherland, having issue Earl of Maiduff, born Aug 9 1914

(v) H R H Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Hamilton) born March 17 1886 married Feb 27, 1920 Gen Adm Hon Sir Alexander Ramsay, K.C.V.O. D.S.O. having issue Alexander Arthur Almonso David born Dec 21 1919

8 H R H Prince Leopold DUK OF ALBANY, K.G. K.C. K.T. &c born April 7, 1853 married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept 1, 1920) died March 28 1884 Issue —

(i) Alice Mary born Feb 25 1883 married Feb 10 1904 Prince Alexander of Teck (Earl of Athlone), K.G. G.C.B. C.M.G. G.C.V.O. D.S.O. (see p 188)

(ii) Charles Edward Duke of Saxe-Coburg born July 19 1884

9 H R H PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14 1857 married July 23 1885 H R H Prince Henry of Battenberg K.G. K.C. (born Oct 5 1858 died Jan 20 1896) Issue —

(i) Alexander Marjess (Carrubroke) G.C.B. G.C.V.O. born Nov 23 1886 married Lady Irene Denis

(ii) Victoria Eugénie born Oct 24 1887 married May 31 1906, H M Alfonso XIII late KING OF SPAIN

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten G.C.V.O., born May 21 1889 died April 23 1922

(iv) Maurice born Oct 3 1891 died of wounds received in action Oct 27, 1914

The House of Windsor.

His Most Excellent Majesty George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII and of Her late Majesty Queen Alexandra, *born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, born May 26, 1867 (see "Family of King George III," p. 188), succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910, crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.* Their Majesties have issue —

(1) The Prince of Wales.

1 H R H THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID) Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K G, P O, A I, K P, G O S I, G M M G, G C I E, G C V O, G C M B, I S O, M C, P R S, Vice Admiral, Lieutenant General, Air Marshal and Hon Air Commodore in Chief Auxiliary Air Force, Personal A D C to H M the King, Col Welsh Guards and P O W Volts (9 Lancs Regt) Col in Chief 15th Lancs, Middlesex Regt., D C L I, Seaforth Highls R Scots Fus, 9 Wales Borderers, 1st Instar Regt Royal Wiltz Yeomanry and Cadet Corps of I K, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets *born June 23, 1894*

(2) The Duke of York

2 H R H THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE) Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney K G, P O, A T, G O M G, G C V O, D C L, Col in Chief 12th Hussars, Somerset I I, East Yorks Regt and R A O C, Hon Col 4th Bn Queens Own Cameron Highlanders a Rear Admiral R N, a Major Gen in Army and Air Vice Marshal R A F, Personal A D C to H M the King *born Dec. 14, 1895, married April 25, 1923 Lady Elizabeth Bowes Lyon (H R H Duchess of York, G B E, born Aug 4, 1900) Col in Chief K O Y L I, and has issue —*

H R H Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary ? April 21, 1926

H R H Princess Margaret Rose 5 August 21, 1930

(3) The Princess Royal

3 H R H THE PRINCESS ROYAL (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY) *Countess of Harewood G B E, D C L, Col in Chief Royal Scots born April 25, 1897 married Feb 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles now 6th Earl of Harewood, K G, D S O, and has issue —*

(a) George Henry Hubert Viscount Lascelles 5 Feb 7, 1923

(b) Hon Gerald David Lascelles 5 Aug 21, 1924

(4) The Duke of Gloucester.

4 H R H THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (Henry William Frederick Albert) Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden K G, P O, G C V O L L D, has Royal Victorian Chain Personal A D C to H M the King Capt 10th Hussars, *born March 31, 1900*

(5) The Prince George

5 H R H PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund) K G, G C V O, Lieut, R N, Personal Naval A D C to H M, *born Dec 20, 1902*

(6) The Prince John

6 H R H PRINCE JOHN *born July 12, 1905, died Jan 28, 1919*

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The sons of the Sovereign are in the order of succession to the throne and after the youngest son the daughters in the order of their own seniority. Thus after the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York would come the Princess Elizabeth and the Princess Margaret, daughters of the Duke of York the Duke of Gloucester and the Prince George then the Princess Royal and her children then as His Majesty has no brother, his sisters with the children of the eldest in preference to the second sister then the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe Coburg (his eldest daughter Queen Marie of Rumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne) After traversing the Saxe Coburg branch, we treat similarly those of Connaught and Albany Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters beginning with the house of the late Emperor Frederick but as this line with the ex German Emperor at its head is wholly out of practical bounds it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List* which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee The Civil List of King Edward VII amounted to £470,000 in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000 The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910 reported on July 7 and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons These recommendations, as modified by subsequent events, are also subject to the voluntary deductions announced by H M the King

Their Majesties Privy Purse	£120,000	Duke of York	£25,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Expenses of Household	193,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Works	20,000	Princess Beatrice	6,000
Royal Bounty	23,000	King Edward VII's Daughters	12,000
Unappropriated	8,000	His Majesty's Younger Children	25,000
	£470,000		£106,000

WEITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1983.

CVO Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant, Brig-Gen A F Home, CB, CMG, DSO
Harbinger, Brig Gen Sir E B O Gascoigne, KCVO, CMG, DSO
Maj Gen, B B Mitford, CB, CMG, DSO
Brig Gen, B I Buckley, CB, CMG, R H Kearney, CMG, DSO, L L Wheatley, CMG, DSO, E B Woigan, CSt, CVO, DSO, W D Wright, 1st CB, CMG, DSO
Colonels, Kenyon Mitford, CMG, ADC, Quentin Agnew, DSO, WVO, W S Fergusson, CMG, Ulric Ihynne, CMG, DSO, RD Stanley Leonard Barry, CMG, CBE, DSO, WVO, C de W Crookshank, Alan I Paley, CMG, DSO
Hon Maurice A Wingfield CMG, DSO
Eric Fitzgerald Dillon CMG, DSO, G I Edwards, DSO, MC, **Lieut Colonel** C Mansel Jones 1st CB, CMG, DSO, J MacRae Gilstrap, Chas H Villiers, Raymond Webber, A G Maxwell, OBE, S H Pollen, CMG, G H I Skelington Smyth, DSO, B Granville, DSO
Lord Herbert Scott, CMG, DSO, Hon O F Vasey, CBE, H M Pryce Jones, DSO, MVO, MC, G H Barnett, CMG, DSO, V Vivian, CMG, DSO, MVO, M T Makgill (richton) Matland DSO, Sir C F (anc) Rasch Bt, E P Le Breton (O V) Gray, CBE, DSO, R H Inter, DSO
Majors Harry W Ricardo, Edwd Milner, Lighted E C (army) DSO, MC, **Captain** Sir L B Iowse 1st CB, KCVO, CBE
Yeomen of the Guard **Captain,** The Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal
Lieut Maj Collin William MacRae, CBE
Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant Brig Gen I C Wray, CB, CMG, CVO
Inspector, Lt Col G I Tascelles, OBE
Brigadier, Gen R C A McMahon, DSO
Lt Col B H Bredford, Lt Col William Gibbs, Brig Gen Lord Roundway, CBE, DSO, MVO
Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps Maj Gen Sir John Haubury Williams, KCVO, CB, CMG
Chief Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps Sir Hubert Montgomerie, KCVO, CVO, CB
Constable of the Tower of London Maj Gen the Earl of Athlone, KG, 1st CB, CMG, DSO, DSO
Deputy do Rt Hon Sir Frederick Ponsonby, CB, CVO
Keeper of the Jewel House Maj Gen Sir G Youngblood, KCVO, CBE, CSt, CB
Gentleman Usher to the Su d f State Sir Reginald H Bude, GCB
Groom of the Stables, Hon Montague C Flott, CVO, OBE
Surgeon of the King's Pictures C H Collins, Baker
Surgeon of the King's Household of Art Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, CVO
Librarian at Windsor Castle Owen Frederick, MVO, DSO, MC, MA
Master of the King's Horse Sir Edward Elgu, Bt, OBE, KCVO, MVO
Poet Laureate John Edward Mackfield, 1st Lt

Ecclesiastical Household

The College of Chaplains

Clerk of the Closet The Bishop of Oxford
Deputy Clerk of the Closet Rev Pich I J Percival, CVO, MA
Chaplain to the King Rev I H T Ellison, MVO, MA, Rev Sir A S Hill, 1st Bt, MVO, MA, Rev H S Wood, DSO, Rev J Watkins, MA,

Rev Canon F Green, MA, Rev Canon S Bickersteth, DD, Rev Canon A E Brooke, DD, Rev Canon I G Rogers, VC, DD, Rev Canon C S Woodward, MA, Rev I Ingall Anderson, CVO, MA, Rev Canon E E Newsom, MA, Rev Canon B K Cunningham, OBE, MA, Rev Canon H W Blackburne, DSO, MC, MA, Rev E K Talbot, VC, MA, Rev E M Walker, 1st Bt, Rev Canon C E Raven, DD, Rev C A Allington, MA, Ven Archdeacon Hon Kenneth F Gibbs, MA, Very Rev I H Mastin, CBE, MA (Provost of Portsmouth), Rev C J Shebbicare, MA, Rev Canon I W Pym, DSO, MA, Very Rev A C F Jarvis, CMG, MC, DD (Provost of Sheffield), Rev C H Hamilton, MA, Rev Canon A R H Grant, CVO, DD, Rev Canon W H Elliott, MA, Rev R H Malden, MA, Ven Archd J W Hunkin, OBE, MC, MA, Rev F A Hemminger, MA, Rev W G P McCormick, DSO, MA, Rev Canon E H Dudden, DD, Rev S C Carpenter, DD, Rev Canon F R Baily, DSO, MA, Ven Archdeacon Pawlinson, DD, Ven Archdeacon Macnutt, MA, Rev Canon A J P Williams, DD, Rev H Costley White, D1

Chapels Royal

Dean of the Chapel Royal The Bishop of London
Incumbent of the Chapel Royal Rev Pich I J Percival, CVO, MA
Priests in Ordinary Rev L H Nixon, MA, Rev A H O McKeane, MA, Rev M F Kovell, MA
Deputy Priest Rev I J Collins, MA
Honorary Priests Rev Canon H G Daniel, Barmbride, MA, Rev W P Percival, MVO, MA, Rev I J Hume Haycock, MVO, MA
Organist of the Chapel Royal Edm Stanley Hopkin, MVO, MVB
Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain Rev Pich I J Percival, CVO, MA
Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains Very Rev A V Baillie, KCVO, DD (Dean of Windsor), Sand in Chain—Domestic Chaplain, Rev A R Fuller, MA
Hampst Court—Chaplain Rev W A Funnell, 1st Bt
Organist do—W T Phillips, MVO, DSO

Medical Household

Physicians in Ordinary The Lord Dawson of Penn, CVO, KCVO, CMG, MD, FRC, Sir E J Quinlan, 1st Bt, KCVO, MD
Physicians Extraordinary Sir I Lallow, Bt, KCVO, MFRS, Sir Humphry D Rolleston, 1st Bt, KCVO, KCBO, M1, Maurice A Cassidy, CBE, MD, FRC
Physician to Her Majesty John Alfred Ryke, MD, FRC
Sergeant Surgeon Wilfred Trotter, MD, FRC
Honorary Sergeant Surgeon Sir R H Charles, Bt, KCVO, KCSt, MD, FRC
Honorary Surgeons Sir Hugh M Raby, Bt, KCVO, FRC, Thomas Peel Dunhill, CMG, MD
Surgeon to the Household Albert James Walton, MVO, MFRS, MBE, BSC
Surgeon Apothecary to His Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household Sir E S Hewett, KCBO, KCVO, BBE, MD
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor Sir Henry L Martyn, KCVO, MBE, FRC

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, F. Jeune Williams, OVO, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Richard R. Cruise, K.C.V.O. F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milson Roes, K.C.V.O. F.R.C.S. Ed.

Surgeon Dentist, Guy (Capper) Blitt, M.R.C.S., D.D.S.

Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D. Donovan, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills, M.V.O.

Master of the Household's Department

Masters of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, C.V.O., K.C.B., M.G. C.I.E.

Deputy Masters of the Household, Brig. Gen. Sir Hill-Chill, Bt. C.B. (M.C.), D.S.O., M.V.O.

Chief Clerk Master of the Household's Department, Paym. Treas. W. H. Simways, M.B.E., R.N.

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Inspector Windsor Castle, W. March.

Palace Steward, E. G. Smirgen.

Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Miss Moore.

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Miss Sybil A. Canyon Slaney

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Surgeon in Ordinary, D. C. Rice Oxley, M. C., M. B.

§ The Peerage.

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The following table specifying the present composition of the House of Lords is taken from WHITAKER'S PEERAGE Up to the date of our going to Press the list stands as under —

	Hereditary	Life	Min	Total	Peers
Princes of the Blood Royal	4			4	
Archbishops		2		2	
Dukes	19		1	20	1
Marquesses	27			27	
Earls	122		10	132	3
Viscounts	75			75	
Bishops		24		24	
Barons	423	8	13	444	12
Scottish Representative Peers		16		16	
Irish ditto		18 (*)		18	
	670	68	24		

House of 738 + 24 Minors = 762

* Ex limits of ten vacancies unfilled † Min is attaining their majority during 1933 see note on p. 190

ROYAL DUKES (4) — *Style* His Royal Highness the Duke of — *Addressed as* His or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness

1337 Cornwall, Edward Prince of Wales Duke of Cornwall (1337) Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398)

K.G., P.C., b. 1894, s. 1910

1900 York Albert Duke of York K.G. P.C., b. 1895 m

1908 Gloucester Henry Duke of Gloucester K.G. P.C. b. 1900

1874 Connaught & Strathearn Arthur Duke of Connaught and Strathearn K.G. P.C. Field Marshal b. 1850 m

ARCHBISHOP — *Style* The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of — *Addressed as* My Lord Archbishop or Your Grace

Trans

1902 Canterbury Cosmo Gordon Lang T.C. D.D. b. 1864 *Cons. rated* Bishop of Sturtey 1902, translated to York 1909

1902 York William Temple P.C. D.D. b. 1881 *Cons. rated* Bishop of Manchester 1902

DUKES — *Style* His Grace the Duke of — *Addressed as* My Lord Duke or Your Grace

The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take by courtesy the father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord and Lady

(as in line 2c)

Created *Little Name &c*

Ident. Since 1111

1868 1 Abercorn James Albert Edward Hamilton K.G. K.P. (Brit Mary and Scott Earl both Abercorn) b. 1869 s. 1913 m

Mary of Hamilton b. 1904

1901 2 Argyll {Niall Blainaid Campbell (U.K. Duke Argyll) b. 1872

Ian Douglas C. b. 1903

1892 3 Atholl John George Stewart Murray P.C. K.I. G.V.O., (C.D.V.O. (Brit Earl Atholl) b. 1871 s. 1917 m

Find James S.M., b. 1879

1883 Beaufort Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy 4th Viscount G.V.O., b. 1900 s. 1924 m

Henry C.S.S., b. 1874

1894 Bedford Herbrand Arthur Russell K.G. K.B.F. b. 1898 s. 1893 m

Mary of Llandudoch b. 1898

1911 Brandon See Hamilton Scott Duke b. 1911

1863 Buccleuch & Queensberry (1906) John Charles Montagu Douglas Scott, K.T. (Engl. Earl Dunsink) b. 1864 s. 1914 m

Earl of Dalkoth M.P., b. 1894

1894 Devonshire, Victor Christian William Cavendish K.G. P.C. G.O.M.G., G.C.V.O. b. 1868 s. 1908 m

Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E. M.P. b. 1895

1875 Grafton, John Charles William FitzRoy b. 1914, s. 1930 M

(Capt. A.F. FitzR., b. 1892)

1843 5 Hamilton Alfred Douglas Douglas Hamilton (Brit Duke Brandon) b. 1862 s. 1895 m

Marquess of Douglas and Clydevale M.I. b. 1903

1894 Lee John Francis Godolphin Osborne (Scott Viscount Dunsink) b. 1901 s. 1927

Francis D'Arcy G.O., b. 1884

1906 1 Lennox Edward Fitzgerald (Brit Viscount Lennox) b. 1892 s. 1922

Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914

1875 2 Lennox See Richmond and Gordon Engl. Duke below

1919 Manchester William Angus Douglas Montagu P.C. b. 1877 s. 1892 m

Viscount Mandeville b. 1902

1902 Marlborough Charles Richard John Spencer Churchill K.G. P.C. T.D. b. 1871 s. 1892 m

Marquess of Blandford, b. 1897

1907 6 Montrose James Graham C.B., C.V.O. (Brit Earl Graham) b. 1878 s. 1905 m

Marquess of Graham, b. 1907

1915 Newcastle (under Lyme) Henry Francis Pelham Clinton Hope b. 1866, s. 1928, m

Earl of Lincoln b. 1907

1483 Norfolk, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan Howard, b. 1908, s. 1917

Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1917

1906 Northumberland Henry George Alan Percy, b. 1912, s. 1930

Lord Hugh P., b. 1914

1916 Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish b. 1916

Mary of Titchfield, M.P., b. 1893

1912 Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1879, m

1875 Richmond & Gordon (1876) Charles Henry Gordon Lennox, D.S.O., M.V.O. (Scott Duke Lennox), b. 1870 s. 1928, m

Earl of March b. 1904

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name &c</i>	<i>Fidest Son or Heir</i>
1707 B	<i>Roxburghe</i> , George Victor Robert John Innes Kei (U K Earl, Innes), b 1913, s 1932 M	It Col Lord Alastair I K, DSO b 1880
1703	<i>Rutland</i> , John Henry Montagu Munners b 1885 s 1925, m	Marg of Granby b 1919
1864	<i>St Albans</i> Chas Victor A A de Vere Beauclerk, b 1870, s 98	Lord Osborn B b 1874
1547	<i>Somerset</i> , Evelyn Francis Edward Seymour, DSO, OBE, b 1882 s 1931, m	Lord Seymour b 1920
1823	<i>Sutherland</i> , George Granville Sutherland Sutherland Leveson Gower (Scott Earl Sutherland) KT b 1828, s 1913 m	Frederick S I G b 1874, for heir to Flaim see Sutherland Earl of
1814	<i>Wellington</i> Arthur Charles Wellesley KG, G CVO (Irish Earl Mornington) b 1849 s 1900, m	Marquess Dairio b 1876
1874	<i>Westminster</i> , Hugh Richd Arthur Grosvenor G CVO, DSO b 1879 s 1899, m	Capt Robert A G VC, b 1895
	MARQUESSSES —Style, The Most Hon the Marquess of ——— Lord Marquess—In titles marked * the 'of' is not used Marquessses sons see under DUKES, p 195	Addressed as My Lord for the style of
1790	<i>Abercorn</i> See "Abercorn Irish Duke"	
1815	<i>Aberdeen and Leaman</i> John Campbell Gordon PC, K R G CVO, G CVO (Scott Earl Aberdeen) b 1847, 1st Marquess m	Earl of Haddo OBE, b 1879
1876	<i>Abergavenny</i> , Henry Gilbert Ralph Nevill b 1854 s 1927 m	Maj Guy I M Tarnach ACut b 1883
1821	<i>Ailesbury</i> , George W J C Brudenell Bruce DSO, TD, b 1873 s 1911 m	Earl of Cardigan b 1904
1831	<i>Ailesa</i> Arch Kennedy (Scott Earl Aynhill) b 1847 s 1870 m	Earl of Aynhill b 1874
1815	<i>Anglesey</i> , Charles Henry Alex Paget, G CVO b 1885 s 1905 m	Earl of Uxbridge b 1922
1789	<i>Bath</i> , Thomas Henry Hynde, KG, PC, CB b 1862 s 1896	Viscount Weymouth MI, b 1905
1826	<i>Bristol</i> Frederick William Kane Herve, MVO b 1863 s 1907 m	Lord Walsley II, b 1865
1796	<i>Butt</i> , John (Crichton Stuart) KT (Scott Earl Dunfermline) b 1821, s 1900 m	Earl of Dumfries b 1907
1927	<i>Cambridge</i> , George Francis Hugh (Cambridge) KCVO b 1895 s 1927 m (see p 194)	Lord Fickler I C b 1907
1812	* <i>Camden</i> John Charles Pratt B & S 1872, m	Earl of Bucknoll b 1899
1917	<i>Canbyrooke</i> Alexander Albert Monmouthatten GCB G CVO b 1886 1st Marquess m (see p 189)	(None)
1815	<i>Cholmondeley</i> (Scott) Horatio Charles Cholmondeley (Irish Viscount Cholmondeley) b 1883 s 1923 m	Earl of Kilgerran b 1919
1816 I	* <i>Conyngham</i> Frederick William Bilton Conyngham (U K Baron Minister) b 1890 s 1918 m	Earl of Mount Charles I b 1924
1911	<i>Crawe</i> , Robt Officr A (Crawe Milnes) KG PC, b 1858 1st Marquess m	(None)
1791 I	* <i>Donegall</i> , Edward Arthur Donald St George Hamilton (Irish Earl (Brit Baron Fishburne) b 1903 s 1904	Severne T S Kitz C, b 1861
1789 I	* <i>Downshire</i> Arthur Willis Percy Wellington Blundell (Irish Lord Sandys Hill (Brit Earl Hillsborough) b 1894 s 1918	Lord Arthur J Hy H, b 1895
1888	<i>Dufferin and Ava</i> , Basil Sheridan Hamilton Temple Blackwood (Irish Baron Dufferin & Clancarty) b 1909 s 1930 m	(None to Marquessate see Dufferin & Clancarty)
1800 I	* <i>Ely</i> George Herbert Loftus (U K Baron Loftus) b 1854 s 1925 m	Viscount Loftus b 1903
1801	<i>Exeter</i> William J Brownlow Cecil, CMG, b 1876 s 1908 m	Lord Burghley MI b 1905
1800 I	* <i>Hadfield</i> Geoffrey Thomas Layton (U K Baron Kenilworth) b 1894, m	Earl of Portlough b 1902
1793	<i>Hertford</i> George Francis Alexander Seymour (Irish Baron Conway) b 1871 s 1912	King Gen Field Henry S, DSO b 1878
1899 B	* <i>Huntly</i> Charles Gordon, PC (U K Baron Meldrum) b 1847 s 1863, m	Douglas C L G b 1908
1784	<i>Lansdowne</i> , Henry William Edmond Petty Fitzmaurice DSO MVO (Irish Earl, Kerry Scott Baron Vane) b 1872 s 1927 m	Earl of Kerry b 1913
1902	<i>Lindlough</i> Victor Alexander John Hope KG G CVO OBE ED (Scott Earl Hopetoun) b 1887, s 1908 m	Earl of Hopetoun, b 1912
1816 I	* <i>Londonberry</i> , Charles Stewart Henry Vane Tempest Stewart KG, PC, MVO (U K Earl Vane) b 1878 s 1915 m	Viscount Northampton, MI, b 1902
1701 B	* <i>Lothian</i> Philip Henry Kerr, CH (U K Baron Kerr) b 82 s 30	Peter I W K b 1922
1917	<i>Milford Haven</i> George Louis Victor Henry Seignus Mountbatten G CVO, b 1892 s 1921 m (see p 129)	Earl of Medina b 1919
1838	<i>Normanby</i> Oswald Constantine John Phipps (Irish Earl Mulgrave), b 1912, s 1932	Vivian J A P b 1884
1812	<i>Northampton</i> , William Bingham (Douglas Maclean) (Compton) DSO b 1885, s 1913, m	Edward Robt Compton b 1891
1895 I	* <i>Ormonde</i> James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (U K Baron Ormonde) b 1849, s 1919 m	Earl of Ossory, b 1890
1828 B	<i>Queensberry</i> , Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas b 1806 s 1900 m	Viscount Drumlanrig b 29
1906	<i>Reading</i> Rufus Daniel Isaacs, PC, GCB (Earl of Reading) b 1860, 1st Marquess m	Viscount Fife, MVO, KC, b 1889

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1789	Salisbury James Edward Hubert Gascoyne Cecil, K.G., P.C. G.C.V.O., C.B. 1810 & 1861, s. 1903, m.	Viscount Cranborne, M.P., b. 1893
1800	Stirling George Titch Brown, U.K. Baron, Montreale b. 1856 s. 1913, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1898 George Ferrars F., b. 1894
1787	Townshend G. J. Patrick Dominie Townshend b. 1916 s. 1921 m.	Lord Edward H., b. 1888 Lord William de la P. B., l. 1905 [b. 1873 Maj. Charles C. P. M.V.O.
1694	Tweeddale Wm. George Montagu Hay (U.K. Baron, Tweeddale) b. 1884 s. 1911 m.	Lord Edward H., b. 1888 Lord William de la P. B., l. 1905 [b. 1873 Maj. Charles C. P. M.V.O.
1789	Watford John Charles de la Poer Bertesford (Earl, Watford) Lyons b. 1901, s. 1911 m.	Earl of Ronaldshay b. 1908
1551	Winchester Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1861 s. 1899 m.	
1892	Yelland Lawrence John L. Dundas, P.C., G.C.S.I. G.C.I.K. b. 1876 s. 1929, m.	
	FAIRFAX —Style (see footnote p. 180) The Right Hon. the Earl of My Lord The eldest sons of Fairfaxes take by courtesy then father's the younger sons being styled the Hon. & the Hon. John Lady Elizabeth Where marked the of is not used	Addressed as father a second title the daughters
1606	Albion See Abington Irish Duke	
1681	Aberdeen See Aberdeen and Leaman (U.K. Marq.)	
1681	Alington Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Baiter b. 1887 s. 1928 m.	Hon. Arthur B. D.C.O., M.C. [b. 1886
1639	Alton David Fulph Gore Wolseley Olmley K.C.V.O. M.C. b. 93 s. 1900 m.	Lord Ogilvy b. 1906 Viscount Bury M.C., b. 1881 Hon. Humphrey A. b. 1903 Lord Willoughby de Lisle b. 1907 Viscount Gherawly b. 1894 Hon. James A. G. M.C. b. [1917 Viscount Sudley, b. 1903
1697	Althorpe Arnold A.C. Koppel G.C.V.O. C.B. V.D. b. 58 s. 94 m.	
1826	Amherst Jeffery John Amherst M.C. b. 1896 s. 1927	
1892	Ancester Gilbert Heathcote Drummond Wilkington T.D. b. 1867 s. 1910 m.	
1789	Annesley Walter Beresford Annesley l. 1861, s. 1914 m.	
1785	Antrim Randall John Mowat McDowell b. 1911 s. 1932	
1761	Aran Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore l. C., K.T. (U.K. Baron Sudley), b. 1868 s. 1901 m.	
1917	Arthorpe Alexander Augustus Frederick George (Cambridge) K.G., l. C. G.C.B. G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., D.S.O. b. 1874 1st Earl m. (see p. 188)	
1714	Ashford Henneze Michael Charles Inch, b. 1908, s. 1924	(None) [l. 1886 Hon. C. D. Inch Kn. l. t. Viscount Ingleby b. 1908 Hon. Charles A. L. b. 1904 Lord Aspley D.S.O. M.C. [1911 b. 1895
1022	Balfour Gerald William Balfour l. C. b. 1853 s. 1930 m.	Lieut. Viscount Bonodale R.N. M.P. b. 1905 Viscount Imley M.P. b. 1903 Hon. Cecil l. C. b. 1873 (None) Viscount Duncannon, l. 1913 (None) Viscount Newport b. 1911 Lord Glenorchy, b. 1919
1600	Bandon Percy R. G. Leonard b. 1904 s. 1924	
1772	Bathurst Scymon Henry Patinart, M.C., b. 1864 s. 1892, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1878 Arthur F. H. H. b. 1864 (None) Viscount Chelsea b. 1914 Viscount G. M. M.C. l. 1907 Rev. Hon. Chas. Stan. l. 1905 Lt. Col. Hon. Richard A., [D.S.O., M.C., b. 1888
1919	Beatty David Beatty l. C. G.C.B. O.M., G.C.V.O. D.S.O. Admiral of the Fleet l. 1871 1st Earl m.	
1815	Braichamp William Lygon K.G., l. C., K.C.M.G. b. 1872 s. 1891 m.	
1797	Bellmore Arthur Lowry Grey b. 1870 s. 1913	
1679	Birkley Randal Thos. Mowbray Birkley b. 1865 s. 1888 m.	
1739	Blackthorn Viscount Brudenell Ponsonby P.C., G.C.M.G. (Earl, Baron) Ponsonby b. 1880 s. 1920 m. (Earl, Gen. of Canada) ..	
1922	Birkenhead Frederick Smith b. 1907 s. 1930	
1815	Blackford Orlando Biddeman b. 1873 s. 1915 m.	
1677	Blackford Charles William Campbell M.C. b. [1889 s. 1923 m.	
1746	Blackford See Walwick	
1469	Blackford Gordon Stuart l. 1850 s. 1898 m.	
1746	Blackford John Hamilton Hobart Hamilton Mercer Henderson l. 1900 s. 1930	
1920	Burton Sydney Charles Buxton l. C. G.C.M.G. b. 1853 1st Earl m.	
1800	Burton Gerald Oakley Copley, K.C., l. C., K.C.M.G. b. 1869 s. 1915 m.	
1878	Burton Wilfred Dullis Copley, K.C., l. C., K.C.M.G. b. 1865 s. 1905 m.	
1543	Burton Norman Mueland Luchan C.B. l. 1862 s. 1914 m.	
1801	Burton Frank Tis. Desmond Alexander b. 1885 s. 1898	
1831	Camperdown George Alexander Philips l. 1845 s. 1918 m.	
1661	Carlisle George Joselyn I. Lestrang Howard b. 1895 s. 1912 m.	
1793	Carleton Henry George Alfred Mairns Victor Francis Herbert b. 1898 s. 1923 m.	
1639	Carnarvon Arthur Edward Dalzell C.B., b. 1851 s. 1931 m.	
1748	Carrick Theobald Walter Somerset Henry Butler (U.K. Baron Butler) b. 1903 s. 1931 m.	
1509	Cassville See Ailsa (U.K. Marq.)	
1800	Castle Stewart Arthur Stuart M.C., M.P. b. 1887 s. 1921 m.	
1814	Cathcart Alan Cathcart (Scott. Baron, Cathcart) b. 1919 s. 1927 M.	
1647	Cavan General Frederick Rudolph Lambart K.T. G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. G.B.K. b. 1865 s. 1900 m.	
1827	Cavendish John Duncan Vaughan (Cambridge) b. 1900, s. 1914, m.	
1668	Chesham Edwin J. Scudamore Stanhope K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1854 s. 1887, m.	
1801	Chichester John Buxton Pelham b. 1912 s. 1926	
		Hon. Henry S. G., b. 1885 Hon. Henry P., b. 1875

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1803 I	*Clancarty, Richard Frederick John Donough 1 st Peer Trench (U K Visct, Clancarty) b 1801, s 1809, m	Hon Rudoric C B Le-P, P, M, C, b 1895
1776 I	*Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade (U K Baron, Clanwilliam), M O b 1873, s 1907, m	Lord Gillford b 1914
1776	Clarendon, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, P, C, G C M G (Gov Gen of the Union of South Africa), b 1877, s 1914, m	Lord Hyde, b 1906
1793 I	Clonmell, Dudley A C Scott b 1853, s 1908, m	(None)
1600 I	*Cork & Orrery (1660) Robert John Lascelles Boyle (Baron, Boyle) b 1864, s 1905, m	Vice Adm Sir W H D B, C B, b 1873
1890	Cottenham, Mark Everard Pym b 1903, s 1922, m	Hon John P, b 1907
1762 I	*Courtois, James Walter Miles Stopford (1 st Baron, Saltersford), b 1853, s 1914, m	Viscount Stopford, O B E, b 1877
1897	Coventry, George William Reginald Victor Coventry, b 1900, s 1930, m	Hon John C, b 1903
1857	*Cowley, Christian Arthur Wellesley b 1890, s 1919, m	Viscount Dangan b 1921
1890	Cranbrook, John David Gathorne Hardy, b 1900, s 1915	Hon Ralph G H b 1901
1801	Chavyn, William Robert Bradley Chavyn b 1917, s 1932, M	Maj Hon Rupert C, b 1870
1368 S	*Cranford, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P, C, K T (U K Baron, Wigan) b 1871, s 1913, m	Lord Balmiel M P, b 1900
1901	Cromer, Rowland Ihos Railing P, C, G C B, G C I R, G C V O, b 1877, s 1917, m	Viscount Errington, b 1918
1833 S	*Dalhousie, John Gilbert Ramsay (U K Baron, Ramsay), b 1904, s 1928	Hon Simon R, b 1914
1725 I	Darney, Esme Ivo Bligh, b 1886, s 1927, m	Lord Clifton, b 1915
1711	Dartmouth, William Heneage Egge I C, G C V O, K C B, V D, b 1851, s 1891, m	Viscount Iewisham b 1881
1866	Dartley, Anthony Lucius Dawson (Irish Baron, Chemoine), b 1855, s 1900, m	(None to Earldom see Cremorne)
1761	*De La Warr, Heinrich Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, b 1900, s 1915, m	Lord Buckhurst b 1921
1600	Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Keilding K O I O (Irish Earl, Denbigh) b 1859, s 1892, m	Viscount Ilding, C M G, D S O, b 1885
1485	Derby Edward George Villiers Stanley K G, P, C, G C B, G C V O, b 1865, s 1908, m	Lord Stanley, M O, M I, b 1894
1793 I	Desart Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe P, C, K P, K O B (U K, Baron, Desart) b 1848, s 1898, m	(None)
1600 I	*Diamond See Denbigh Eng Earl (Denbigh and Desmond)	Rev Hon Fredk C b 1875
1553	Deon Rev Henry Hugh Courtenay b 1878, s 1927	
1803	Doncaster See Buccleuch and Q, Scott Duke	
1600 I	*Donoughmore, Richard Walter John Hely Hutchinson, K P, P C (U K Visct, Hutchinson) b 1875, s 1900, m	Viscount Surrdale b 1908
1661 I	*Dorchester, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moor O M G b 1884, s 1908, m	Viscount Moore b 1910
1837	Durce, Capt Henry Berkeley Moriston, b 1875, s 1924, m	Hon Algernon H W, b 1880
1860	Dudley William Humble Eric Ward M C b 1894, s 1932, m	Viscount Lanam, b 1920
1633 S	*Dunfries & Bute (1703) See Bute Brit War	
1609 S	Dundonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillic Hamilton Cochran, K C B, K C V O b 1854, s 1885, m	Lord Cochran b 1886
1686 S	*Dunmore, Alexander Edward Murray, P, C, D S O M V O (U K Baron, Dunmore) b 1871, s 1907, m	Viscount Fincastle, b 1908
1822 I	Dunraven & Mount Earl, Windham Henry Wyndham Quin C B D S O b 1857, s 1906, m	Viscount Adare C B, C B, M C b 1887
1833	Durham John Frederick Lambton, b 1884, s 1929, m	Viscount Jamhton b 1920
1643 S	Durast William John Manners Collemache b 1859, s 1878, m	Mrs Owain Greaves, b 1889
1837	Durham, Gordon Frederick Henry Charles Howard, b 1873, s 1927, m	Lord Howard of Effingham, b 1905
1908 S	*Eglington & Winton (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (U K Earl, Winton), b 1880, s 1919, m	Lord Montgomerie, b 1914
1733 I	*Egmont Frederick George Moore Percival (Brit Baron, Lovel & Holland) b 1914, s 1932, M, m	George E S P b 1874
1821	Eldon, John Scott, b 1899, s 1926	Hon Michael S, b 1900
1633 S	*Elton & Kincardine (1647), Edward James Bruce, C M G (U K Baron, Flynn) b 1881, s 1917, m	Lord Bruce, b 1924
1846	Ellesmere, John Francis Granville S Egerton M V O, b 1872, s 1924, m	Viscount Brackley, b 1915
1789 I	*Finnikillen, John Henry Michael Cole, C M G (U K Baron, Grinstead) b 1876, s 1924, m	Viscount Cole, b 1921
1789 I	*Erskine, John Henry George Clifton (U K Baron, Kermanagh), b 1907, s 1914, m	Col Hon Sir George C, K C V O, b 1874
1453 S	*Erroll, Jocelyn Victor Hay (U K Baron, Kilmarnock), b 1901, s 1928, m	Lady Diana H, b 1926 (to Scott Eldon)
1661	Essex, Algernon George de Vere Capell, b 1884, s 1926, m	Hon Gilbert H, b 1903 (to U K Buy)
		Viscount Malden, b 1908

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1721	<i>Ferres</i> , Walter Knight Shilley b 1864, s 1912 m	Viscountiamworth, b 1894 (None to Earldom, to Feversham Bay Col Charles W D D, C B E, b 1852)
1868	<i>Feverisham</i> , Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, b 1906, s 1916, m	Hon Gerald P b 1899
1861	* <i>Fingall</i> , Oliver James Horace Plunkett M C (U K Baron, <i>Fingall</i>), b 1896 s 1909, m	Viscount Milton, b 1910
1726	{ <i>Fitzwilliam</i> , { Wm (has De Meuron Wentworth Fitzwilliam), 1746 } K C V O, O B K D S O (Irish Earl Fitzwilliam) } b 1872, s 1900, m	Viscount Fitzwilliam b 1900
1789		Hon Gerald F M b 1906
1841	<i>Forbes</i> , Hugh William Fortescue M C b 88 s 1932, m	Lord Garlics, b 1908
1841	<i>Gainsborough</i> , Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b 1923 s 1927, m	Viscount Kelburn b 1920
1893	* <i>Gallway</i> , Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (Brit Baron, <i>Stewart of Garlies</i>) b 1892 s 1920 m	Viscount Acheson b 1911
1703	* <i>Glasgow</i> , Patrick James Boyle D S O (U K Baron <i>Marble</i>) b 1874, s 1915, m	Viscount Forbes b 1915
1806	* <i>Gosford</i> , Archibald Charles Montagu Braham Acheson, M C (U K Baron <i>Woolingham</i>) b 1877 s 1922, m	Rt Alm Hon W J G C B D S O b 1880
1722	* <i>Graham</i> See Montrose Scott Duke	Lord North b 1902
1884	* <i>Graham</i> , Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes I C K I, G C V O (U K Baron <i>Graham</i>) b 1874 s 1889 m	Hon (has Wm B II, (None) b 1900
1833	* <i>Graham</i> , Granville G Leveson Gower I C G C M G G C V O, b 1872 s 1891 m	Viscount Iverton b 1908
1806	* <i>Grev</i> , Charles Robert Grev b 1879 s 1917, m	Philip G J b 1906
1758	<i>Guise</i> , Frederick George North b 1876 s 1885 m	Viscount Fancillon, b 1903
1819	* <i>Hamilton</i> , George Basil Hamilton M C b 1891 s 1917 m	Aubrey S b 1817
1919	<i>Haig</i> , George Alexander I K C D D S O b 1918 s 1928 m	Viscount Gandon b 1892
1898	<i>Halbrough</i> , Harding Goulburn Giffard K C b 1880 s 1921 m	Lord Douglass, M P b 1903
1754	<i>Harbord</i> , Charles Alexander York b 1869 s 1909	Viscount Hastings b 1901
1812	<i>Harbord</i> , Henry George Charles Lawell K C I S D T D b 1882 s 1920 m	Lord Stowdale b 1905
1742	<i>Harrington</i> , Wm Henry Leicester Stanhope b 1922 s 1929, M	Viscount Glanville b 1927
1809	<i>Harrington</i> , John Herbert Dudley Ryder b 1864 s 1900 m	Viscount Hadden b 1912
1772	<i>Hillsborough</i> See Downshire Irish Mar	Viscount Hume b 1918
1605	* <i>Holme</i> , Chas (Patrick) Archibald Douglas Home K I (U K Baron <i>Douglas</i>) b 1873 s 1918 m	Hon Edward M C F, b 1913
1703	* <i>Hopetoun</i> See Tynningow U K Mar	Viscount Castlerosse, b 1891
1821	<i>Hume</i> , Francis Richard H P (Union I C C B F V I b 1884 s 1929 m	Maj Hon Francis Edward V M O b 1886
1529	<i>Huntingdon</i> , Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings b 1868 s 1885 m	Lord Woolhouse, b 1924
1885	<i>Idel</i> , Sir Henry Stafford Northcote b 1901, s 1927 m	Viscount Kingsborough, b 1907
1756	<i>Idel</i> , Sir Giles Holland I C Strangways O B E b 74 s 05 m	Col Arthur W H Hay Drummond b 1862
1920	<i>Idel</i> , Kenneth Mackay b 1887 s 1932	Lady Stowhaven b 1874, to Scott Fildin of Kintore Adrian W K F, b 1888 w K Pny of K and 2nd Bny of Falconer
1837	<i>Innes</i> See Roxburgh Scott Duke	Viscount Broome b 1919
1920	<i>Innes</i> See York Royal Duke	Lord Newtown Butler, b 1918
1919	<i>Innes</i> , Rupert Edward Cecil Cunningham C B C M G, b 1874 s 1927 m	Lord Thurlestone, b 1915
1925	* <i>Jellison</i> , John Rushworth Jellicoe C B O M G C V O b 1859	Viscount Coke, b 1880
1697	<i>Jervis</i> , George Francis Child Villiers (Irish Visct <i>Grandison</i>) b 1910 s 1923 m	(None)
1801	* <i>Kinnaird</i> , Valentine Charles Browne, C V O (U K Baron <i>Kinnaird</i>) b 1860 s 1905 m	
1723	* <i>Kenny</i> & <i>Shelburne</i> (1753) See <i>Jansdowne</i> Brit Marq	
1822	* <i>Kilmorley</i> , Francis Chas Adelbert Henry Noctham b 1863 s 1915 m	
1866	<i>Kimberley</i> , John Woodhouse C B E M C I 1883 1932, m	
1768	* <i>Kingston</i> , Henry Edwyn King, (Irish Mar) b 1874 s 1896 m	
1833	* <i>Kinnoull</i> , Geo Hailey Hys (Irish Mar) b 1902 s 1916 m	
1677	* <i>Kintore</i> , Arthur George Keith Falconer (U K Baron <i>Kintore</i>), b 1879 s 1930	
1912	* <i>Kitchener</i> of <i>Khartoum</i> , Henry Fillett Chevalier Kitchener, b 1846 s 1916 u	
1756	<i>Lanesborough</i> , Henry Cavendish Butler, b 1868 s 1929, m	
1845	* <i>Launceston</i> , Ian Colin Matland b 1891 s 1931, m	
1837	<i>Launceston</i> , Thomas Wm Coke, G C V O C M G b 1845 s 1909 m	
1795	* <i>Leinster</i> , Charles Clements (U K Baron <i>Clements</i>), b 1879 s 1892	

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c</i>	<i>Eldesl Son or Heir</i>
1641 S	† <i>Leven & Melville</i> (1690) Archibald Alexander Leslie Melville, b 1890, s 1913, m	Lord Balgonie, b 1904
1831	<i>Lichfield</i> , Thomas Edward Anson, b 1883, s 1918, m	Viscount Anson b 1913
1801 I	<i>Limerick</i> , Edmund (Colquhoun) Pely, DSO (U K Baron, 1st Lord), b 1888, s 1929, m	Viscount (Kilworth), b 1930
1633 S	† <i>Lindsay</i> , Reginald Lindsay Bethune b 1867 s 1917 m	Hon Archibald B, b 1878
1660	<i>Lindsay</i> , Montagu Peregrine A Bertie, b 1861, s 1899 u	1st of Abington b 1887
1776 I	<i>Lisburne</i> , Ernest Edmd H Malet Vaughan, b 1892 s 1899, m	Lord Vaughan b 1918
1882 I	<i>Lisburne</i> , William Francis Haic (U K Baron Haic), b 06 s 1931	Hon Richard G H b 1907
1905	<i>Liverpool</i> Arthur Wm de Brito Savile Koljambe, 1 C G C B, G C M G, G H E, M V O, b 1870 s 1907, m	Hon Gerald I DSO b 1878 (None to Inland to Bny (apt Trist W D, R N, b 1876)
1887	<i>Lonsborough</i> , Hugo William Cecil Denison, b 1894 s 1920	
1785 I	† <i>Longford</i> Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (U K Baron St Charles), b 1902, s 1915, m	Hon Francis A P I 1905 Hon Ian elot L O B F b 1867 None to Inland to King, Bny (ol Hmry s King b 1860)
1807	<i>Lonsdale</i> Hugh Cecil Lowther, A G, G C V O b 1857 s 1882, m	Lord Bingham M C I 1898 Viscount Knebworth M I b 03 Viscount Parker I 1914 Viscount Fitzwilliam b 1907
1838	<i>Lovelace</i> Peter Malcolm King b 1905 s 1929	Lord Scov M P b 1900 Guyard E F M C b 1881
1795 I	† <i>Lucan</i> , George (Charles) Bingham A B E C B, b 1860 s 1914 m	Lord Fiskine M I I 1895 Lord Nans I 1890
1880	<i>Lytton</i> , Victor Alex Geo Robert Lytton 1 C G C S I C I F b 1876, s 1891, m	Lord Aider I 1910 Viscount Pollington, b 1906 Viscount Dunsford, M C, b 1888
1791	<i>Macclesfield</i> , George Loveden Wm Hy Parker b 1888 s 1896 m	Viscount Melgund, b 1928
1800	<i>Malmesbury</i> , James Edward Harris b 1872 s 1899 m	Hm John s, b 1894 Hon Montagu P, b 1878
1776 & 1792	<i>Mansfield</i> , Alan David Murray (Scott Visct, Stourmont) b 1864 s 1906, m	Lord Aberdeen b 1907 43 Richard John I F M V O, b 1899 Edward C Fitz b 1899 Hon Edward A b 1860 Lady Maria Sofia G L b 04 Otway s G I b 1886 89 Visct Smeriton b 1910 Hon Douglas C, b 1870
1806	<i>Marwick</i> , Evelyn Robert Pierrepont b 1888 s 1926	Viscount Cranley b 1913 Lady Mary Goring b 1903 Hm Herbert I b 1880 Viscount (Lanfield) b 1901
1405 S	† <i>Mar</i> , Lionel Walter Young, b 1891 s 1922	Lord Herbert b 1906 Hon Sir Eric D, A C M G b 1876
1565 S	† <i>Mar & Kellie</i> (1819) Walter John I Fiskine A T b 65 s 88 m	Viscount Windson, b 1923
1785 I	<i>Mayo</i> , Walter Douglas Bourke b 1859 s 1927 m	Viscount Cuslow b 1907 Viscount Lymington W P (None) b 1898
1667 I	<i>Meath</i> , Reginald Le Normand Brasavon, C B C B E (U K Baron Chantilly), b 1860 s 1929 m	Viscount Clive b 1904 Viscount Rolkestone b 1927
1766 I	<i>Mezborough</i> , John Henry Savile b 1868, s 1916 m	Viscount Northland b 1913 Viscount Jocelyn b 1909 Viscount Marsham, b 1892
1900	<i>Middleton</i> William St John Lennanthe Brodrick P C A I, b 1865 1st Earl, m	Lord Palmrose, b 1929
1911	<i>Midlothian</i> See Rosebery, below	
1813	<i>Minto</i> , Victor Gilbert Lauriston (Sanct Elliot), b 1891 s 1914, m	
1562 S	† <i>Moynan</i> , Francis Douglas Stuart, M C (Brit Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart) b 1892, s 1930 m	
1815	<i>Murphy</i> , Edmund Robert Parker b 1877 s 1905	
1760 I	<i>Montagu</i> See Wellington U K Duke	
1428 S	† <i>Monton</i> , Sholto George Watson Douglas b 1844 s 1884 m	
1789	<i>Mount Edgumbe</i> , Piers A Hamilton Edgumbe b 65 s 1917 m	
1831	<i>Munster</i> , Geoffrey W R H FitzClarence b 1906 s 1928 m	
1805	<i>Nelson</i> , Thomas Horatio Nelson, b 1857 s 1913	
1660 S	<i>Newburgh</i> , Carlo Gustavus Bndini b 1862 s 1908 m	
1807 I	<i>Norbury</i> , Wm Brasavon Lindsay Graham Loch I 62 s 73 m	
1806 I	<i>Northampton</i> Sidney J Azar (U K Baron Somerton) b 65 s 96 m	
1647 S	<i>Northesk</i> , David L G H Carnegie b 1901, s 1921 m	
1801	<i>Onslow</i> , Richard William Alan Onslow, P C O B I b 1876 s 1911, m	
1666 S	<i>Okeby</i> Edmond Walter FitzMaurice b 1867 s 1889 m	
1905	<i>Oxford & Asquith</i> , Julian Edward Geo Asquith, b 1916 s 1928 M	
1909	<i>Peel</i> , Wm Robert Wellesley Peel, 1 C G C S I G B I b 1867 1st Earl, m	
1551	<i>Pembroke & Montgomery</i> (1605) Reginald Herbert M V O, b 1880, s 1913, m	
1605 S	<i>Peith</i> , William Huntly Drummond b 1871 s 1902 m	
1908	<i>Plymouth</i> , Ivor Miles Windsor Cuv (Fny Larck Windsor) P C, b 1889 s 1923 m	
1785 I	<i>Portsmouth</i> , Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson Damer, b 1883 s 1900, m	
1743	<i>Portsmouth</i> Oliver Henry Wallop b 1861 s 1925 m	
1706	<i>Poulett</i> George Amias Fitzwarren Poulett b 1900 s 1918	
1804	<i>Pouss</i> , George C Herbert (Irish Baron Clive) b 1862 s 1891 u	
1765	<i>Radnor</i> , William Pleydell Bouvaine b 1895 s 1930 m	
1831 I	<i>Ranfurly</i> Uchter John Mark Knox, P C, G C M G (U K Baron, Ranfurly) b 1856, s 1875 u	
1771 I	† <i>Roden</i> Robert Soame Jocelyn b 1883, s 1915 m	
1801	<i>Romney</i> , Charles Marsham b 1864, s 1905, m	
1903 S	<i>Rosebery</i> , Albert Edward H M A Primrose, DSO, M C (U K Earl of Midlothian), b 1882, s 1929 m	

Created	Title Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir.
1806 I	Rosse, Laurence Michael Haiver Parsons, b 1806, s 1918	Hon Desmond E P, b 180
1801	Roselin, James Fris H St Clair Erskine, b 1809 s 1890, m	Lord Foughborough, b 1917
1498 b	+ Roche, Malcolm George Dyer Edwards Leslie b 1908 s 1917, m	Lord Leslie, b 1932
1861	+ Russell, Bertrand Arthur William Russell b 1871, s 1931 m	Viscount Amberley, b 1921
1915	St Aldwyn, Michael John Hicks Beach, b 1912, s 1916, M	(None)
1815	St Germans, Granville John Eliot, b 1867, s 1922	(Hon) Montague C K., CVO, OBE, b 1870
1860	Standish, George Charles Montagu, b 1874 s 1916 m	Viscount Hinchinbrooke b 1906
1890	Scarborough, Alfred Frederick Geo Bedford Lumley, A G, G B K, C B (Irish Peer Lumley), b 1857 s 1884 m	Roger L, M P, b 1896
1771 I	* Sefton, Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (U K Baron, Sefton) b 1806, s 1930	Maj Hon Richard M, CVO, b 1873
1882	Selborne, Win Waldegrave Palmer, A G, P O, G C M G, b 1859 s 1925, m	Viscount Wolmer, P O, M P, b 1887
1672	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, P C, L P, G C V O (C B), b 1809, s 1886 m	Lord Ashley, b 1900
1756 I	* Shannon Robt Hy Boyle (Irish Bn Carleton), b 1900 s 1917 m	Viscount Boyle, b 1924
1442	Shrewsbury & Talbot (1784) John George C H A Chetwynd Chetwynd Talbot (Irish Earl Waterford), b 1914 s 1921 M	Humphrey C F, b 1883
1880	Sonder, Lewis Arthur Miles b 1866, s 1907, m	Hon Hy Aug Miles Lail, b 1867
1833 b	* Southesk Charles Noel Carnegie (U K Baron Balnhaard) b 1854, s 1905 m	Lord Carnegie A CVO, b 93
1765	* Spencer, Albert Edw and John Spencer, b 1892 s 1922 m	Viscount Dalhymple b 1906
1703 b	* Stan, John James Dalhymple D S O (U K Baron, Orientford) b 1879 s 1914 m	(None)
1628	Stamford Roger Grey b 1896 s 1910	Hon Henry A S, b 1845
1718	* Stanhope, Jas Richd Stanhope P C D S O M C b 1880 s 1905 m	Viscount Dunwich, b 1903
1821	Stradbrooke Geo E F Mowbray Roux K C M G, C B CVO (C B), s b 1862 s 1886 m	Hon Ivo Francis B, b 74
1847	Stratford, Edmund Henry Pung b 1862 s 1918, m	
1786	* Strangh See Athill Scott Duke	
1677 b	* Strathmore & Kinthorn (1606), Claude Geo Bowes Lyon K I G CVO LD (U K Baron Bruce) b 1855 s 1904 m	Lord Glamis, b 1884
1603	Suffolk & Berkshire (1626) Charles Henry George Howard b 1906 s 1917	Hon Cecil A H, b 1908
1230 b	* Sutherland See "Sutherland U K Duke	(Elizabeth M S L G, b 1921
1714	Tankerville Charles Augustus Ker Pennet b 1897 s 1912	Lord Ossulston, b 1921
1822	* Temple of Stone Algernon W Stephen Temple Gore Langton, b 1871, s 1902 m	Chandos C T G L, b 1909
1823	* Tinn See "Londonbury Irish Marj	
1815	Torham, James Walter Grimston (Irish Vis, Grimston Scott Baron, Torham) b 1880 s 1924 m	Lord Forrester of Conston phine b 1910
1729	* Waldegrave Wm F W and Synonym Waldegrave, b 1822, s 1930	Rev Hon Henry N H, b 1854
1759	Warwick & Brooke (1746) Charles Guy Hulke Greenville b 1911, s 1928	Hon Richard F M G, b 1913
1446 I	* Waterford See Shrewsbury and I Engl Earl above	
1633 b	* Wemyss & March (1697) Hugo Richard Charters (U K Baron Wemyss) b 1857 s 1914 m	Lord Elcho b 1912
1621 I	+ Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent I C b 1870 s 1883	Hon Gilbert A b 1880
1624	Westmorland, Vis Anthony Francis Lane b 1893 s 1922, m	Lord Bingham, b 1924
1876	Wharfedale, Archibald Ralph Montagu Stuart Wortley Mac Kenzie b 1892, s 1926 m	Maj Gen Hon E J Montagu Stuart Wortley, C B C M G, D C O, M A O, b 1857
1793 I	+ Wicklow Ralph Francis Forwood Howard, b 1877 s 1891 m	Lord Clonmore b 1902
1931	Widdrington, Cicero in Freeman Thomas I C, G C S I G C M G G C T, G B F, b 1866 2nd Earl m (Viscount of India)	Viscount Randonne b 1899
1801	Wilton, Seymour Wm Arthur John Lection b 1921 s 1927, M	Hon Geo Arthur F, b 1898
1628	Windsor & Nottingham (1681) Guy Montague George Finch Hutton, OBE D S C, b 1885 s 1927 m	Viscount Mandeville, b 1911
1766 I	* Winton, Edward Lumley, P C, M P b 1883 s 1907 m	Gerard A I, b 1878
1859	Winton See "Eglington and W Scott Earl above	
1837	Windsor, Chas A Worsley Pelham P C b 1859, s 1875, u	Lord Conyers, M C, b 1888
1921	Winton, John Richard Lowndes French, b 1881 s 1925 m	Viscount French, b 1921

VISCOUNTS.—Style (see footnote, p 280), The Right Hon the Viscount—

Addressed as My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no

distinctive title than as well as their mothers and sisters, are styled The Hon

Robert Hon Mary &c

1919	Allenby, Edmund Henry Hyman Allenby, G C B, C C M G	Capt Fredk Claude H A
1911	Alendale, Wentworth H C Beaumont M C, b 1890 s 1923 m	C B E, R N, b 1864
		Hon Wentworth B, b 1922

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c</i>	<i>Eld. Son or Heir.</i>
1641	<i>Arbuthnot</i> , John Ogilvy Arbuthnot, b 1822, s 1890, m	Capt Robt K A, M O, b 1897
1751	<i>Ashbrook</i> , Edward Robert Ilwona, b 1870, s 1899, m	Hon Desmond J, b 1905
1817	<i>Aston</i> , Waldorf Aston, b 1879, s 1899, m	Hon W Waldorf A, b 1907
1761	<i>Banger</i> , Maxwell Richard Cosbie Ward, O R F, b 1868, s 1911, m	Hon Edward W, b 1905
1790	<i>Barrington</i> , Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U K Baron, Shute), b 1848, s 1901, m	Hon William B, b 1873
1805	<i>Bearded</i> , Wilker Horace Samuel M C, b 1882, s 1897, m	Hon Marcus R S, b 1909
1918	<i>Bertie of Thame</i> , Vere Frederick Bertie, b 1878, s 1919, m	(None) b 1889
1918	<i>Bolingbroke</i> , St John (1716), Vernon II St John, b 1896, s 1899	Goeffrey R St J, M C,
1717	<i>Boyne</i> (Gustavus William Hamilton Russell (U K Baron, Brancepeth), b 1864, s 1907 m	Hon Gustavus L H R, b 1907
1829	<i>Brentford</i> , Richard Cecil Joyson Hicks, b 1896, s 1932 m	Hon Lancelot J H, b ca
1899	<i>Bridgem</i> , William Clive Bridgeman, I C, b 1864, 1st Viscount m	Maj Robert C B, M O, b 1896
1868	<i>Brigport</i> , Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (Irish Baron Brigport) b 1911, s 1924	Hon Sir Alex A H, b 1910, b 1854
1932	<i>Buckmaster</i> , Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P C, G C V O, b 1861, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Stanley O B, b 1890
1919	<i>Burnham</i> , Harry Tawson Webster Tawson, G C M G, C H, T D, b 1862, 1st Viscount, m	(None to Viscount to Buy Hon Wm A W, L, D & Co b 1864)
1896	<i>Bury of Yarny</i> , Julian Hedworth George Byng G C B, G C M G, M V O, 1st Viscount, b 1862, 1st Viscount m	(None)
1835	<i>Cantabrigy</i> , Charles Graham Manners Sutton, b 1872, s 1918 m	(None)
1924	<i>Cecil of Chelwood</i> , Edgar Almon Robt Garsyne Cecil, I C, b 1864, 1st Viscount m	(None)
1916	<i>Chaplin</i> , Eric Chaplin, b 1877, s 1923 m	Hon Anthony C, b 1906
1665	<i>Chalmers</i> , James Edward Gaulfield, b 1880, s 1913 m	Chas Ldw St G C, b 1887
1921	<i>Chelmsford</i> , Frederick John Napier Chelmsford, P C, G C S I, G C M G, G C I K, G H K, b 1868, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Andrew T, b 1903
1717	<i>Chetwynd</i> , Godfrey John Boyle (Chetwynd II), b 1863, s 1911 m	Hon Adam D C, b 1904
1911	<i>Chilston</i> , Arthur Akers Douglas, K C M G, b 1876, s 1926 m	Hon Victor A D, b 1905
1661	<i>Cholmondeley</i> , Sir Cholmondeley U K Marq	
1908	<i>Churchill</i> , Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, C V O, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Victor S, b 1890
1823	<i>Ciancity</i> , See Ciancity Irish Irl	
1781	<i>Clifden</i> , Francis Gerald Agar Kohmets M V O (Brit Baron Mendip) b 1883, s 1930	Maj Hon Victor A R, M O, b 1887
1718	<i>Cobham</i> , John Cavendish Pitt-Rivers (Irish Baron West) 1 D, b 1882, s 1922 m	Hon Chas I L, b 1909
1902	<i>Colville of Culross</i> , Charles Alexander Colville (Scott Baron Colville of Culross) b 1838, s 1922 m	Hon John G C, b 1892
1827	<i>Cumberley</i> , Iana I W Stapleton Cotton, b 1887, s 1898 m	Hon M hals S C, b 1929
1917	<i>Curdery</i> , Westman Harold Miller Pearson, b 1882, s 1927, m	Hon Westman P, b 1910
1927	<i>Crawford</i> , James Crampton, I C, b 1871, 1st Viscount m	Hon James C, b 1906
1886	<i>Cross</i> , Asheton Henry Cross, b 1900, s 1932 m	Hon Richmond G C, b 22
1926	<i>D'Abern</i> , Ildun Vincent, P C, G C B, C M G, b 1857, 1st Viscount m	(None)
1767	<i>De Vicer</i> , Ivo Richard Vesey, b 1882, s 1903 m	Hon Robert E V, C B M, b 1884
1917	<i>Despoynt</i> , Huison Iwhank Kearley, I C, 56 1st Viscount m	Hon Gerald K, b 1890
1622	<i>Dillon</i> , Harold Arthur Dillon, I C, b 1844, s 1892 m	Maj Arthur H D, b 1875
1785	<i>Dunrobin</i> , Edward St John, I C, b 1866, s 1891	Hon Hugh St L, b 1869
1680	<i>Doune</i> , Richard Darnley (U K Baron, Darnley) b 1903, s 1931	Hon George W K D, b 09
1675	<i>Dunblane</i> , See Leeds Engl Dule	
1926	<i>Dundon</i> , Andrew Graham Murray, I C, C V O, 1st Viscount m	Hon Ronald M, b 1875
1911	<i>Elbank</i> , Charles Gordon Murray (Scott Baron Elbank), b 1877, s 1927 m	Hon Arthur C W, C M G, b 1879
1897	<i>Esher</i> , Oliver Sylvan Balhol Brett M B A, b 1882, s 1930 m	Hon Lionel B, b 1913
1816	<i>Fermouth</i> , Charles Ernest Pellet, b 1863, s 1923 m	Edward I P P, C B M, b 1868
1620	<i>Falkland</i> , Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O B A, b 1880, s 1922 m	Master of Falkland, b 1905
1790	<i>Falmouth</i> , Evelyn Hugh John Bowen, b 1887, s 1918, m	Hon Evelyn V B, b 1916
1919	<i>Fitzroy</i> , William Fitzroy, b 1875, s 1929 m	(None)
1921	<i>Fitzalan of Derwent</i> , Edmund Bernard Fitzalan Howard, K G, P C, G C V O, D C O, b 1855, 1st Viscount m	Hon Hy I J A, b 1883
1918	<i>Furness</i> , Marmaduke Furness, b 1883, 1st Viscount, m	Hon Christopher I, b 1912
1900	<i>Gage</i> , Henry Rainald Gage (Brit Baron, Gage) b 1895, s 1922, m	Hon George J St C G, b 1922
1797	<i>Galaxy</i> , George Vere Arundell Monckton Arundell D C O, O B F, (U K Baron Monckton) b 1882, s 1931 m	Hon Simon G R M A, b 1929
1498	<i>Gormanston</i> , Thomas William Richard Preston, (U K Baron, Gormanston), b 1914, s 1925 M.	Hon Robert F H P, b 1925

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title Name, &c</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir</i>
1285 I	Gort, John Standish S P Vereker, V.C., O.B.E., D.S.O. (a Bala), M.V.O., M.C., b 1886, s 1902	Hon Charles S F., b 1912
1900	Goochen, George Joachim Goochen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M., C.B.E., V.D., b 1866, s 1907, m	Hon Ch W H G A B.E., b 1870 Capt Guy V Hugh G., b 87
1840	Gough, Hugh William Gough M.C. b 1822, s 1919	
1860 I	*Grandison See "Jersey, <i>Knjt Earl</i>	
1918	Grey of Fallodon Edward Grey, K.G., P.O., b 62, 1st Viscount, m	(None)
1773 I	*Grinston See "Leulham, <i>U.K. Earl</i>	
1832 I	Guillemore, Richard O'Grady, b 1867, s 1930	Standish O.G., b 1869
1909	Haileham Douglas MacGill Hogg, I.C. b 1872 1st Viscount, m	Hon Quintin H., b 1907
1866	Halsfax, Charles Landley Wood, b 1839, s 1885, u	Iord Irwin, K.G. P.O. b 1882
1891	Hambleden William Henry Smith, T.D., b 1903, s 1928, m	Hon Wm Herbert S., b 30
1884	Hampden, Thomas Walter Brand K.C.B. O.M.G., b 1869 s 1906 m	Hon Thomas H. L., b 1900
1791 I	Harbington, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy b 1867 s 1922, m	Maj Hon Ralph P. O.B.E., (None) b 1869
1917	Harcourt William Edward Harcourt b 1908 s 1922 m	Hon Henry N H. b 1909
1846	Hardinge, Caryl N Charles Hardinge, b 1905, s 1924 m	Hon Robert L & M b 1906
1793 I	Harwarden Eustace Wyndham Maude, b 1877, s 1914 m	Hon Robert D. b 1894
1950	Hartford, Robert Charles Devereux, b 1865 s 1930, m	Hon Gerald C. H., b 1904
1842	Hill Charles Rowland Clegg Hill, D.S.O. b 1876, s 1924 m	Samuel H., b 1910
1796	Hood, Grovenor A Hood O.B.E. (in <i>haison Hood</i>), b 1868, s 1907 m	
1821	Hutchinson See "Donoughmore <i>Irish Earl</i>	
1911	Knollys, Edward George William Lytwhitt Knollys M.B.E. D.F.O. b 1895 s 1924 m	Hon David J. A., b 1931
1895	Kountford Arthur Henry Holland Hibbert, b 1855 s 1931 m	Hon Thurston H. H., b 1888
1922	Lee of Easham Arthur Hamilton I.C. I.C., G.C.B. G.C.S.I., G.D.E. b 1868, 1st Viscount m	(None)
1747	Lenslow See "Leinster, <i>Irish Duke</i>	
1922	Leirholm William Hulme Lever, b 1888 s 1925 m	Hon Philip L. b 1915
1781 I	Lifford, Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O. b 1880 s 1925, m	Hon Wm James H., b 1856
1921	Long of Wiazall Francis David Long, b 1911 s 1924	Hon K. Fik L., b 1892
1628 I	*Lumley See "Scarborough <i>Engl Earl</i>	
1860 I	*Maccrenry & Roidard (1797) Alkenon Wm John (lotworthy Skellington D.S.O. (U.K. Baron Oriel) b 1873 s 1905 m	Hon John S. b 1914
1802	Melville Henry (huic) Clement Dundas b 1873 s 1926 m	Hon Henry (P.H.) b 09
1916	Mervel Charles (lliv) Higham (M.G. B.I. b 1872, s 1929 m	Hon Edward (lliv) B., b 1906
1717 I	*Middleton See "Middleton <i>English Earl</i>	Hon Charles R. M. b 1869
1716 I	Molesworth George Bagot Molesworth b 1867 s 1906 m	Bur. Gen. (reel) O.M. (b 1863 (u Irish Vty only)
1801 I	*Monck Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (U.K. Baron, Monck) b 1905 s 1927	Maj Gen Walter I. B. b 1853 (to Irish Vty only)
1950 I	Montgomerie Piers Henry Augustine Putler (U.K. Baron Montgomerie) b 1903 s 1918 m	
1763 I	Montmorency Rev William Geoffrey Boucharde de Montmorency b 1872 s 1880 u	Rev Arthur de M., b 1879
1920	Novar Ronald Crawford Munro Ferguson I.C. A.I. G.C.M.G. b 1860 1st Viscount m	(None) (None)
1929	Plumer Thomas Hall Rokby Plumer M.C. b 1890 s 1932 m	Hon Wynne P., b 1868
1873	Portman Edward (land) Baskley Portman b 1898 s 1929 m	
1744 I	*Poussin Mervyn Richard Wm. Field K.I. M.V.O. (U.K. Baron Poussin) b 1880 s 1904 m	Hon William W. b 1905
1900	Rudley Matthew White Bailey b 1902 s 1916 m	Hon Matthew W. R. b 1925
1919	Rothmere Harold Sidney Ramsay Ith. I.C. b 1868 1st Vint m	Hon James H. b 1908
1918	St David John Wynford Phillips I.C. A.B.F. b 1860 1st Vint m	Hon Evelyn R. A.P.P. b 17
1801	St Vincent Edmund Clark (Clark) b 1859 s 1908 m	Hon Ronald G. J., b 1905
1932	Sankey John Sankey I.C., G.B.I., b 1866 1st Viscount (I.C.) High Chancellor	(None)
1911	Seawdale Richard Nathaniel Curzon b 1898 s 1925 m	Hon Francis V.C., b 1865
1905	Sibth Thomas Suttin Evelyn Gully b 1911 s 1923	(None)
1805	Sidmouth Gerald William Addington b 1882 s 1915 m	Hon Raymond A., b 1887
1931	Snowden of Icknasha (Philip Snowden P.C. b 1864 1st Viscount m	(None)
1776 I	Southwell Arthur Robert Pycis M. Southwell b 1872 s 1878 m	Hon Robert S., b 1898
1621	*Stromont See "Mansfield <i>Brit Earl</i>	
1827	Sturges John Andrew Hamilton I.C. G.C.B. b 59 1st Vint m	(None)
1806 I	Templeton Henry Edward Montagu Dorington (lotworthy Upton b 1823 s 1890 u	Hon Hy Aug U., b 1894
1721	Torrington George Master Lyng b 1826 s 1889 m	It Col Arthur S. B., b 1876
1926	Tredgar Courtney Charles Ivu Morgan C.B.F., b 1867, 1st Viscount m	Hon Ivan M., b 1803
1921	Ulster James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B. b 1855, 1st Viscount m	Maj Hon Christopher L., b 1887
1622 I	*Valencia Carli Arthur James Annesley, C.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Annesley), b 1823 s 1927	Rev Wm M. A., b 1875 (to Irish Vty only)
1918	Wombourne Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., b 1873 1st Viscount, m	Hon Ivor G., b 1903
1908	Wolverhampton Henry Ernest Fowler, b 1870 s 1911, m	(None)
1923	Younger of Leckie, James Younger, D.S.O., T.D., b 1880, s 1929, m	Hon Edward G. Y. b 1906

BISHOPS (24)—*Style, The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of—* Addressed as My Lord
 (Those marked * always sit—at others except Godor and Man, by date, those
 awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses))

Created	Title Name &c	End of
1814	Bath & Wells (21st) St John Basil Wynne Willson D D b 1868 cons 1921	1927
1921	Birmingham (3rd) Ernest William Barnes D D b 1818 b 1874 cons 1924	1924
1924	Blackburn (1st) Percy Mark Herbert D D b 1885 cons 1925 trans 1927	(2)
1931	Bradford (2nd) Alfred Walter Frank Plunt D D b 1879, cons 1931	(13)
1934	Bristol (49th) George Nickson D D b 1864 cons 1906, trans 1924	1920
1920	Carlisle (61st) Henry Herbert Williams D D, b 1872 cons 1920	1924
1928	Chelmsford (3rd) Henry Albert Wilson D D, b 1876 cons 1928	(10)
1928	Chester (25th) Geoffrey Francis Fisher M A b 1887 cons 1928	(15)
1929	Chichester (97th) George Kennedy Allen Bell D D, b 1883 cons 1929	(11)
1931	Coventry (3rd) Mervyn George Hall D D b 1887 cons 1930	(12)
1927	Derby (1st) Edmund Courtney Pearce D D b 1871 cons 1927	(7)
1920	* Durham (86th) Herbert Hensley Hensley D D b 1863 cons 1918 trans 1920	1920
1924	Exeter (61st) Leonard Jauncey White Thomson D D b 1863 cons 1924	1924
1926	Freetown (65th) Lord William Cecil D D b 1863 cons 1916	1921
1926	Gloucester (33rd) Arthur Ayley Headlam C H D D b 1862 cons 1923	1929
1927	Guildford (1st) John Harold Craig D D b 1865 cons 1925 trans 1927	(4)
1930	Hereford (99th) Charles Hisle C H D D b 1871 cons 1922 trans 1930	1928
1926	Leicester (1st) Cyril Charles Lowman Baidals D D, b 1870 cons 1923 trans 1926	1931
1923	Lichfield (33rd) John Augustine Kilmphorne D D b 1864 cons 1923 trans 1923	1929
1928	Lincoln (21st)	(16)
1929	Liverpool (3rd) Albert Augustus David D D b 1867 cons 1921 trans 1923	1926
1921	* London (110th) Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram F C H CVO D D b 1858 cons 1897, trans 1921	1921
1928	Manchester (6th) Frederic Sumpter Guy Walman D D b 1872 cons 1919 trans 1928	1921
1927	Newcastle (6th) Harold Ernest Bilbrough D D b 1867 cons 1925 trans 1927	(6)
1910	 Norwich (60th) Bertiam Pollock CVO D D b 1863 cons 1910	1916
1925	Oxford (36th) Thomas Banks Strong G B E D D, b 1861 cons 1920, trans 1925	1923
1927	Peterborough (31st) Claude Martin Blaxden D D b 1874 cons 1927	(3)
1927	Portsmouth (1st) Ernest Neville Lovett CBE, D D b 1866 cons 1927	(5)
1926	Ripon (6th) Edward Arthur Burroughs D D b 1882 cons 1926	(1)
1930	Rochester (20nd) Martin Linton Smith DSO D D b 1868 cons 1918 trans 1930	1924
1920	St Albans (4th) Michael Bolton Friese D D b 1872 cons 1909 trans 1920	1923
1923	St Edmundsbury & Ipswich (3rd) Walter Godfrey Whittingham D D b 1861 cons 1923	1930
1921	Salisbury (95th) Lt Gen George Alfred Donaldson D D b 1863 cons 1904, trans 1921	1928
1923	Sheffield (1st) Leonard Hedley Llewellyn D D b 1867 cons 1909 trans 1923	1929
1928	* God & Man (73rd) William Stanton Jones D D b 1866 cons 1928	1928
1928	Southwark (4th) Richard Geoffrey Parsons b 1882 cons 1927 trans 1932	(14)
1928	Southwell (4th) Henry Mosley D D b 1868 cons 1919 trans 1928	(8)
1923	Truro (7th) Walter Howard Little D D b 1863 cons 1923	1930
1928	Walsley (3rd) James Buchanan Seton D D b 1868 cons 1928	(9)
1928	* Winchester (60th) Cyril Francis Garbett D D b 1875 cons 1919 trans 1932	1922
1931	Worcester (107th) Arthur William Thompson Paterson D D b 1867 cons 1920 trans 1931	1923

BARONS—*Style* (see footnote p 280) *The Right Hon Lord*
 Addressed as My Lord

Created	Title Name &c	Life & Hon
1911	Aberconway Chas Benj Bright McLaren FRCGS 1850-1911 m	(Hon) H D McLaren CBE
1873	Aberdeen Clement Napier Bruce b 1885 a 1909 m	(Hon) Napier Bruce b 1929
1825	Abinger Hugh Richard Scarlett D D b 1878 a 1927 m	(Hon) James R D b 1924
1869	Acton John F H Lyon Dalberg Acton b 1907 a 1924 m	(Hon) Richard F D b 1909
1887	Addington John Gellibin and Hubbard OBE, b 1883 a 1915	(Hon) James and H b 1884
1921	Aldwynd Ronald Townshend Fellows DSO, MC b 1886 a 1924 m	(Hon) Hon Llewellyn F D b 1887
1907	Airedale Albert Ernest Kitson b 1863 a 1911 m	(Hon) James A b 1864
1896	Aldworth Allan George Henry Gibbs, b 1846 a 1907 m	(Hon) Gerald G b 1879
1876	Aldington Napier George Henry Sturt b 1896 a 1919 m	(None)
1932	Allen of Hurtwood Reginald Clifford Allen b 1889 a 1914 m m	(None)
1902	Alleston George William Lawrie Jackson b 1903 a 1925 m	(Hon) Edward J b 1928
1929	Altringham Robert Daniel Thwaites Leithigh, b 1889 1st Baron w	(Hon) Robert G b 1926
1892	Amherst of Hackney Wm Alexander Evering Cecil b 1912 a 1919 M	(Hon) Henry K C b 1924
1881	Amthill Oliver A Villiers Russell GCSI GCIF FGS 84 m	(Hon) Hugo A b 1896
1929	Amulree William Warrander Mackenzie FRCGS b 1860 1st Baron w	(Hon) Basil W S b 1900
1863	Annaly Lake Henry White MC b 1884 a 1922 m	(Hon) Luke H W b 1927
1927	Annulley See Valentin Jich FRCGS	(None to Barony)
1926	Arundel Thomas Mosley CBE b 1850 1st Baron w	(None)
1903	Armistead William Hy Armstrong, 1st Patrick Watson Airm strong TD b 1863 1st Baron m	(Hon) Wm J M b 4, b 1892

Created	Title Name &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1924	Arnold Sydney Arnold b 1878, 1st Baron	(None)
1865	Arundell of Wardour Gerald Arthur Arundell b 1861, s 1921, m	Hon John E A, b 1907
1885	Ashbourne, William Gibson b 1868 s 1913 m	1st Edward G R N b 1901
1835	Ashburton, Francis Denzil Edw Baring b 1866 s 1889, m	Hon Alexander B, b 1878
1829	Ashcombe, Henry (Littl) CB b 1867 s 1917 m	Hon Roland C, b 1899
1920	Ashfield Albert Henry Stanley, PC b 1875 1st Baron, m	(None)
1911	Ashton of Hyde Thomas Garr Ashton b 1855 1st Baron, m	Hon Thos E A, b 1901
1800 I	Ashtown Frederick Oliver French b 1868 s 1880 m	Hon Robert F b 1897
1919	Askwith, George Ranken Askwith KC b 1861 1st Baron, m	(None)
1917	Atkinson, Hugh Graham b 1848 1st Baron m	(None)
1828	Atkin James Richard Atkin PC (Lord of Appeal) b 1857 m	(Life Peerage)
1789 I	Auckland, (Frederick) Oliver George Eden (1st Baron Auckland)	Geoffrey V E, MB F, b 1899
1793*	Aylmer John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer b 1880 s 1923 m	Hon Kenneth A b 1893
1900	Baden Powell Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden Powell KC MG GVO, KCB, b 1857 1st Baron m	Hon Arthur R P B P, b 1913
1718 I	Bagot, William Bagot b 1857, s 1887 m	(Land I B b 1865
1867	Balfour of Burleigh George John Gordon Bruce b 1883 s 1921, m	Master of Burleigh, b 1907
1860	Balmain See Southesk Scott Foul	
1924	Barnby, Frederick George Barnby PC b 1850 1st Baron m	Chas Wm B b 1915
1868	Barnard Christopher William Vane CMG MC b 88 s 1918 m	Hon Harry J N I b 1923
1922	Barnby Francis Vernon Willey CMG CB MVO b 1884 s 29	(None)
1887	Barnby John Timbrey Robert Selator Booth b 1890 s 1919 m	George L s B b 1903
1929	Bayford Robert Arthur Sanders LC b 1857 1st Baron m	(None)
1447	Beauchamp William (claimed by) Sir Oliver Thynne	
1917	Beaumont William Maxwell Aitken LC b 1899 1st Baron m	Hon J W Maxwell 4, b 1920
1647	Belhaven & Stenton Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton C F K b 1871 s 1920 m	Master of Belhaven b 1903
1848 I	Beloe George Leopold Byron b 1857 s 1911, m	Hon Richard F Beloe b 1898
1856	Belper Algeon Henry Strutt LC b 1883 s 1914 m	Hon Alexander S b 1912
1455	Benson, Gerald Hugh Lywhitt Wilson b 1883 s 1918	Hon Clement I b 1857
1784	Berwick Thomas Henry Noel Hill b 1877 s 1897, m	Chas W W V II b 1897
1922	Bethell John Henry Bethell b 1861 1st Baron m	Hon John R B b 1902
1903	Biddulph John Michael Gordon Piddulph b 1869 s 1923 m	Hon Michael B b 1898
1923	Blanesburgh Robert Younger PC, GCB, LC b 1861 (1st of Appeal)	(Life Peerage)
1918	Blair Charles Bathurst LC, GCMG, KCB (Governor-General of New Zealand) b 1867 1st Baron m	Hon Benjamin I B, b 99
1907	Bligh Herbert William Blyth b 1868 s 1925 m	Ann A I b 1905
1828	Blithewood Barrington Sholto Douglas Campbell b 1877 s 1920 m	Rev Hon Leopold Camy b 1881
1707	Bolton William George Algai Ord Powlett b 1863 s 1922 m	Hon Nicola O P b 1900
1922	Borwick Robert Hudson Borwick b 1845 1st Baron m	Hon George B, b 1880
1761	Boston George Elton C Lily b 1860 s 1877 m	Hon Cecil S I b 1862
1807	Bourne See Strathmore and K S F Foul	
1711	Bourne See York and Orkney 1st Earl	
1880	Brabourne Cecil Marcus Knatchbull Hugessen b 1863 s 1915, m	Hon Michael Knatchbull, M I b 1895
1925	Bradbury John Swanwick Bradbury CCB b 1872 1st Baron m	Hon John B b 1914
1866	Brancroft See Poyne Irish Peer	
1788	Brancroft Henry Neville b 1855 s 1904 m	Hon Richard H C A b 18
1929	Bray Adam Vennay Vennay Cive I b 1874 s 1928 m	Hon Thos A I C b 1908
1794 I	Bray See Brudenell C F Foul	
1860	Brayham Victor Henry Peter Brudenell b 1909 s 1927 m	Hon — B b 1922
1776	Breton Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust b 1899 s 1927 m	Robert H II C b 1861
1922	Bright, Alexander Hugh Henry Faith b 1906, s 1926	Hon John D I, b 1909
1912	Butler See Carrick Irish Peer	
1643	Byron Rev Frederick Ernest Charles Byron b 1861 s 1917 m	1st Augustus Wm B, b 1856
1796	Callaghan Somerset Frederick Gough Callaghan b 62 s 1912 m	Hon Frederick G C b 1892
1813	Cannock Ralph Francis John Stonor I b 1884 s 1897 m	Hon Ralph S b 1913
1929	Cannock William Twiss Perry b 1870 1st Baron m	Hon John V B, b 1909
1715 I	Casbery John Evans Locke b 1892 s 1898 m	Hon Ralfe F I, b 1897
1834 I	Carru William Francis (new) (L K Baron, (Carru) b 1905	Hon Gavin C C b 1906
1836*	Carru s 1927	
1786	Carleton See Shannon Irish Peer	
1916	Carnock, Frederick Archibald Nicolson MC b 1883 s 1928 ..	Capt Hon Eskine A A, b 1884
1796 I	Carrington Rupert Victor John Carrington, b 1891 s 1927*	Hon Peter C, b 1919
1921	Carron Edward Henry Carron PC (Lord of Appeal) b 1854, m	(Life Peerage)
1812 I	Cadell Albert Edward Handcock b 1863 s 1892 m	Hon Robert H b 1864

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1869	Castleton, Bern E B FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., O.M.G., b '48, s 83, u	(None)
1868	*Cathcart See "Cathcart, U.K. Earl	
1898	Cawley, Frederick Cawley, P.O., b 1850, 1st Baron, u	Hon Robt Hugh C, b '77
1919	Chalmers Robert Chalmers, P.O., G.C.B., b 1858, 1st Baron, w	(None)
1911	Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, b 1864, 1st Baron, m	Hon John E. B., b 1901
1831	Chauvorth See "Meath Irish Earl	
1868	Cheham, John Compton Cavendish M.C., b 1804, s 1907 m	Hon John Chas C C, b 1916
1887	Chelmsford Francis Osmond Henry Eaton D.S.O., b 1893 s 1925 m	Hon Herbert F, b 1895
1898	Cherston Richard Francis Roger Yaide Buller b 1910, s 1930	Hon John J. B., b 1915
1800 I	Clanmorris, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b 1879 s 1916, m	Hon John Michael B., b 1908
1898	Clanwilliam See "Clanwilliam, Irish Earl	
1800 I	Clanville Eyre Nathaniel Massey b 1880, s 1922, m	(None)
1831	Clements See "Latham Irish Earl	
1873	Clifford of Chudleigh William Hugh Clifford b 1858 s 1916, m	Hon (Chas O) Hugh C, b 87
1800	Clinton Chas J R Hepburn Stuart Forbes Lefebvre, b 63, s 04, m	Two co-heiresses
1761	*Clive See Powis U.K. Earl	
1919	Clyde John Herbert Roberts b 1863 1st Baron m	Hon John Trevor R, b 1900
1913	Cobham Guyase Disney Alexander, b 1880 claim established 1916	(None)
1919	Cochrane of (ult) Thos Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, b 1857, 1st Baron m	May Hon Thos G F C, b 0, b 1883
1906	Colebrooke Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., G.C.V.O. b 1861 1st Baron m	(None)
1874	Coldridge Geoffrey Duke Coldridge b 1877 s 1927, m	Hon Richard D C, b 1905
1804	*Colville of Colville See "Colville U.K. Visct	
1917	Colwyn Frederick Henry Smith P.C. b 1850 1st Baron, m	Frederick J V S, b 1914
1841	Conington John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, b 1802, s 1914 m	Hon Wm J P, b 1925
1772 I	*Conway See Hatfield Brit Marj	
1931	Conway of Allington, William Martin Conway, b 1856 1st Baron m	(None)
1909	Conyers Backville George Pelham V.C., b 1888, s 1926 m	Two co-heiresses
1907	Cornwallis Richard Stanley Wykeham Cornwallis (B.E., I.D.), b 1864 1st Baron m	Capt Hon Wykeham S C, V.C., b 1892
1874	Cottesloe Thomas Patrick Clement (B.E.) b 1862 s 1918 m	Hon John W H F, b 00
1914	Coxens Hailey Edward Herbert Coxens Hailey b 1873 s 1924, m	Hon Herbert A C H, b 07
1909	Craigmyke, Thomas Shaw V.C. b 1850 1st Baron m	Hon Alex S, b 1883
1899	Cranworth Bertram Francis Gordon M.C. b 1877 s 1902 m	Hon Robert C, b 1904
1898	Cranshaw Gerald Beach Broots b 1884 s 1929 m	Hon Herbert W, b 1890
1797 I	*Crimorne See Daircy U.K. Earl	
1797 I	Crofton Arthur Edward Towther Crofton b 1866 s 1912 u	Hon Ldw Chas C, b 1896
1490	Cromwell Robert Geoffrey Wolsley Bewicke Copley M.C. b 1893 s 1923, m	Hon David Godfrey R C, b 1920
1920	Cullen of Ashburn Charles Borlase Mashum Lokayne, b 1912, s 1932	Hon Edmund W M C, b 1916
1914	Cunliffe Roli Cunliffe b 1899 s 1920 m	Hon Roger C, b 1932
1927	Cushindun Ronald John McNeill V.C., b 1861 1st Baron m	(None)
1921	Dalziel of Dalziel James Henry Dalziel V.C. b 1868 1st Baron m	(None)
1924	Dangerfield John George Butcher K.C. b 1857 1st Baron m	(None)
1332	Darcy de Knayth Melvyn Horatio Helell (Viscount Clive—see) P.O. Earl of b 1904 s 1929	Duchessa Della Gracia b 1900
1927	Darabury, Gilbert Gerald V.C., b 1867, 1st Baron, m	Hon Edward G, b 1902
1924	Darling Charles John Darling P.O., b 1849 1st Baron u	May Hon John D D, b 0, b 1887
1923	Darlington Herbert Pike Pease V.C. b 1867 1st Baron, m	Hon Jocelyn A P, b 1908
1923	Darley David Davies I 1880 1st Baron m	Hon David D, b 1915
1897	Dunay See Down Irish Visct	
1920	Dunham of Penn Richard Edward Dawson V.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., I.R.C.I. b 186 1st Baron m	(None)
1812 I	*Dunham John Graham Hope de la Poer Batesford P.C. D.S.O. b 1860 s 1910 u	Hon Arthur M H B, b 1915
1899	De Clifford Edward Southwell Russell b 1907 s 1909 u	Hon John R, b 1928
1851	De Freyne Francis Charles French b 1834 s 1915, m	Hon Francis A F, b '27
1881	Delamere Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, b 1900 s 1931, m	Br. (Hon) Hugh C, b 1852
1835	De La Isle C Dudley Algenon Sidney b 1854 s 1922	Hon William S, b 1899
1838	De Mauley Rev Maurice John George Ponsbury b 1846 1918 m	Hon Herbert Wm P, b 1878
1834	Denham Thomas Denman V.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b 74 s 94 m	Hon Thomas D, b 1905
1885	Desamores, Robert Wilfrid de Lumburgh Balcan, b 65, s 93 m	Hon George de J, b 70
1887	De Ramsey Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, b 1910 s 1925	John D C, b 1915
1881	Derwent George Harcourt V. Bempde Johnstone, b 99 s 1929, m	Hon Patrick V B J, b '02
1909	Desart See "Desart Irish Earl	
1831	De Saumarez James St Vincent Saumarez b 1843 s 1891, m	Hon James B S, b 1889
1905	Deborough, Wm Henry Giffell K.C., G.C.V.O., b 55, 1st Bn, m	(None)
1910	De Villiers, Charles Percy De Villiers, b 1872, s 1914, m	Hon Arthur P De V, b 1911

Created	Title, Name, &c	Richest Son or Heir
1830	Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett Dickinson, P.C., K.B.E., b 1859, 1st Baron, m. Edward Kendal Digby, D.C.O., M.C. (Brit. Baron Digby)	Hon Richard S.W.D., D.C.O. b 1897 Hon Edward H.K.D. b 1904 (None)
1860 I	Digby, b 1894, s 1900 m	Hon Joseph D., b 1914
1869	Dochester, Dudley Massey Pigott (Ayleton O.B.K. b 76 s 1905 m)	Hon Iward A.P., b 1904 Hon Ieidmando D.M. L.S. b 1910
1873	Dorner, Charles Walter James Dorner b 1903 s 1902	Blit Montague Hamilton Temple Blackwood b 1882
1875	Douglas See "Home Scott Earl"	
1917	Dorsetdale Oswald Pattington b 1872 s 1905 m	
1830	Dunbar, Fernando Dudley William Lea Smith, b 1872, claim established 1916 m	
1800 I	*Duffern d Claneboyc See "Duffern and A. P. K. Marq"	
1929	Dulverton, Gilbert Alan Hamilton Wills O.B.F., I.D., b 1880 1st Baron m	Hon Frederick W. b 1905 Hon Henry D.C.P. b 1912
1800 I	Dunally Henry Cornelius O'Callaghan Pittie D.C.O. b 1877 s 1907 m	Hon Patrick K. b 1917 1st Hon Henry G.H.M., P.C. b 1888
1841 I	Dunboyne, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler b 1874 s 1913 m	
1892	Dunkath, Charles Henry George Mulholland O.B.K., D.C.O. b 1886, s 1912 m	
1831	Dunmore See "Dunmore Settl. Fail"	
1869	Dunmoy See "Rollo Scott Baron below"	
1860 I	Dunne, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett b 1878 s 1899 m	Hon Randal P. b 1906 Hon Charles K.M.C.M.P. b 1899
1880	Dunator, Walter Fitz John Rhys b 1873 s 1911 m	Hon Iward K., I. 1912 Hon Hugh R.G. b 1919 (None)
1908	Edinburgh George Rowland Blades G.B.I. b 1868 1st Baron m	
1857	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1859	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1849	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1843	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1802	Edinburgh Henry Astell Law M.C. b 1889 s 1913 m	Richard F.C.I. 1906 Master of Edin stone b 1914 (None)
1818	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1835	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1874	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1919	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1806	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1932	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1872	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1867	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1929	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1897	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1916	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1851	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1893	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1876	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1861	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1891	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1831	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1909	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1890	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1906	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1895	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1876	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1845	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1821	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1922	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1833	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1900	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1917	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1815	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1790	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1917	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1800 I	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1806	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1811	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1876	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1824	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1917	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1932	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1918	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	
1899	Edin, Robert (Grosvenor) b 1914 s 1913 m	

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1918	<i>Glenarthur</i> , (James) Cecil Arthur, b 1883, s 1928, m	Hon Matthew A, b 1909
1921	<i>Glenavy</i> , Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, b 1885, s 1931, m	Hon Patrick C C, b 1913
1911	<i>Glenconner</i> , Christopher Grey Tennant, b 1899, s 1920, m	Hon Colin (1st) b 1926
1928	<i>Glendyne</i> , John Nivison, b 1878, s 1930 m	Hon Robert A, b 1926
1916	<i>Glentnagar</i> , Thomas Coats, b 1894, s 1918, m	(None)
1909	<i>Gorell</i> , Ronald Gorell Barnes, OBE, M.C., b 1884, s 1917, m	Hon Timothy J R B b 1927
1888	<i>Gormanston</i> . See "Gormanston Irish Vicar	
1886	<i>Granard</i> . See "Granard, Irish Peer	
1782	<i>Grantley</i> , John Richard Binsley Norton, b 1855, s 1877 m	Hon Richard A, b 1892
1794	<i>Graves</i> , Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, b 1871, s 1914, m	Henry A C G, b 1877
1927	<i>Greenway</i> , Charles Greenway, b 1857, 1st Baron, m	Capt Hon (K.C.) b 1888
1929	<i>Greenwood</i> , Hamal Greenwood, P.C., b 1870, 1st Baron, m	Hon David G b 1914
1922	<i>Grenfell</i> , Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b 1858, s 1911, m	Hon Arthur L J G, b 1908
1869	<i>Greville</i> , Charles Beresford Kuke Greville OBE, b 1871, s 1909 m	Hon Ronald G, b 1912
1724	<i>Grey de Ratkyn</i> , Cecil Albion Clifton, b 1862, s 1912	(None)
1886	<i>Grinthorpe</i> , Ralph Wm Ernest Beckett, T.D. b 1891, s 1917, m	Hon Christopher B b 1915
1815	<i>Grinstead</i> . See "Grinstead, Irish Peer	
1880	<i>Haldon</i> , Lawrence William Falk, b 1869, s 1903, m	Hon Laurence P, b 1896
1886	<i>Hamilton of Dalzell</i> , Gavin George Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.C., b 1872, s 1900, m	John H, b 1911
1874	<i>Hanington</i> , Herbert Stuart Pakington D.C.O., b 1883, s 1906	Hon Humphrey P b 1888
1926	<i>Hanworth</i> , Ernest Murray Pollock, P.C., KBE (Master of the Rolls) b 1881, 1st Baron, m	David Bertram I b 1916
1910	{ <i>Harding of Penshurst</i> , Charles Harding K.C.P.C.G. (B.G.O.I.) G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., b 1858, 1st Baron, m }	May Hon Alexander H I H.C.V.O., M.C. b 1904
1869	<i>Hare</i> . See "Istowell, Irish Peer	
1876	<i>Harlech</i> , Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby Gore, C.B., T.D. b 1855, s 1904, m	1st Hon Wm G A O G I.C.M.P. b 1885
1815	<i>Harris</i> , George St Vincent Harris M.C., b 1889, s 1912 m	Hon Geo H II, b 1920
1866	<i>Hastnere</i> . See Henniker Irish Baron below	
1925	<i>Hastings</i> , Albert Edward Delaval Astley, b 1882, s 1904, m	Hon Edward A, b 1912
1835	<i>Hatherton</i> , Edward C.R. Littleton, b 1868, s 1910 m	Hon Edward L, b 1900
1776	<i>Hawke</i> , Martin Bladen Hawke, b 1860, s 1887 m	Adm Hon Stanhope H, b 1863
1711	<i>Hay</i> . See "Kinnoull, Scott Peer	
1927	<i>Hayter</i> , George Hayter Chubb, b 1848, 1st Baron, m	Hon Charles A C, b 1871
1797	<i>Headley</i> , Rowland George Allanson Winn, b 1855, s 1913 m	Hon Rowland W, b 1901
1906	<i>Hemphill</i> , Marilyn Charles Andrew Hemphill, b 1901, s 1930 m	Hon Peter P M H, b 1928
1866	<i>Heneage</i> , George Edward Heneage, OBE, b 1866, s 1922	Hon Hy G H D.C.O. b 1868
1799	<i>Henley</i> , Thomas Robert Eden (U.K. Baron Northampton) b 1877, s 1925 m	Hon Michael Francis F b 1914
1800	<i>Henniker</i> , (has Henry Chandos Henniker Major (U.K. Baron, East Angles) b 1872, s 1902	Hon Gerald H M b 1872
1886	<i>Herschell</i> , Rognvald Richard Farner Herschell, b 1923, s 1929 M	(None)
1922	<i>Hewart</i> , Gordon Hewart P.C. (Lord Chief Justice of England), b 1870, 1st Baron, m	Hon Hugh A H b 1896
1828	<i>Heytesbury</i> , Leonard Holmes a Court, b 1863, s 1903, m	Hon William H, b 1906
1886	<i>Hillingdon</i> , Arthur Robert Mills, b 1891, s 1919 m	Hon Charles H M, b 1922
1886	<i>Hindup</i> , Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, b 1906, s 1931 m	Hon Henry R A, b 1912
1908	<i>Holden</i> , Ernest Illingworth Holden, b 1867, s 1912 m	Hon Angus H, b 1898
1912	<i>Hollenden</i> , Geoffrey Hope Hope Morley, b 1885, s 1929 m	Hon Claude H M, b 87
1897	<i>Holm Patrick</i> , Hans Wellcuty Hamilton D.C.O., M.C., b 1886, s 1898, m	Hon James Hans H, b 1928
1781	<i>Hood</i> . See "Hood, Brit Peer	
1797	<i>Hotham</i> , Henry Frederick Hotham, b 1899, s 1923	Hon Peter H, b 1904
1881	<i>Hothfield</i> , John Mackville Richard Luffton D.C.O., b 1873, s 1926 m	Hon Hy H, b 1897
1927	<i>Howard de Walden</i> , Thomas Evelyn Scott Ellis, b 1880, s 1899 m	Hon John S, b 1912
1869	<i>Howard of Glossop</i> , Bernard Edward Fitzalan Howard M.B.E., b 1884, s 1924 m	Hon Miles J H, b 1915
1930	<i>Howard of Penrith</i> , Esme Wm Howard I.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O., b 1863, 1st Baron, m	Hon Francis P R H, b 1905
1923	<i>Hunsdon</i> , Herbert Kokayne Gibbs, b 1854, 1st Baron, m	Hon Walter D G, b 1888
1796	<i>Huntingfield</i> , Wm C. Alcedekno Vanneck, b 1883, s 1915, m	Hon G C Alcedekne b 1915
1932	<i>Hutchison of Montrose</i> , Robert Hutchison K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.O., b 1874, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1866	<i>Hylton</i> , Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, b 1862, s 1899 m	Hon William J, b 1898
1932	<i>Hyndley</i> , John Scott Hindley, b 1883, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1910	<i>Ilkeston</i> , Balhazar Stephen Sargent Foster, b 1867, s 1913 m	(None)
1922	<i>Illingworth</i> , Albert Holden Illingworth P.C., b 1865, 1st Baron	(None)
1543	<i>Imchiquin</i> , Donough Edward Foster O'Brien, b 1897, s 1929, m	Hon Phadrig O B, b 1900
1897	<i>Inverclyde</i> , John Alan Burns, b 1897, s 1919, m	(None)
1919	<i>Inverforth</i> , Andrew Wren P.C., b 1865, 1st Baron, m	Hon Andrew W, b 1897
1921	<i>Inverlorn</i> , William Boardmoir, b 1856, 1st Baron, m	(None)

Created	Title Name &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1925	<i>Isen</i> , Edward Frederick Landley Wood, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.I., G.C.I.E., b. 1882, 1st Baron m	Hon Charles I W b 1912
1920	<i>Isington</i> John Poynder Dickson Poynder P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O. b. 1866 1st Baron m	(None)
1924	<i>Jessel</i> Herbert Milton Jessel (B.C.M.G.T.D.) b. 1866 1st Baron m	Hon Edward H J b 1904
1906	<i>Jocey</i> , James Jocey b. 1846 1st Baron, m	Hon Arthur J b 1880
1831	<i>Kentis</i> See 'Heraldfort Irish Marg	
1856	<i>Kenmare</i> See 'Kenmare Irish Earl	
1776 I	<i>Kensington</i> {Hugh Edwardes C.M.G. D.S.O., 1st (U.K. Baron Kensington) b. 1873 s. 1900 m	Hon William F b 1904
1886	<i>Kenyon</i> Lloyd Lyell Kenyon b. 1917 s. 1927 M	Gordon L I A b 1873
1821	<i>Ker</i> See 'Lothian Scott Marg	
1811	<i>Kilbracken</i> Hugh John Godley C.B. b. 1877 s. 1932, m	Hon John R G b 1920
1900	<i>Killanin</i> Michael Morris b. 1914 s. 1927 M	(None)
1789 I	<i>Kilmarnock</i> John Edward Deane Browne, b. 1878, s. 1907, m	Hon John F A B, b. 1902
1831	<i>Kilmarnock</i> See 'Erroll Scott Earl	
1171 I	<i>Kingsale</i> Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O., b. 1882 s. 1931 m	{Hon Michael I R de C, 1st Lt R.N., b. 1907
1682	<i>Kinnaird</i> {Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (U.K. Baron, Kin	Master of Kinnaird b. 1912
1860	<i>Kinnaird</i> {naird) b. 1880 s. 1923 m	Hon John B, b. 1904
1902	<i>Kinross</i> Patrick Balfour b. 1870 s. 1905, m	
1838	<i>Kintore</i> See 'Kintore Scott Earl	
1930	<i>Kirkby</i> William Joseph Noble l. 1863 1st Baron m	(None)
1930	<i>Kilsant</i> Owen Cosby Phillips, G.C.M.G. b. 1863, 1st Baron, m	(None)
1880	<i>Langington</i> , Charles Wallace Alca Napier (Cochran Baillie G.C.M.G. G.C.I.E., T.D. b. 1860 s. 1890 m	Hon Victor C B V O b 1896
1800 I	<i>Langford</i> (Lotworthy) Wellington Thomas Edward Rowley b. 1885 s. 1931 m	Heracles D E R, b. 1859
1431	<i>Lathmer</i> Hugh Burdett Money (outts b. 1876 s. 1923 m	Hon Illos B M C b 1901
1869	<i>Lawrence</i> Alexander Graham Lawrence b. 1878 s. 1913 m	Hon John L b 1908
1859	<i>Leconfield</i> , Charles Henry Wyndham, b. 1872 s. 1901 m	Hon Hugh A H, b. 1877
1839	<i>Leigh</i> Francis Dudley Leigh b. 1855 s. 1905, m	Ernest W D I, b. 1908
1797	<i>Lilford</i> John Powys b. 1863 s. 1896 m	Hon Stephen P I 1869
1758 I	<i>Lisle</i> John Nicholas Horace Lysaght b. 1903 s. 1919 m	Hon Horace L, b. 1908
1925	<i>Litch</i> George Ambrose Lloyd G.C.I.E., G.C.I.E. D.S.O., b. 1879 1st Baron m	Hon Alex L b 1912
1895	<i>Litch</i> Edward Donald Litch C.B. C.M.G., D.S.O. M.V.O. b. 1873 1900 m	Hon Theo Hy C L b 1916
1801	<i>Lisles</i> See 'Fly Irish Marg	
1541 I	<i>Louth</i> Randal Pilgrim Ralph Pimmett b. 1868 s. 1882 m	Hon Oliver P b 1894
1844	<i>Lovatt</i> , Simon Joseph Fraser K.F., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. D.S.O. (U.K. Baron Lovatt) b. 1871 s. 1887 m	Master of Lovatt, b. 1911
1837	<i>Lovell</i> Holland See 'Egmont Irish Earl	
1928	<i>Lugard</i> Frederick John Deiltry Lugard l. G.C.M.G. C.B. D.S.O. b. 1858 1st Baron, m	(None)
1929	<i>Luke</i> George Lawson Johnston, K.B.E. l. 1873, 1st Baron m	Hon Ian L J b 1905
1839	<i>Lugan</i> William Brownlow, K.C.V.O. b. 1858 s. 1882 m	Hon William B I 1902
1914	<i>Lyell</i> Charles Antony Lyell b. 1913 s. 1926 M	(None)
1859	<i>Lynden</i> Robert FitzPatrick Countess Vernon b. 1892 s. 1926 m	Cecil A V, b. 1862
1776 I	<i>Macdonald</i> Ronald Archibald Macdonald b. 1853 s. 1894 m	Alex Godfrey M b 1909
1922	<i>Macley</i> James Paton Macley l. C. b. 1857 1st Baron m	Hon Joseph P M, M.P. l. 1899
1930	<i>Macmillan</i> , Hugh Patterson Macmillan l. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1873 m	(Hon Petrarca)
1887	<i>Macmillan</i> Dudley Stuart Macmillan Hon. b. 1863 s. 1903	Hon Ronald M G H, b. '65
1931	<i>Manhead</i> of Fzter Robert Hunt Stapylton Audley Newman, b. 1871, 1st Baron m	(None)
1807	<i>Manners</i> Francis Henry Manners M.C. b. 1897 s. 1927 m	Hon John R C M, b. 1923
1922	<i>Manton</i> George Mills Watson b. 1899 s. 1922 m	Hon Joseph W b 1924
1908	<i>Marhamley</i> William Latticall Whiteley b. 1886 s. 1925 m	Hon John W I W, b. 1922
1929	<i>Marks</i> George Croydton Marks (B.I.) b. 1858 1st Baron, m	(None)
1930	<i>Marley</i> Dudley Leigh Ainan D.S.O. b. 1884 1st Baron m	Hon Godfrey, P I A, b. 1913
1921	<i>Marshall</i> of Chippingdale Horace Brooks Marshall l. C. K.C.V.O., b. 1865 1st Baron m	(None) b. 1927
1776 I	<i>Massy</i> Hugh Hamon Charles George Massy b. 1894 s. 1926 m	Hon Hugh Hamon I 1924
1928	<i>Melchett</i> , Henry Ludwig Mond b. 1898 s. 1929 m	Hon Derek J H M, b. 1922
1815	<i>Meldrum</i> See 'Huntly, Scott Marg	
1794	<i>Mendip</i> See 'Clifton Irish Earl	
1926	<i>Mereforth</i> See 'Oranmore & Browne Irish Baron	
1925	<i>Merrivale</i> Henry Edward Duke P.C. b. 1855, 1st Baron, m	Hon Edward D, O.B.E.
1911	<i>Methyn</i> , William Bretonet Couchman Lewis b. 1902 s. 1932	(None)
1919	<i>Meston</i> James George Meston K.C.I.E. b. 1865 1st Baron, m	Hon Dougall M b 1894
1838	<i>Methuen</i> , Paul Aynshford Methuen, b. 1886, s. 1932 m	Hon Anthony P M b 1891
1905	<i>Michelham</i> , Herman Alfred Stern, b. 1899, s. 1919, m	Hon Jacques H S, b. 1903

Created	Title, Name &c	Eldent Son or Herr
1712	Widdleton, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby M O, b 1807 s 1924 m	Hon Digby M G F W,
1922	Widdimay of Mele Francis Bingham Widdimay P O, b 1861	{ b 1921 Hon Anthony B M b 1909
1821	Winder See Conyngham Irish Mail	
1866	Monck See Monck Irish Mail	
1887	Monckton See Galloway Irish Mail	
1874	Moncreiff James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff b 1872 s 1913 m	Hon Harry h W M b 1915
1884	Monk Dr H n John William Dodson (C B) b 1869 s 1897, m	{ Hon John Charles D b 1924 Hon Rolt D C t 1926 Hon John W b 1907
1885	Monkneill Robert Alfred Harcastle Collier, b 1875 s 1909 m	
1728	Monson Augustus McDonnau John Monson t 1868 s 1900 m	
1885	Montagu of Beaulieu Edward John Barrington Douglas Scott Montagu b 1926 s 1929 M	(None)
1806	Monteale See Sillgo Irish Mail	{ b 1852 (om Hon Francis R, R.N., Hon Michael W M b 1903 Hon Roger L L M b 1920
1839	Monteale Thomas Aubrey Rice C M G M V O, b 1883 s 1926	
1918	Morris Edward Patrick Morris I C K M G b 1859 1st Bar. m	
1831	Mostyn Edward Llewelyn R Lloyd Mostyn b 1885 s 1929, m	
1911	Mountgarret See Mountgarret Irish Mail	
1932	Mount Temple Wilfrid William Ashley P C t 1867 1st Baron m	(None)
1883	Moubray Segrave (1823) d Stout n (1448) Charles Botolph } Joseph Stouton b 1867 s 1923 m	Capt Hon William S M C b 1895
1932	Moyne Walter Edward Guinness I C D 40 b 1880 1st Baron m	Hon Bryan W G b 1905
1929	Moylan Berkeley George Andrew Moylan A C M C, (C B M D b 1865, 1st Baron m	Hon Patrick B M t 1906
1767 I	Mulgrave See "Normanby U K Marg	
1781 I	Murkeny Robert M Fitz M Deane Moirun b 1874 s 1929 m	Hon Matthew D W b
1681 4	Murray See Lansdowne Brit Marj	
1868	Napier of Magdala James Pearse Napier b 1849 s 1921 u	Hon Edward N b 1861
1678	Napier (of Merchiston) Francis Edward Basil Napier (U K Baron Ettrick) b 1876 s 1923 m	
1776 I	Neuborough Thomas John Wynn b 1878 s 1916 u	Master of Napier b 1900
1791	Newton Thomas Wodchouse Leigh I C t 1857 s 1898 u	Robt Vaughn W t 1877
1930	Noel Burton, Noel Edward Noel Burton I C b 1869 1st Baron, m	Hon Richard L b 1888
1554	North William Frederick John North b 1860 s 1932, m	Hon Noel A A B b 1927
1884	Northbourne Walter John James b 1869 s 1923 m	{ Hon Aubrey W J M O, t 1891
1866	Northbrook Francis Arthur Barrin, b 1882 s 1929 u	Hon Walter F C J b 1896
1885	Northington See Henley Irish Mail above	Hon Francis F B t 1915
1878	Norton Ralph Bowyer Addicely b 1872 s 1926 m	{ b 1885 Hon Ronald W F A b
1906	Nunburnholme Charles John Wilson b 1904 s 1924 m	Hon Ben Charles W b 1928
1870	O'Hagan Maurice Hbt L Downley O'Hagan b 1882 s 1900 u	Hon Thos A E I O H b 17
1924	Oliver Sydney Olivier P C K M G C B b 1859 1st Baron u	(None)
1868	O'Neill Shane Edward Robert O'Neill b 1907 s 1928 u	Hon Brian A O N b 1911
1836 I	Oranmore & Browne Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (U K Baron Mevorath) b 1902 s 1927 m	Hon Dominick G L B, b 1929
1821	Oriel See Massereene and F Irish Mail	
1868	Ormathwaite, Arthur Henry John Walsh G C V O b 1859 s 1920 u	Hon William W, M V O, b 1863
1821	Ormonde See Ormonde Irish Mail	
1821	Ozenfool See Stair Scott Jail	
1914	Painbow Charles Alfred (1877) I C K C V O b 52 1st Baron m	Hon A H Seddon C b 1882
1909	Painfield Sidney James Webb P C b 1859 1st Baron m	(None)
1866	Pennhyn Hugh Napier Douglas Pennant b 1804 s 1927 u	{ t (ol rank D P b 1865 Hon Thos A E I O H b 17
1909	Pentland Henry John Sinclair b 1907 s 1925	(None)
1863	Petre Joseph William Lionel Petre b 1914 s 1925 M	Maj Edward H P b 1881
1918	Phillimore Godfrey Walter Phillimore M C b 1879 s 1929 m	Hon Anthony F P b 07
1822	Playfair George James Playfair C V O t 1849 s 1898 m	(None)
1921	Plunder William Plender G B E b 1861 1st Baron m	(None)
1827	Plunket Laurence Conyngham Plunket b 1809 s 1920 m	Hon Patrick T P, b 1923
1831	Polkmore George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde t 82 s 18 m	Hon Coplestone W L b 14
1690 S	Polwarth, Walter G Hepburne Scott (C B E V D b 64 s 1920 u	Master of Polwarth b 1890
1749	Ponsonby See Bessborough Irish Mail	
1720	Ponsonby of Shulbude Arthur Augustus Wm Harry Ponsonby, b 1882 1st Baron m	
1885	Powerscourt See Powerscourt Irish Mail	Hon Matthew P, b 1904
1918	Queenborough Almeric Hugh Paget G B E b 1861 1st Baron m	(None)
1800 I	Radstock, Grauville George Walgrave C B E b 1859 s 1913	Hon Montagu W b 1867
1852	Railan FitzRoy Richard Somerset b 1885 s 1921, m	Hon FitzRoy S, b 1927
1875	Ramsay See Dalhousie, Scott Jail	
1866	Ranfurlly See Ranfurly, Irish Mail	
1922	Rankellough, James Fitzalan Hope P C b 1870, 1st Baron m	{ Hon Arthur O J H M C, M P
1916	Rathcedan, Charles Patrick Norton, b 1905 s 1930	Hon Michael A N, b 1907

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name, &c</i>	<i> eldest Son or Heir</i>
1868 I	Rathdonnell, Thos Leopold McClintock Bunbury, M B E, b 1881, s 1899, w	Hon William R. McC B, b 1914
1881	Raveneloth Robert Arthur Liddell, b 1902 s 1932	Arthur W I b 1924
1881	Rayleigh Robert John Strutt b 1875 s 1919 m	Hon John A S b 1908
1888 S	Reay Aeneas Alexander Mackay b 1905 s 1921	Baron Alexander M b 1907
1902	R desdale David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman Mitford b 1878 s 1916 m	Hon Thos David F M b 1909
1908	Remnant Jas Fairquharson Remnant C B F b 1863 1st Bn m	Hon Robert I R b 1895
1806 I	Rendelham, Frederik A Charles Thellusson b 1868 s 1911 m	Hon Percy F, b 1874
1885	Rivestoke, Cecil Baring b 1864 s 1929 u	Hon Rupert B, b 1911
1932	Rha pader Leifchild Stratten Liel Jones I (b 1862 1st Baron	(None)
1920	Riddell George Allardice Riddell, b 1865 1st Baron m	(None)
1905	Ritchie of Dundee Charles Ritchie, b 1866 s 1906 m	Hon J Kenneth R b 'ea
1913	Rivdale George Kemp, b 1866 1st Baron m	Hon John D R b 1906
1931	Rochester Ernest Henry Lamb (M G b 1876 1st Baron m	Hon Foster (I I b 1916
1782	Rodney, George B Harley Guest Rodney b 1821 s 1909 m	Hon George W R b 1918
1851	Rollo William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C B (U K Baron Dunning) b 1860 s 1916 u	Major John Eric H R, b 1889
1866	Romilly, William Gaspard Guy Romilly b 1899, s 1905 m	(N m)
1896	Rosmead, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson b 1866 s 1897 m	(None)
1796 I	Rosmore { William Westonia (U K Baron Hon more) b 1892 s 1921 m	Hon William W W I 1931
1838	Rothham Stuart I und Holland b 1876, s 1927 m	(None)
1884	Rothschild, Lionel Walter Rothschild I b 1868 s 1915	Nathaniel M V R b 1910
1916	Rundway Edward Murray Colston (M G D C O, M V O b 1880 s 1925 m	(None)
1911	Russell Archibald Cameron Corbett I b 1856 1st Baron u	Hon Godfrey C, M C b 1895
1929	Russell of Killowen Frank Russell I C (Iridit Appeal) b 1867 m	(Life Peerage)
1919	Russell of Liverpool, Edward Frederick Langley Russell M (b 1895 s 1920, m	Hon Langley G H J R b 1922
1931	Rutherford of Nelson Ernest Rutherford (M I 71 1st Baron m	(None)
1651	Ruthven Walter Patrick Hore Ruthven C B, (M G D C O	(Ear of Gairloch, b 1896
1919	Ruthven) b 1870, s 1921, m	Btl, Gen Hon Sir Alex H R 7 C A C B C M G D C O I 1872
1876	Sackville Charles John Sackville West, L B F, C B C M G, M G Gen b 1870 s 1928 m	Hon Edward C S W b 1901
1911	St Andrew, Alexander F Buller Acland Hood b 1893 s 1917	Hon Arth F A H, b. 06
1559	St John of Bletso, Moubray St A Thornton St John b 1877, s 1920, m	Hon John St I b 1917
1852	St Leonards, Frank Edward Sugden, b 1890, s 1908	Arthur H S b 1863
1887	St Leger John Townshend St Aulyn, C B C V O, b 1857, s 1908, u	Francis Cecil St A b 1895
1885	St Oswald Rowland George Winn b 1893, s 1919 m	Hon Rowland W b 1916
1796	Salterford See Comtown Irish Earl	
1445	Salter Alexander Wm Frick I 1821 C M G b 1851 s 1886 m	Master of Salterton, M C b 86
1930	Sanderson, Henry Sanderson Kunias b 1868, 1st Baron m	(None)
1871	Sandhurst, John William Mansfield, b 1857, s 1921 m	(Capt Hon Ralph Sheldou M O B K, b 1892
1802	Sandys Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b 1855 s 1904, u	It Col A K S Hill b 1876
1888	Savile George Halifax Lumley Savile, b 1919 s 1931, M	Hon Henry I I I S, b 1923
1603	Saye d Sele Geoffrey (I wislton Wykeham Fienes, b 1856 s 1907, m	Hon Geoffrey I W I b 1884
1839	Sutton, John Regd I Elliott Drake Colborne, b 1854, s 1888 m	Hon Jas Colborne Vivian I 1863
1831	Sutton See "Sutton Irish Earl	
1932	Sutton, William Lawson Mitchell Thomson, P C K B E b 1877 1st Bn	Hon Patrick M I b 1913
1489	Temple John Forbes Temple b 1863 s 1905 m	Master of Temple, b 1893
1916	Shaughnessy William James Shaughnessy b 1863, s 1923 m	Hon William C S b 1922
1781	Shippell See Stanley of Alderley U K Baron below	
1784	Shelborne, James Huntly Dutton D C O, b 1873, s 1920 m	Hon Charles D, b 1911
1880	Shute See Buntington Irish Earl	
1902	Shuttleworth, Lighted I Kay Shuttleworth, P C b 44, 1st Bn w	Richard U P A S b 1913
1821	Shute See "Sutton Irish Earl	
1445	Sinclair Archibald James Murray St Clair M V O, b 1875 s 1922, m	Master of Sinclair b 1914
1919	Sinha, Aron Kumar Sinha b 1887 s 1928, m	Hon Gullindro S b 1921
1828	Sinclairdale Arthur Geo Riddle Wilbraham, M C, b 1876, s 1930	Felvin B W, O B E b 77
1931	Snell, Henry Snell C B F, b 1865 1st Baron	(None)
1916	Somerleyton Savile Brinton Crossley, P C, G C V O, b 1857, 1st Baron m	Maj Hon Francis Savile C, M C, b 1889
784	Somers Arthur Herbert Iennyson Cocks, K C M G, D C O, M C, b 1887, s 1899, m	Rev Henry L S C, b 1862

Created	Title, Name &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1873	Somerston See Normanton Irish Pair	
1780	Southampton Charles Henry Fitzroy OBE b 1867 s 1878 m	Hon Charles F b 1904
1917	Southborough Francis John Stephens Hopwood 1 C GCB GCMG GCSI KCST b 1860 1st Baron m	Hon Spencer H, b 1889 Capt Thomas I b 1869 H n Gilbert G l 1881 Hon Lynph H V O S b 1915
1840	Stafford Edward Staff and Joseph Fitzherbert KCST b 1864 s 1932	(None)
1886	Stallbridge Hugh Grosvenor b 1880 s 1912 m	
1839	Stanley of Alderley Edward John Stanley (Irish Baron) Sheffield b 1907 s 1931 m	
1893	Stammar George A Maurice Hamilton Gordon 1 C KCVO, b 1871 s 1912	(None)
1796	Stewart of Galloway See Galloway Scott Pair	
1925	Stenham John Lawrence Baird 1 C, GCMG DSO, b 1874 1st Baron m	Hon James Ian B b 1908 Lt Com Hon Joseph A, INM b 1886 Hon Edward S b 1882
1918	Strabolgh (uthbert Matthias Kenworthy b 1853 claim established 1916 m	Hon Donald H b 1923 Hon Gavin C b 1901 H n Donald G, b 1912
1911	Strachie Edward Strachie, 1 C b 1858 1st Baron m	
1900	Strathcarron & Mount Royal, Donald Stirling Palmer Howard b 1891 s 1926 m	
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (1841) Alastair Campbell b 1899 s 1918, m	
1864	Strathpey Trevor Gellie Grant b 1879 s 1915 m	
1928	Strickland Gerald Strickland (Count Della Catena) CMB, b 1861 1st Baron m	(None)
1796	Stuart of Castle Stuart See Moray Scott Pair	
1838	Sudeley Richard Algernon Frederick Hanbury Lucy b 1911 s 1932	Michael D C H F l 1909
1884	Sudley See Arian Irish Pair	
1786	Suffield Victor A C Harbord b 1897 s 1924 m	Hon John H b 1907
1893	Suances Od Richard Vivian DSO GVO b 1875 s 1922 m	Hon John H H l 1925
1907	Suathling Stuart Albert Samuel Samuel Montagu b 1898 s 1927 m	H n David C M b 1928 (None)
1919	Swinfen Charles Swinfen Eady b 1904 s 1919	
1913	Sydenham of Combe George Sydenham (Lark) GCSI GCMG GCE GBE b 1848 1st Baron m	(None)
1831	Talbot of Malahide James Boswell Talbot b 1874 s 1921 m	Mil l R F b 1912
1856	Talbot of Malahide	
1907	Tegmouth Hugh Aglonby Shon b 1881 s 1926 m	Hon Lionel S b 1918
1831	Templeton Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester DSO OBE b 1880 s 1924 m	Hon Arthur P S C b 1914 Hon Harold T b 1919 (None)
1884	Tennyson Lionel Hallam Tennyson b 1889 s 1928	
1827	Tenison, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott b 1865 s 1882 m	(None)
1918	Tenington, Harold J Sellborne Woodhouse OBE b 1877 s 1921 m	Hon Horace W CBE b 1888
1816	Teynham Henry John P S Roper Curzon b 1867 s 1892 m	Hon (hus P C, b 1896 (Life Peerage)
1929	Thankerton William Watson 1 C (Life of Appeal) b 1873 m	Hon Charles C B b 1910
1792	Thurlow Rev Charles Edward Tunning Bruce b 69 s 1916 m	Lt Col Hon Denis I, DSO, b 1884
1876	Tollemache Bentley Lyonel J Tollemache b 1883 s 1904 m	
1929	Tonlin Thomas James Cheshyre Tonlin PC (Lord of Appeal) b 1867 m	(Life Peerage) Master of Tonluchen l 1917
1864	Tonluchen John Gordon Sandilands b 1886 s 1915 m	Hon Hugh I b 1921
1930	Tonluchen Hugh Montague Tonluchen GCB DSO Marshal of the R A L b 1873 1st Baron m	(None)
1929	Trent John Campbell Bot b 1889 s 1931 m	(None)
1917	Trevelyan Ivor John C Herbert CBE GMB, b 1851, 1st Baron m	(None)
1921	Trevelyan Alfred Listerham Twissence 1 C b 1843 1st Baron m	Lt Col Hon Chas Trevor (L DSO l 1879 Hon Chas F H l b 1928 Hon Charles B, b 1899
1880	Trevelyan Charles Edward Hill Trevor b 1863 s 1923 m	
1861	Trevelyan (n Charles Alwyns Barnewall b 1861 s 1891 m	
1881	Trevelyan See Tweddall Scott Pair	
1881	Trevelyan Dudley C Majoribanks CMC DSO GVO b 1874 s 1909 m	(None)
1786	Tyng See Waterford Irish Pair	
1929	Tyrell, William George Tyrell, PC, GCMG KCB KCVO b 1866 1st Baron m	(None)
1823	Val de Harrouden Hubert Geo Chas Mostyn b 1860 s 1883 m	Three Coherences [1898 Hon Arthur E de M, b 1904 Hon John I l b, b 1923 Hon Samuel V, b 1882 Hon Anthony V, b 1906 (None) Hon John H W, b 1908 Reginald H W, b 1875 Hon John de G, b 1925
1800	Ventry Arthur William Eveleigh de Moleyns b 1864 s 1923 m	
1762	Vernon, Francis W I Venables Vernon b 1889 s 1915 m	
1922	Vesey, William Vesey b 1899 1st Baron m	
1841	Vivian George Crespin Braham Vivian DSO b 78 s 93 m	
1930	Wakefield, Charles Cheers Wakefield, CBE b 59 1st Baron m	
1905	Waleran William George Wood Walton b 1905 s 1925, m	
1723	Walpole Robert H Montgomerie Walpole b 1913 s 1931 M	
1780	Walingham, George de Grey, DSO, b 1864, s 1929, m	

<i>Created</i>	<i>Title, Name &c</i>	<i>Eldst Son or Heir</i>
1928	Waring, Edward Alfred Goulding 1 C, b 1863, 1st Baron	(None)
1928	Waring, Samuel James Waring b 1860 1st Baron, m	(None)
1928	Warrington of Cliffe 1 Rolls Warrington 1 C, b 1851 1st Baron, m	(None)
1929 I	Watcark Henry Sheppard Hart (Avenish b 1876 + 1932 m	Hiedk C P C, b 1926
1929	Waterloo, William Hall Walker, b 1856 1st Baron m	(None)
1928	Wen William Douglas Wen 1 C b 1877 1st Baron m	Hon Jas Kenneth W, b 1905
1881	Wemyss &c Wemyss and March Scott Earl	
1861	Westbury, Richard M 1 Bethell b 1914 + 1930 M	Hon David A B, b 1922
1776 I *	Westerde Ses (Graham Earl 1st)	
1919	Wester Wemyss Rosalyn Eskine Wemyss G C B C M G M V O,	
	Admiral of the Fleet 1 1864 1st Baron m	(None)
1548	Wharfedale Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys Lynte b 1876)	Hon Chas John K T, b
	claim established 1926 m	1908
1912	Whithugh Thomas Banks Bathwick b 1874 1st Baron	(None)
1886	Wigan See Crawford Scott Earl	
1491	Wighamsbryde Broke John Henry Pyto Verney M C b 1896 + 1923	Two to heliceses
1869	Wolerton Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn b 1904 + 1932	{ Col Geoffrey C G, O M G,
		b 1864
1932	Wodbridge Arthur Charles Churchman, b 1867 1st Baron m	(None)
1928	Wolmeria James Buchanan M C O b 1849 1st Baron m	(None)
1835	Wolrham &c Goford Irish Earl	
1928	Worral George Richard Lawley Gibbs b 1928 + 1932 M	Hon Fustace H B G, b 1929
1915	Worsham Henry Linton Buckley, 1 C b 1845 1st Baron m	Hon Bryan B, b 1890
1932	Wright Robert Alderson Wright (1st of 411 al) 1 C 1 1869 m	(Life Peerage)
1838	Wrothester, Vict 1 Alexander Wrothester 1 1873 + 1910	Hon Walter B W, b 1877
1919	Wuffell Robert Trotter Hermon Hodges b 1851, 1st Baron, m	{ Lt Col Hon Roland H H,
		b 1800 M V O b 1880
1820	Wynter 1 Philip George Best P S O b 1871 + 1904 m	Hon Samuel I B b 1874
1921	Wynter, Matthew Lewis Vaughan Davies b 1840 1st Baron m	(None)

Widows in Their Own Right.

PEERAGES IN OWN RIGHT. Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction on the widows of distinguished men, but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. Thus it results that some of the Peeresses now upon the list have male heirs who will succeed them in the ensuing generation and take their seats by strict right in the House of Lords, while, on the other hand, several peerages now occupied by males will fall to the other sex, and thus for a time take leave of that House. A resolution to admit Peeresses in their Own Right to the House of Lords was defeated in that house in 1830. A Peeress in her own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last, her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage, whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband, but the rank of a Peeress in her own right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT

Created	Title, Name, &c	Eldest Son or Heir
1900	Kist Alexandria Duchess (H R H Princess Arthur of Connaught), b 1891, s 1912 m	Earl of Macduff, b 1914

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT *Style* The Countess of —.
Addressed as, My Lady

Cat d	Title, Name to	Eldest Son or Heir
1928	(<i>de</i>) Anne Estella Sarah Penfold (ave 1st (nunters	(Nunt)
1961	(<i>Countess</i>) Sibell Lilian Blunt Mackenzie, b 1878 x 1895 m	Vicomte Talhat, b 1904
1933	(<i>Countess</i>) Edith Paul Abney de la Motte, b 1883 x 1900 m	Lord Lanchilne, b 1918
1947	(<i>Countess</i>) Edith Unmanned, b 1878 x 1900 m, not used	(<i>Countess</i>)
1901	(<i>Countess</i>) Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.M.P. b 1870, x 1914	Lady Idwun Lantun, b 1875
1901	(<i>Countess</i>) Nina Caroline Stidley Heilbut, b 1906 x 1915, m	Lord Strathapey, <i>see</i>
		BARONS

VISCOUNTSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT *Style, The Viscountess —.*
Addressed as My Lady

Year	Child	Birth Date	Death Date	Child's Name or New
1918	Rhondda, Margaret Haig Mackworth	b 1883, s 1918		(None)
1885	Wolseley, Frances Garnet Wolseley	b 1872, s 1913		(None)

BARONESES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—Style, The Baroness —.
Addressed as, My Lady

Created	Title Name &c.	Eldest Son or Heir
1309	Beaumont, Mona Josephine Fitzalan Howard b 1894 s 1896, m	Hon. Miles F F H, b
1481	Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley M B E, b 1875, s 1899, m	two co heiresses (1915
1368	Bohcaux (See Loudoun Countess of)	See Loudoun Countess of,
1897	Buston Nellie Lisa Melles b 1873 s 1909 m	Hon George E M Baillie M C b 1894
1608	Chifton Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh b & s 1900	Earl of Darnley, q v
1864	De Ros Mary Frances (Countess of Darnley), b 1854 s 1907 m	Three co heiresses
1609	Dunquail See Lucas Fyfi Baroness (Scott title the Cathie)	(None)
1905	Furnwall Mary Frances Katherine Agar b 1900 s 1913 m	Master of Gray b 1894
1444	Gray Ethel Evelyn Gray Campbell b 1866 s 1919 m	Duke of Norfolk q v
1490	Henniss Gwendolen (Duchess of York) b 1877 s 1908 m	Master of Kilmoss, b 1889
1608	Kinloss Mary Morgan Grenville O I b 1852 s 1889 u	Hon Anne & C b 1919
1663	Lucas Nan Ino Cooper b 1880 s 1916, m	lady Cynthia Mosley b 1898
1911	Ravenclaf Mary Liene Curzon b 1896 s 1925	
1899	Strange of Knockin, 1446 Hungerford and 1445 De Molemus Elizabeth (Viscountess St Davids) b 1884 title called out of obeyance 1921 m	See St Davids Viscount (Hon. Noel Lytton Wil banks b 1900
1529	Wentworth Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton b 1873 s 1917	Hon Thos W A F b 1908
1308	Zouche of Harrington Mary Cecil Frankland b 1875 s 1917 m	

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—Tenterden	Beitle—Abingdon	Bryan—Bellevue	Chubb—Hayter
Almcy Hastings—Loudoun	Bertie—Bertie of Thame	Buchan—Cathness	Churchill—Marlborough
Acheson Gosford	Bertie—Inchey	Buckley—Wendbury	Churchman—Widd
Adderley—North	Best—Wynfrid	Buchanan—Woclaton	bridge
Addington—Sidmouth	Ikthell—Wistbury	Burns—Trenclayde	Clarke—Sydenham
Agar—Thornhill	Bethune—Inchey	Butcher—Dunrobert	(legg Hill—Hill
Agar—Normanton	Bewicke Copley—Cromwell	Butler—Carrick	Claments—Fetti
Agar Robertes Clifton	Bigham—Meisey	Butler—Dunbryne	Clifton—Green de Ruthyn
Alken—Heavenbrook	Bingham—Cannorris	Butler—Lunsborough	Coats—Glenanar
Akers Douglas—Christon	Bingham—Luan	Butler—Mountgarret	(ochane—Drumondal
Alexander—Caledon	Bingham—Fiddisham	Butler—Ormonde	Cocharne Baillie—Lam
Alexander—Cobham	Bligh—Clifton	Byng—Stratford	inton
Allsopp—Hindlip	Bligh—Dunmoy	Byng—Torrington	Cocks—Somers
Aman—Morley	Blunt Mackenzie—Cromwell	Cambridge—ithlone	(okayne—Cullen
Annesley—Valentia	Booth—Lent	Campebell—ithlone	(oke—Leicester
Anson—Luffield	Boote Wilham—Skelmersdale	Campebell—ithlone	(ole—Enniskillen
Arthur—Glenarthur	Boothwick—Wistbury	Campebell—ithlone	(oller—Macnassell
Ashley—Mount Temple	Boscawen—Falmouth	Campebell—ithlone	(olston—Roundway
Ashley Cooper—Shaftesbury	Bourke—Mayo	Capell—Fussell	(olive—Colville of Cul
Asquith—Orford & A	Bowes—Lyon—Strathmore	Carleton—Donchester	1088
Astley—Hastings	Boyle—Cork	Carmichael—ithlone	Compton—Northampton
Bailey—Glennish	Boyle—Shannon	Carmichael—ithlone	Cooper—Lucas
Baillie—Hurlton	Brabazon—Meth	Carmichael—ithlone	(obett—Koullan
Baillie Hamilton—Haddington	Brand—Hampton	Carmichael—ithlone	(ourtney—Deion
Baird—St Nicholas	Brett—Fisher	Carmichael—ithlone	(raig—Cravon
Balfour—Amos	Bridgman—Madford	Carmichael—ithlone	(rewe Milnes—Cress
Bampfylde—Pittmore	Brodick—Wilton	Carmichael—ithlone	Crichton—Finn
Barin—Ashburton	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Crichton Stuart—Bute
Barin—Cromer	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Cripps—Painmore
Baring—Venthbrook	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	(rosley—S. Merlestone
Baring—Reveltoke	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Cullitt—Ashcombe
Barnes—Gorell	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Cutte—Deart
Barnwell—Trenth	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Cunningham Bruce—Thur
Bathurst—Bladwell	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	low
Beaumont—Inverness	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Cunzon—Howe
Beaulieu—St Albans	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Curzon—Ravensdale
Beaumont—Allendale	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	(unzon—Sainsdale
Beckett—Grimthorpe	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Cust—Boulton
Bennet—Tankerville	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Dalrymple—Starr
Benson—Charnwood	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Dalziel—Carmichael
Beresford—Dees	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Dalziel—Dalziel of Kirk
Beresford—Waterford	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	cald,
Bernard—Bandon	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Dawson—Dartrey
Berry—Camrose	Brougham—Brougham	Carmichael—ithlone	Dawson—Dartrey

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles. 215

Dawson Dame — Poi Lainston	FitzPatrick—Castletown	Hamilton—Summer	Joynson Hicks—Brent ford
De Concy—Ainsdale	FitzRoy—Grafton	Hamilton Gordon —	Have Shuttleworth —
De Grey Walsingham	Fitzroy—Southampton	Stammore	Shuttleworth
De Montmorency — Montmorency	Flower—Ashbrook	Hamilton Russell —	Kenley—Deonport
De Yarburgh Bateson— Theramore	Foley—Berkeley	Bourne	Keith Falconer—Ainslie
Deane Morgan — Mus kerry	Foljambe—Leverpool	Hamilton Temple Black wood—Duffryn	Kennedy—Lynte—Warton
Denison Londonborough	Fonkes—Glenard	Hanbury Jacy—Sudley	Kemp—Kochdale
Devicux Hereford	Forbes—Scampill—Scampill	Handcock—Castlemaine	Kennedy—Ainslie
Dewar—Forster	Forward—Howard — Wicklow	Harbord—Suffield	Kenworthy—Staboli
Dickson Poynder — Is lington	Forster—Ilkeston	Hare—Lischnel	Koppel—Albani
Dillon Lee—Dillon	Forster—Woolerhampton	Harnsworth—Lothar meire	Keri—Lothian
Dodson Mark Bretton	Fox—Strangways — Il chester	Harris—Malmsbury	King—Lovelace
Douglas Milton	Frankland—Fouche	Hastings—Huntingdon	King—Lewison—Kingston
Douglas—Queensberry	Frankfort	Hay—Froll	Hibson—Avedale
Douglas Hamilton — Hamilton	Frank Saltoun	Hay—Kinnoull	Knatchbull Huggess— Rabourne
Douglas Home—Home	Freeman Mitford — Redevale	Hay—Lucedale	Knux—hanbury
Douglas Pennant—Pen rhyn	Freeman Thomas—Wol lington	Heathcote Drummond	Lamb—Rochester
Douglas Scott Montagu — Wentworth Beaulieu	French—Cottesloe	Willoughby—Incester	Lambart—Catan
Drummond Milford	French—De Freyne	Hely Hutchinson—Do noughmore	Lambton—Durham
Drummond Perth	French—Jes	Henderson—Lanningdon	Lasselles—Harewood
Duff Life	Fuller—Acland Hood— St Aubrie	Henniker Major—Hen niker	Law—Killeshough
Duke—Merivale	Fullin—Sanderson	Hepburn Stuart Forbes	Lawson—Bunham
Dumcombe—Licham	Gascayne Cecil Cecil of Chelwood	Hepburne—Scott—Lo nath	Laws—Johnston—Luk of Parnham
Dundas—Mabille	Gascayne Cecil Salis bury	Herbert—Cannan	Lo Port—Lynch—Clan carty
Dundas—Zetland	Gathorne Hardy—Can brook	Herbert—Darcy de Knaith	Lo Smith—Dudley
Dutton—Shearman	Gibbs—Aldenham	Herbert—Pembroke	Ligg—Dartmouth
Eady—Sutton	Gibbs—Hunsdon	Herbert—Pouls	Ligh—Ventr
Eaton—Chilmore	Gibbs—Warrall	Herbert—Lynden	Liff Jones—Avaler
Eden—Auckland	Gibson—Ashbourne	Herman Hodge—Wynd ley	Liff—Burgh
Eden—Hendley	Gifford—Halsbury	Hervey—Brist	Lille—Kilnes
Edinburgh—Mont Fy—unbe	Guastini—Bantini— Neuburg	Hewitt—Lifford	Lille—Melville—Leven
Edwards—Kensington	Glyn—Wolfeaton	Hicks—Beach—St Ald wyn	Lille—Liff—Lille
Egerton—Fleming	Godley—Kilbracken	Hill—Donahue	Lille—Liff—Lille
Egerton—Wilton	Goodeve—Kilbracken	Hill—Liff—Lille	Lille—Liff—Lille
Elphinstone—St Germain	Goodeve—Kilbracken	Hindley—Liff—Lille	Lille—Liff—Lille
Elliott—Drake Colborne Seaton	Goodeve—Kilbracken	Hobart—Hampton—Mer cer—Henderson—Buck inghamshire	Lille—Liff—Lille
Lillicott—Winton	Gordon—Huntly	Hogg—Harris—am	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fiskine—Buchan	Gordon—Leuox—Kich mond	Holland—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fiskine—May—Kellie	Gore—Asian	Holland—Kilbracken	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fleiss—Eke Carbery	Gough—Calthorpe—Cal thorpe	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fletcher—de Moleyns— Lentley	Goulding—Wargrave	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fane—Westminster	Graham—Atholstan	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Faulding—Denbigh	Graham—Mentlow	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fellows—Ainslie	Graham—Toler—Donbury	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fellows—De Lancy	Giant—Stathope	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Finch—Aylesford	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Finch—Hatton—Win chelsea	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fitzalan—Howard — Beaumont	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fitzalan—Howard — Fitzalan—Derwent	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fitzalan—Howard — Heiries	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fitzalan—Howard — Howard—Glasgow	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fitzalan—Howard — Norfolk	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
FitzClarence—Munster	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
FitzGerald—Leinster	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
FitzHerbert—Stafford	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fitzmaurice — Lams downe	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille
Fitzmaurice—Orkney	Gray—Campbell—Gray	Holmes—Hibbert — Knutsford	Lille—Liff—Lille

[illegible]

Holdings of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

Holdern of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

NOTE.—In titles marked ° the "of" is not used.

Baighley—*Exeter*
(aidora)—*Buchan*
(anegle)—*Southeast*
(lifton)—*Marble*
(lonmore)—*Wicklow*
(ochane)—*Dundonald*
Dunglass—*Horne*
Elcho—*Wemyss & Marsh*
Fiskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Fekdail—*Dalketh*
Forrester—*Verulam*

Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
Glams—*Strathmore*
Glenorchy—*Breadal-
bane & H.*
Heibet—*Pembroke*
Howar of Effingham—
Fingham
Howland—*Tavistock*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Kenlis—*Bective*
Leslie—*R. thes*
Loughborough—*Roselyn*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
Montagu of Kimboston
—*Mandenille*
Montgomerie—*Fingilton*
Naas—*Mayo*
Newtown Butler—
Lansborough
North—*Guiford*
Ogilvy—*Avila*
Osbastin—*Tankerville*
Ossington—*Clarendon*

Alldon—*Milton*
 Apsley—*Bathurst*
 Ard—*Math*
 Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
 Balgome—*Fien*
 Balncl—*Clauford*
 Bingham—*Juan*
 Burt—*Flyn*
 Buckhurst—*De la War*
 Burchell—*Westland*

(contractions used in pages 195-213)

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1988.

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Aberconway, Lord	1908	Colebrooke, Lord, <i>o c i o</i>	1914	Horne, Sir Robert S., <i>o n f</i>	1919
Aberdeen, Marquess of, <i>x r</i>	1886	Collins, Sir Godfrey P., <i>k n e</i>	1920	Howard of Penrith, Lord, <i>o c n</i>	1919
Aeland, Sir Francis Dyke, Bt.	1915	Colwyn, Lord	1924	Howe, Earl, <i>k n e</i>	1920
Adamson, William	1928	Connaught, H. R. H. Duke of, <i>o c o</i>	1871	Hughes, Hon. Wm. Morris, <i>k o</i>	1916
Addison, Christopher	1916	Connaught, H. R. H. Prince	1920	Huntly, Marquess of	1881
Adolphson, Craigie M., <i>o c</i>	1909	Cook, Hon. Sir Joseph, <i>o c m o</i>	1914	Ilchester, Lord	1916
Alexander, Albert Victor	1909	Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt.	1921	Innes, Hon. Sir J. Rose, <i>k c m o</i>	1915
Alness, Lord (Lord Justice) (k)	1913	Craigville, Lord	1906	Inskip, Sir Thomas W. H., <i>o n e</i>	1932
Amery, Leopold Charles M. S.	1920	Crawford, Earl of, <i>k t</i>	1916	Inverforth, Lord	1919
Annulree, Lord, <i>o n f</i>	1930	Crawley, Lord	1892	Irwin, Lord, <i>k o</i>	1922
Anglin, Hon. Francis Alexander	1924	Crewes, Marquess of, <i>k o</i>	1920	Ivanhoe, Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred, <i>k c m o</i>	1921
Ashfield, Lord	1916	Crummer, Earl of, <i>o n e</i>	1920	Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley, <i>o c n i</i>	1926
Arthur, Sir John Melr	1909	Cushendun, Lord	1924	Johnston, Thomas	1932
Athlone, Earl of, <i>k o</i>	1931	D'Albarn, Visc., <i>o c n</i>	1920	Jowett, Frederick William	1924
Atholl, Duke of, <i>x r</i>	1921	Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, Lord	1912	Jowett, Sir Wm. Allen, <i>k c</i>	1932
Atkin, Lord	1929	Darlington, Lord	1917	Kelway, Frederick George	1920
Avery, Hon. Sir Horace	1929	Dartmouth, Earl of, <i>o c i o</i>	1885	Kennedy, Thomas	1932
Edmund	1932	Darlington, Lord	1917	King, Hon. Wm. Lyon MacKenzie, <i>k c o</i>	1922
Baker, Harold T.	1915	Davidson, John Colin Campbell, <i>k c n</i>	1928	Lambert, George	1912
Baldwin, Stanley	1920	Dawson of Penn, Lord, <i>o c i o</i>	1929	Lampson, Godfrey I. T. Locker-Lansbury, George	1928
Balfour, Earl of	1900	Denman, Lord, <i>o c m o</i>	1907	Lansbury, George	1929
Banbury of Northam, Lord	1916	Derby, Earl of, <i>k o</i>	1903	Lawrence, Sir Paul Ogden	1926
Banks, Sir John Eldon, <i>o c n</i>	1925	Desart, Earl of, <i>k r</i>	1913	Lee of Ereham, Visc., <i>o n</i>	1915
Barlow, Sir Montague, Bt., <i>k n e</i>	1922	Devonport, Visc.	1909	Lewis, Sir John Herbert, <i>o n e</i>	1913
Barnes, George Nicoll, <i>o c n</i>	1916	Devonshire, Duke of, <i>k o</i>	1905	Lindsay, Hon. Sir Francis O., <i>k c m o</i>	1929
Bath, Marquess of, <i>k o</i>	1922	Dickinson, Lord, <i>k n e</i>	1928	Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald G., <i>o c m o</i>	1925
Bayford, Lord	1922	Dounglough, Earl of, <i>k r</i>	1918	Lister, Sir Philip Cunliffe, <i>o n e</i>	1922
Beatty, Admiral of the Fleet, Earl, <i>o c n o m</i>	1927	Duff, Hon. Lyman Poore	1919	Liverpool, Earl of, <i>o c n</i>	1917
Beauchamp, Earl, <i>k o</i>	1906	Duff, Hon. Sir Frank Gavin, <i>k c m o</i>	1932	Lloyd, Lord, <i>o c n</i>	1924
Benbow, Lord	1928	Dunedin, Visc., <i>o c i o</i>	1896	Lloyd, Hon. Sir William Frodick, <i>k c m o</i>	1918
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Henry	1926	Elliot, Maj. Walter E., <i>k c</i>	1932	London, Bishop of, <i>k i o</i>	1921
Benn, Capt. Wm. Wedgwood, <i>n o</i>	1909	Erle, Lord, <i>n v o</i>	1916	Londonderry, Marquess of, <i>k o</i>	1925
Bennett, Hon. Richard B., <i>k o</i>	1930	Fisher, Herbert A. L.	1916	Lowndes, Sir Geo., <i>k c n i</i>	1929
Berborough, Earl of, <i>o c m o</i>	1931	FitzAlan of Derwent, Visc., <i>k o</i>	1918	Lugard, Lord, <i>o c m o</i>	1920
Berterton, Sir Henry B., Bt., <i>k r</i>	1931	Fitzmaurice, Lord	1920	Lyons, Hon. Joseph A.	1932
Birrell, Augustine, <i>k o</i>	1905	Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, <i>o c m o</i>	1908	Lytton, Earl of, <i>o c n</i>	1920
Blanesburgh, Lord, <i>o n e</i>	1919	Fitzroy, Hon. Edward	1924	McArdy, Charles Albert, <i>k c</i>	1929
Blidlesloe, Lord, <i>o c m o</i>	1926	Forbes, Hon. George William	1930	Macdonald, John A. Murray	1916
Blondfield, Margaret	1929	Forster, Lord, <i>o c m</i>	1908	McDonald, J. Ramsay	1924
Borden, Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, <i>o c m o</i>	1912	Fox, Col. George R. Lane	1926	McKenna, Reginald	1927
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. Grimth	1902	Gairford, Lord	1908	MacKintosh, Sir Halford John MacLach, Lord	1916
Bowerman, Charles Wm.	1916	Gelden, Sir Auckland C., <i>o c m o</i>	1927	Macmillan, Lord	1924
Brace, William	1916	Geddes, Sir Eric, <i>o c n</i>	1917	Macpherson, James Ian	1925
Bridgeman, Visc.	1920	George, David Lloyd, <i>o c m</i>	1905	Maitland, Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steel, Bt.	1924
Brown, James, <i>o n f</i>	1930	Gilmour, Sir John, Bt., <i>n e</i>	1922	Malan, Hon. Francis S.	1920
Bruce, Hon. Stanley Melbourne, <i>k n</i>	1930	Glenelg, Viscount, H. H. Duke of, <i>k o</i>	1927	Mallet, Sir Louis D. P., <i>o c m o</i>	1923
Buckmaster, Visc., <i>o c i o</i>	1923	Gore, Hon. W. G. Ormaby	1925	Manchester, Duke of	1906
Burns, John	1915	Goschen, Visc., <i>o c n</i>	1930	Marlborough, Duke of, <i>k o</i>	1899
Burton, Hon. Henry, <i>k c</i>	1924	Graham, Hon. George Perry	1925	Marshall of Chipstead, Lord, <i>o c o</i>	1919
Buxton, Earl, <i>o c m o</i>	1905	Graham, Sir Ronald W., <i>o c n</i>	1921	Maxwell, Sir Herbert K., Bt., <i>k c</i>	1897
Canterbury, Archbishop of	1905	Grahams, Sir G. Dixon, <i>o c m o</i>	1920	McAlmon, Hon. Arthur, <i>k o</i>	1925
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot, <i>o c i o</i>	1904	Granard, Earl of, <i>k r</i>	1907	Merrivale, Lord	1915
Carson, Lord, <i>k o</i>	1905	Granville, Earl, <i>o c m o</i>	1928	Middleton, Earl of, <i>k r</i>	1897
Cavendish, Lord Richard F., <i>o c n</i>	1912	Grove, Sir Wm. Conyngham, <i>o c m o</i>	1912	Mildmay of Flete, Lord	1916
Cawley, Lord	1917	Grey of Fallodon, Visc., <i>k o</i>	1902	Momwell, Com. Sir Bolton M. Byres, <i>o n f</i>	1923
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, <i>o n e</i>	1917	Guest, Capt. Hon. Fredk. E., <i>n i</i>	1920	Morison, Thomas Braah	1921
Cecil, Lord Hugh	1918	Halkett, Douglas H., <i>o n e</i>	1920	Morris, Lord, <i>k c m o</i>	1921
Cecil of Chelwood, Visc., <i>k o</i>	1915	Halshaw, Visc.	1922	Morrison, Herbert Stanley	1931
Chamberlain, Arthur Neville	1922	Hanworth, Lord, <i>k r</i>	1922	Mount Temple, Lord	1924
Chamberlain, Sir Austen, <i>k o</i>	1902	Harrington, Sir Arth. H., <i>o c m o</i>	1913	Moyne, Lord, <i>n o</i>	1924
Cheshamford, Visc., <i>o c n i</i>	1926	Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord, <i>k o</i>	1904	Mulla, Sir Dinsha Fardunji, <i>o c n</i>	1931
Cheshamford, Earl of, <i>k o</i>	1894	Hardy, Laurence	1912	Mulock, Hon. Sir William, <i>k c m o</i>	1925
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer, <i>o n</i>	1907	Henderson, Arthur	1915	Murray, Charles David, <i>o c n</i>	1925
Clarendon, Earl of, <i>o c m o</i>	1931	Howard, Lord, <i>k o</i>	1928	Murray, Sir George H., <i>o c n</i>	1920
Clay, Lt.-Col. Herbert H. Spencer, <i>o c m o</i>	1926	Hills, Major John Waller	1928	Myers, Hon. Sir Michael, <i>k c m o</i>	1925
Clerk, Sir G. Russell, <i>o c m o</i>	1926	Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., Bt., <i>o n e</i>	1922	Newton, Lord	1915
Clinton, Lord	1926	Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd Henry, Bt.	1905	Nicholson, Col. William G., <i>o c n</i>	1925
Clyde, Jam. Aron, <i>k o</i>	1916	Hobhouse, Henry	1928		
Clynes, John Robert	1918	Hodge, John	1916		
Coates, Maj. Hon. Joseph Gordon, <i>k o</i>	1926				

[illegible]

Clerk of the Council — Col Sir Maurice J A Hankey : B O M B

Deputy Clerk Collin Smith Registered with Sir Charles Lawrence Neish Esq. C.B.

§ OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Speak : The Lord Chancellor, £4 000

Private Secretary to the First Chancellor, A. J. N. Paterson.

Lord Chairman of Committees The Earl of Onslow O B E, £2 500

Clerk of Parliaments Sir Edward Hall		Accounting and Copying Department	
Allison KCB KBE	£2,500	Miss W F (Int'l) (Clerk) of Fees & d	
Clerk Assistant and Judicial Clerk		Accountant £500 £600 Miss M F	
Judicial Dept and Taxing Office		Waterman (Examiner of Acts) £250	
of Judicial Courts H L Badeley		to £400 Miss W M J Phillips Miss	
CBE	£1,500	A N Phillips	
Reading Clerk Ronald Muir Mackenzie	£1,200	Tolson and Clay	£1,000
Member to Lord Chairman of Com		Asst Librarian, F G G Carr	£300 to £500
mittees Lord Kilbracken KC,		Examiners of Standing Order & Edward	
CBE	£1,800	Vickers £300, Lt Col Sir R Verney	
Senior Clerks Edward Vigors (Principal		CBE CVO	
Clerk of Private Bills and Private		Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod Lt Gen	
Committees) G D Luard G CVO		Sir William Emleney G CVO, KCB,	
CL I St George	£1,200	KCMG DSO	£1,000
Other Clerks F W Lascelles, MC (Clerk		1st Man Usher and 5 Clerks to Lord G	
of Public Bills and Clerk of the		Chamberlain Brig Gen Lord Lyne	
Journals) Colin Davidson CBE (Clerk		Gordon Tennant, CBE, CVO, MVO	£500
attending the Table) A H Jeffries		Sergeant at Arms Capt the Hon Sir Hey	
V M E Goodman MC A F E		mou John Bortolucci G CVO CMG,	
Dudley Ryder MC G H Eastwood		RN	£1,000
H M Burrows	£200 to £1,000	Shortland Writer Herbert Arthur Stevens	£500
		Editor of the Official Report, A A Reid	£500

§ For Salaries see note, p 281.



England, Great Britain, U. K.,
and 37 Ireland (marked I)

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers)

Scotland or Nova
Scotia (88, marked S)



NOTE.—(Clause II of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1890, ordains as follows.—“That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil, or Military Commission, Letter, Patent or other official document. In the cases of titles printed in *status* the holder of the Baronetcy has died but no person has provided his succession to the Baronetcy. Baronets are addressed as “Sir (with Christian name) and in writing as “Sir Robert A.—, Bt. Baronets wives are addressed (formally) as “Your Ladyship or “Lady A.—, without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case “The Lady Mary A.—, if daughter of a Viscount or Baron “The Hon. Lady A.—

Abdy, Sir Robert H. Esq.	1850	Balling, Lt. Col. Sir Harry	1850	Birdwood, Field Marshal Sir	1850
Abraham, Lt. Col. Sir Geo.	1850	Gilbert, Esq.	1850	William R., Esq.	1850
W. D. O.		Barlow, Col. Sir Hilary W.	1850	G. W. C. Esq.	1850
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis	1850	Wellwood, Esq.	1850	Birkby, Sir Henry R. S.	1850
Dyke, M. A.		Barlow, Sir Thomas, Esq.	1850	Birkmyre, Sir Archibald, Esq.	1850
Acland, Lt. Col. Sir Wm. Henry	1850	Hall, Sir John Denman	1850	Black, Sir Alec.	1850
Dyke, M. A.		Barlow, Lt. Hon. Sir Montague,	1850	Black, Sir Robert A. S.	1850
Adair, Sir Robert Shafte	1850	Esq.		Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas	1850
Adam, Col. Sir Ronald Forbes,	1850	Barnwell, Sir John Robert	1850	Blackwood (see above)	1850
D. O. O.		Burn, Sir Louis Bernhart	1850	Blair, Lt. Rev. Sir David O.	1850
Affleck, Sir Fredk. Danby Jas.	1850	Burn, Sir John N.	1850	Hunter	1850
Agnew, Sir Fulke M. G. Noel	1850	Buratt, Sir Francis Layland	1850	Blake, Sir Ulric	1850
Agnew, Sir Geo. Geo. Wm.	1850	Burke, Sir James Mathew, Esq.	1850	Blake, Sir Anthony Patrick	1850
Atkinson (see above)		Burkington, Sir Charles B.	1850	Blake, Sir Leonard D., Esq.	1850
Auld, Sir John	1850	Burrow, Sir Francis I. J.	1850	Blaker, Sir Reginald, Esq.	1850
Alba, Sir George	1850	Bury, Sir Edward Arthur	1850	Blackston, Sir Isaac N.	1850
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W.,	1850	Bartlett, Sir Hardington B.	1850	Blanchard, Sir Martin	1850
D. O.		Burton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunkett	1850	Duke of II. J.	1850
Alexander, Sir (und.)	1850	Bartlett, Sir Walter de S.	1850	Blay, (Capt. Sir Ralph B. M.	1850
Alexander, Sir Douglas	1850	Burwick, Sir John Storey	1850	Blomfield, Sir Isaac I. J.	1850
Alison, Com. Sir Archibald,	1850	Bass, (Capt. Sir Wm. Arthur H.	1850	Blow, Maj. Sir Robert I. Inch.	1850
Esq.		Bates, Sir Percy Kelly, Esq.	1850	Blunt, Sir Walter Aston	1850
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havel-	1850	Batho, Sir Charles A.	1850	Blunden, Sir William	1850
lock		Bathurst, Maj. Sir Frederick	1850	Blunt, Sir John I. R.	1850
Alleyne, Lt. Com. Sir John	1850	I. Wm. Harvey, Esq.	1850	Bovey, Sir Immanuel V. H.	1850
Myneill, Esq.		Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm.	1850	Crawley	1850
Amory, Sir John Heathcote,	1850	Bell, Sir Thomas St. John	1850	Boyle, Sir Maurice C.	1850
Esq.		Beauchamp, Sir Rogue C.	1850	Boyle, Lt. Col. Sir Dennis F.	1850
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S.,	1850	Beauchamp, Col. Sir Frank B.,	1850	Boyle, Esq.	1850
Esq.		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bolton, Sir Ian F.	1850
Anderson, Sir John	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bolton, Maj. Sir F. H. H.	1850
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bonnet, Sir Reginald	1850
Austruther, Sir Ralph Wm. D.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bond, Sir Richard Wm.	1850
Austruther, Sir Eric Wm. Ham-	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Booth, Sir Alfred Allen	1850
amichael (Gt. B. 1798)	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Joseph A. R. Gore	1850
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Herbert Cecil	1850
Arbuthnot, Brig. Gen. Sir	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Darbyshire, Esq.		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Archdale, Rt. Hon. Sir	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Edward Myneill	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot, Esq.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Armstrong, Sir George A. M.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Esq.		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Armitage, Sir John Alex. Esq.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Arthur, Sir George C. A. M.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Aske, Sir Robert Wm. M.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Austen, Sir William M. Byron	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Aykroyd, Sir William H.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Aykroyd, Sir Fide. Alfred	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Aylmer, Lt. Gen. Sir Fenton	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
J. J. C. Esq.		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Buckhouse, Sir Edm. Esq.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
(Premier Baronet)		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Badley, Sir John William	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Bago, Sir Alfred Wm. Francis	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Baker, Sir Abe, Esq.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Ballie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell,	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Esq.		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Baird, Sir James H. G. M.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Baird, Capt. Sir David, Esq.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Baker, Lt. Col. Sir Doddington	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
G. R. Esq.		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Baker, Lt. Col. Sir Randolph	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
J. D. O.		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Balfour, Sir Arthur, Esq.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Baker, Sir Charles Arthur C. V. D.	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Banner, Sir Harmond Ham-	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
mood		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Bannerman, Maj. Sir Alexander	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Barnard, Sir John Francis	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Barnes, Sir Colville Herbert	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850
Baring, Sir Godfrey	1850	Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague	1850	Bost, Sir Jacob W. Gwent	1850

Madden, *Adm of the Fleet* Sir
Chas. E. & G. S. O. M. C. C. V. O.

Madge, Sir Frank William
Madhowial, Sir Chinubhai
Magny, *Capt* Sir Christopher
B. W. M. C.

Magnus, Sir Philip
Mahon, Sir George E. J.

Manwaring, Sir Henry S.
Mantland, Sir John Nibbet

Mantland, Sir John Nibbet
H. D. Ransay Steel, M. I.

McKillop, Sir John D. A. A.
Makins, Sir Paul A.

Malcolm, Sir Michael A. J.
Malot, Sir Edward Wm. St.

Manor, Sir Charles Arthur
Mann, Sir Edward

Mansel, Sir Coutenay Cecil
Mansel, Sir Charles L. H.

Marshall, Sir Charles
Marling, *Col* Sir Percival S.

Mart, Sir James, C. S. E.
Marriott, Sir Wm. J. Smith

Marsden, Sir John Denton
Mason, Sir Wm. J. A. Poake

Matheson, Sir Rodolick M. C.
Mathias, Sir Richard

Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. B.
Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling

May, Sir George E. J.
Medley, Sir Hubert M.

Mellor, Sir John S. Paget
Mentel, Sir William Fredk.

Meunier, Sir Theophilus J. M.
Meyer, Sir Frank Cecil

Meyrick, *Capt* Sir George
Meyrick, *Capt* Sir Thomas F.

Middleton, Sir William
Middlemore, Sir William H.

Middleton, Sir Arthur
Milbank, *Capt* Sir E. R. Powlett

Milbank, Sir John C. E. C. M.
Milburn, Sir Leonard John

Milman, Sir Anthony
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Milman, Sir Anthony

Mostyn, *Capt* Sir Fyres George
J. M. C.

Mott, Sir Basil, C. S. E.
Munt, Sir Wm. Malcolm

Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer
Mowat, Sir John Gunn

Mowbray, Sir George Robert.
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay

Munio, Sir John Hect.
Munio, Sir Thomas J. J. A.

Munro, Sir George Francis.
Murray, Sir John

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Pechell, Lt. Col. Sir Augustus
A. Brooke, M. A. M. C.

Peck, Sir Francis H. G.
Peel, Sir Robert

Peise, Maj. Sir Hy. B. De la
Peir, Sir Henry

Pelham, Sir John de Fon
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Walsh, Sir Hunt H A Johnson	1778	Whitehead, Sir Rowland E & Co	1889	Whitney, Maj Sir Henry E W	1776
Walsham, Sir John S	1831	Whiteley, Sir H J Huntington	1918	Whithornhaugh	
Ward, Com Sir Melvill Willis	1914	Wignall, Sir Frederick Grey	1858	Whithornhaugh	
WARDEN	1914	Wignall, Sir Charles R Hy	1890	Whithornhaugh	
Ward, Sir Cyril	1914	Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas	1805	Whithornhaugh	
Ward, Lt Col Sir Albert		Wilbraham, Sir Philip W		Whithornhaugh	
Lambert, Esq, F.R.S.	1905	Wicks		Whithornhaugh	
Wardle, Col Sir Edw, F.R.S.	1915	Williams, Sir Hugh G & Co	1776	Whithornhaugh	
Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1831	Williams, Sir William Law	1798	Whithornhaugh	
Warrington, Sir J Denham	1908	Williams, Sir Michael Osmond	1866	Whithornhaugh	
Warner, Col Sir T Courtenay		Williams, Lt Col Sir Rhye	1909	Whithornhaugh	
	1920	Williams, Lt Col		Whithornhaugh	
Warren, Sir Aug G D I B	1784	Williams, Col Sir Robert	1918	Whithornhaugh	
Warrander, Sir Victor A G A		Williams, Lt Hon Sir Ellis W	1935	Whithornhaugh	
WARRINGTON	1785	Hume, Esq, F.R.S.	1902	Whithornhaugh	
Waterlow, Sir Edgar L	1871	Williams, Sir Robert	1840	Whithornhaugh	
Waterlow, Sir Wm James	1920	Williamson, Sir Hedworth	1904	Whithornhaugh	
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey	1886	Wills, Sir Ernest Walter	1904	Whithornhaugh	
Watson, Sir Durck Wm I	1895	Wills, Sir George P Vernon	1903	Whithornhaugh	
Watson, Sir Geoffrey	1918	Willshair, Sir Gerard Arthur		Whithornhaugh	
Watson, Sir Norman James	1922	Maxwell		Whithornhaugh	
Wauchope, Sir John D Dou-	1866	Winnet, Sir Arthur Ralph	1841	Whithornhaugh	
Webb, Lt Col Sir Henry	1916	Winnet, Sir John Eudley	1799	Whithornhaugh	
Wedderburn, Maj Sir John		Wilson, Sir Spence P	1831	Whithornhaugh	
A Ogilvy	1803	Maryon	1861	Whithornhaugh	
Welby, Sir Chas G Esq, F.R.S.	1801	Wils, Maj Sir M Bromley	1757	Whithornhaugh	
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edw W	1793	Wilson, Lt Col Sir Mathew		Whithornhaugh	
Wenham, Sir Derrick Julius	1905	R. H., Esq, F.R.S.	1874	Whithornhaugh	
Wheeler, Sir Arthur	1900	Wilson, Sir James Robertson	1906	Whithornhaugh	
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood	1860	Wilson, Sir John M H		Whithornhaugh	
Whitchurch, Sir George	1860	Wingate, Gen Sir Rigmund		Whithornhaugh	
White, Sir Archibald W	1802	(C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.F., K.C.M.G.)		Whithornhaugh	
White, Sir George Stanley	1904	Winn		Whithornhaugh	
White, Sir R Dvyn	1922	Winnington, Sir Fms S W	1900	Whithornhaugh	
White, Lt Col Sir Godfrey		Winman, Lt Col Sir Wm G	1755	Whithornhaugh	
Dahmple	1926	Eden, C.B., M.C.	1681	Whithornhaugh	

* Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign
The Prince of Wales
Younger Sons of the Sovereign
Grandsons of the Sovereign
Sovereign's Brothers
Sovereign's Un. & Nephews
Ambassadors
Archbishop of Canterbury
Archbishop of York
Prime Minister
Lord President of the Council
Speaker of the House of Commons
Lord Privy Seal (if of his majesty's rank)
Following State Officers if Dukes
(a) Lord Great Chamberlain (in duty)
(s) Earl Marshal
(s) Lord Steward
(s) Lord Chamberlain
(s) The Master of the Horse
Dukes aording to their Patents of Creation
2 Of England, a Of Scotland 3 Of Great Britain 4 Of Ireland
5 These created since the Union
Eldest sons of Dukes if Blood Royal
Five above State Officers if Marquesses
Marquesses in same order as Dukes
Dukes eldest Sons
Five above State Officers if Peers
Peers eldest Sons
Younger Sons of Dukes if Blood Royal
Marquesses eldest Sons
Dukes younger Sons
Five above State Officers if Viscounts
Viscounts in same order as Dukes
Peers eldest Sons
Marquesses younger Sons
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester
All other English Bishops aording to their seniority of consecration
Five above State Officers if Barons
Secretaries of State if of the degree of a Baron
Barons in same order as Dukes
Treasurer of H M's Household
Comptroller of H M's Household
Vice Chamberlain of Household
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron
High Commissioners (see p 283)
Viscounts eldest Sons
Peers younger Sons
Barons eldest Sons
Knights of the Garter if Commissioners
Privy Council (if of no higher rank)
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Lord Chief Justice of England
Master of the Rolls
President of the Probate Court
The Lords Justices of Appeal
Justices of the High Court
Viscounts younger Sons
Barons younger Sons
Barons of the Exchequer
Barons of other Kingdoms according to their rank
Knights of the Bath and St Patrick if Commissioners
Knights of the Bath and of the Bath (in duty, out of duty, &c.)
Knights (commanders of the above)
Knights Bachelor
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayors and City of London Court
Sergeants at Law
Master in Lunacy
Solicitor General, Counsel General, &c.
Chief Clerk of the Admiralty
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers
Baronets eldest Sons
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their fathers
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers
Baronets younger Sons
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their fathers
Naval Military and other Esquires
Women take the same rank as their husband as if as their eldest brothers, but the daughters of a Peer marrying a commoner retain his title as Lady
Honourable Daughters of Peers rank as commoners, and after the wives of their eldest brothers and before their younger brothers wives
Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands, thus the daughter of a Duke marry with a Baronet takes to the rank of Baroness only, but her name may married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness
Merely official rank of the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife
1. Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the British Empire see p 242
LOCAL FREEMASONS No written code of points or city order of precedence has been promulgated but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first and secondly the Sheriff in London and other Corporations the Mayor stands first, after him the Aldermen, Sheriff, Chief Officer and the Mayor of Oxford and afterwards the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice Chancellor

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to **WHITAKER'S PEERAGE**
BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE a companion volume, price 5s net
 † A complete list in *Alphabetical Order* (the only list so published) of all holders of these decorations will
 be found in **WHITAKER'S PEERAGE**

Orders of Chivalry.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K G

Ribbon, Garter Blue Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Let it be to him who evil thinks)

THE SOVEREIGN

Lady of the Garter—H M THE QUEEN

H R H the Prince of Wales
H R H the Duke of York
H R H the Duke of Gloucester
H R H Prince George
H R H the Duke of Connaught
H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught
H M the King of Italy
H M the King of Spain
H M the King of Sweden
H M the King of Norway
H M the King of Denmark
H M the King of the Belgians
H I M the Emperor of Japan
The Duke of Litchfield
The Duke of Bedford
The Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of Wellington
The Marquess of Clowe
The Earl of Selborne
The Viscount Grey of Fallodon
The Earl Beauchamp
The Earl of Derby
The Earl of Chesterfield
The Duke of Devonshire
The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst
The Marquess of Bath
The Marquess of Salisbury
The Marquess of Londonderry
The Earl of Harewood
The Viscount Fitz Alan of Derwent
The Rt Hon Sir Austen Chamberlain

The Earl of Athlone
The Duke of Abercorn
The Lord Dunsborough
The Earl of Lonsdale
The Earl of Scarborough
The Lord Irvine
The Lord Irvine
The Bishop of Winchester
The Bishop of Oxford
The Dean of Windsor
Sir Gerald W Wallington K.C.O.
Usher of the Black Rod
The Hon Gen Sir William P Pitt Rivers K.C.B.
Secretary, His Gen Sir D Dawson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K T.

Ribbon, Green Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity)

THE SOVEREIGN

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught
The Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair
The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell
The Earl of Mar and Kellie
The Lord Lovat

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry
The Duke of Atholl
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres
The Marquess of Bute
The Viscount Nova
The Lord Elphinstone
The Marquess of Linlithgow
The Duke of Stratthmore and King
The Duke of Sutherland
Sir John Maxwell Stirling Maxwell Bt

The Earl of Home
The Earl of Home
Dean Very Rev Charles Lindsay, M.A.
Lyon King of Arms and Secretary
Francis James Grant, M.A.
Usher of the Black Rod, His Gen Sir Robert Gordon Gilmore, Bt, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST PATRICK (1783)—K P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue Motto, Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?)

THE SOVEREIGN

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
The Lord of Arundel
The Earl of Arundel
The Earl of Arundel
The Earl of Shaftesbury

The Earl of Donoughmore
The Viscount Powerscourt
The Earl of Miltown
The Earl of Cavan
The Earl of Dromore
The Duke of Abercorn

Usher King of Arms, Registrar and Knight Attendant Maj Sir Neville R Wilkinson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Samuel Murray Power, K.C.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399)

Ribbon, Crimson Motto, Ita juncti in uno (Remodelled 1795 and 1835 and enlarged thirteen times since)



G.B.M.



G.B.C.



K.C.B.



K.C.M.G.



G.B.M.

THE SOVEREIGN, Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field Marshal H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.B., G.C.I.S., G.C.V.O., G.C.V.O., Dean of the Order, The Dean of Westminster, Bath King of Arms, Admiral Sir William Christopher Pakenham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Registrar and Secretary (Assistant), Genealogist, Alfred Trego Butler M.C.; Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Adm Richard G.A.W. Stapleton Cotton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Deputy Secretary, Maj H H H Stockley, M.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross, K.C.B., Knight Commander, G.C.B., Companion



THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O. M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 26, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix *om*, which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

Military

Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Earl Jellicoe, GCB, GVO
Admiral of the Fleet Rt Hon Earl Beatty GCB, GVO, DSO
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Edward Madden, Bt, GCB
(CVO, KCMG)

CIVIL

Sir Edward Elgar, Bt, K C V O, M U S
D O C
Sir Joseph John Thomson, F R S
Sir Hon David Lloyd George
Sir James Matthew Baines, Bt, I L D
Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, K E, M D
Sir James George Fraser, F R S
Lord Rutherford, F R S
Sir George Abraham Griggs
K C L, F R S

John Galeworthy
Samuel Alexander, 1111 D
Montague Rhodes James, 1111 D,
1111 D, 1111 A
George Macaulay Trevelyan, 1111 A,
1111 D, 1111 A
Philip Wilson Steer
Sir William Henry Bragg, 1111 A
1111 A
Secretary and Registrar, Hon Sir
Harry Julian Storer, 1111 A, 1111 D

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861)

(Since enlarged eight times) *Ribb'm*, Light Blue, with White Edges
Mott, *Heaven a Light our Guide*

Sovereign The King Emperor, (Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander)
The Viceroy and Gov Gen of India, Secretary (in India) Sir C C Watson K C S I, Registrar, The
Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Order of Knights of the Bath for the time being G C S I, Knight Grand
Commander K C S I Knight Commander C S I Companion



THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST MICHAEL AND ST GEORGE (1818)

Hubbon, Sixon Blue, with 5 white Centre *Mott: Auspicium melioris est*

THE PRINCE OF WALES, K. R. I. CHAN, H. C. PRELATE,
Rt Hon Henry Hutchinson Montagu, M.P., Chan Hon Sir Buxton
Secretary Hugh Gou, Sir W. Wilson, King of Arms Sir F. A. Swetnam
Regent, Hon Sir Butler Bow, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Reginald
T. Antrobus, Colonel Office S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross, & C.M.G., Knight
Commander & C.M.G. Commandant



THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877)

(Since enlarged eight times) Ribbon, Imperial Purple Mott: *Imperatrix auspens*

Sovereign, THE KING, EMPEROR, Grand Master, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being, Secretary (in India) Sir C. C. Watson, K. C. S. I., *Justice*, The Secretary of the Central Council of the Order of Knighthood—for the time being, G. C. I. Knight Grand Commander, K. C. I. E., Knight Commander, C. I. E., Commander.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896)

Libb m. Blue with Red and White Idles **Motto** *Liberty*



THE SOVEREIGN, (Chancellor) The Lord Chamberlain & certain The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse Registrar, Paymaster Genl Adm Philip John Hawkins Under Hon Sec - G CVO Knight Grand Cross, K CVO, Knight Commander, CVO Commander, MVO Member marked with 1st Class



THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917)

Robeson, Purple (Civil Division) Purple with narrow vertical Red Centric Stripe (Military Division) Motto: For God and the Empire.

[illegible]

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor instituted by James I in the 17th century lapsed, and in 1906 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary object of continuing the roll registers dating from 1827 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created knight. In 1905 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted; a miniature reproduction being shown at the time. This badge has been registered and its use as a mark of distinction supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained by application. The Officers of the Society are: President, *Vice Principal*, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bt., &c.; Hon. Registrar, Sir Paul Goff, &c.; Clerk, Hubert Welsborn, *Registery and Library*, at Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C H

Ribbon Carmine with Gold Edges

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire (i.e., K.B.E. and Dame Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.)). The number of awards is unlimited and is open to both sexes.

MEN		LADIES	
Barnes Rt. Hon. George N.	Haldane Rt. Hon. John S. M.	Seddon James Andrew	Shapard Very Rev. Hugh R. J.
Barnes Rt. Hon. Laurence H.	Jones Rev. John Daniel	Smiths Rt. Hon. Mary	Sweetnam Sir Frank A.
Barnes Rt. Hon. Stanley M.	Jones Rev. John S.	Wadell, George James	
Barnham The Viscount	Kellogg Sir John Alfred		
Cable Rev. John C.	Lytton Sir Walter Thomas		
Cable Rev. John C.	Lothian, Marquess of		
Chetwynd The Viscount	Lucas Edward V.		
Churchill Rt. Hon. W. S.	Munbridge Albert		
Davis Rt. Hon. John Colin	Newbolt Sir Henry		
Davis William John	Parker James		
Dellus Frederick	Quinn Kenneth Bingham		
Dillan Viscount	Ryden Sir Thomas B.		
Ellerman Sir John R.	Ripper Lord William		
Evans Sir Evan Vincent	Ryden Benjamin Scott		
Fergusson The Lord	Sutton Rt. Hon. A. S.		

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies) V A

Instituted in 1856 and enlarged in 1864, 1865 and 1880 but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria. Badge in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border is the Class descended whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by some form of a crown which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

THE SOVEREIGN

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER

First Class	Second Class	Third Class
H. M. the Queen	H. H. the Duchess Helena Victoria	Emily Theresa Bar. Vis. Amptill
H. H. the Duchess of Argyll	Queen Elizabeth of the Helles	Hart Georgina Mary Jones
H. H. the Duchess of Beaufort	Princess Margaret of Connaught	Hufford Lady Vis. Jones
H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	Lyons Lady Dowager Countess of
H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	H. M. Queen Marie of Romania	Lyons Lady Dowager Countess of
H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	Lyons Lady Dowager Countess of
H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	Lyons Lady Dowager Countess of
H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	Lyons Lady Dowager Countess of
H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	Lyons Lady Dowager Countess of
H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	Lyons Lady Dowager Countess of

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C I

Instituted January 1, 1878 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. Enlarged January 30, 1900. Badge the royal cipher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

THE SOVEREIGN

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER

H. M. the Queen	H. H. the Dowager Maharani of	Lady Victoria Patricia Helena
H. M. the Queen Victoria	Coch Behu	Ramsay
H. M. Queen Marie of Romania	H. H. Maharani Sahib Chinnu	Wagart Florence Hannah Mar
H. H. the Princess Victoria	Gadwar	Chinnu of Chow
H. H. the Duchess of Argyll	H. H. Pami Sahib Nandkumar	Princess Chaiti Vis. Jones
H. H. the Duchess of Devonshire	Bhagwat Singh Jara of Gwal	Chinnu of Chow
H. H. the Princess Beatrice	H. H. the Dowager Maharani of	Mary Adelaide Countess of Wil
H. H. the Princess Helena Victoria	Lyons	London
H. H. the Princess Victoria	Lady George Hamilton	Dorothy Evelyn Augustus Barons
H. H. the Princess Victoria	H. H. the Maharani Sahib of	Lyons
H. H. the Princess Victoria	Udampur	Pamela, Countess of Lyons
H. H. the Princess Victoria	Alice, Baroness Northbrook	H. H. Maharani Regent of Irav
H. H. the Princess Victoria	Amela Maria, Lady White	Lyons
H. H. the Princess Victoria	Wagart Baroness Amptill	Wagart Evelyn Viscountess Gon
H. H. the Princess Victoria	Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess	Lyons
H. H. the Princess Victoria	of Minto	Jeanette Hope, Lady Birdwood
H. H. the Princess Victoria		Lady Ali Shah

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.



Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges

Bestowed in recognition of special services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately below the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.



Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700 of whom any may belong to the Home Services, see to the Indian and also to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence).

A full list of all Orders, Decorations and Medals and Orders regarding the wearing of them will be found in WHITTAKER'S YEARBOOK.

The New Zealand Cross—1860—N.Z.C.—For conspicuous bravery. Instituted March 20 1860. There is only one surviving holder—Benjamin Biddle C.N.

The Royal Red Cross—R.R.C.—For ladies founded 1883. Is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Distinguished Service Cross—1904—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross 1901. Is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross—1904—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants and 1st Class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross—1908—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross—1908—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Indian Order of Merit—Instituted in 1877 as a reward for personal bravery to Indian officers and men.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (1st Class, gold and Class, silver)—Was founded in 1900 and is a reward for any person of either sex who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal—A.M.—Dates from 1866 with extensions in 1867 and 1877 and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—for Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea or on Land.

The Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field—1904—D.C.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men and boys of all branches of the R.N. to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A. and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service abroad for distinguished conduct in war.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal—(C.G.M.)—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal—(D.C.M.)—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army.

The Distinguished Flying Medal—1918—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal—A.F.M.**—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.C.M. and A.C.

The Edward Medal—Established by King Edward VII in 1907 is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

The King's Police Medal—Instituted in 1909 as a reward only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 200.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Gallantry—Awarded in recognition of acts of gallantry. All ranks are eligible for the Medal of the Military Division, there is also a Medal of the Civil Division. *N.B.—All the above Medals are worn before War Medals.*

The Meritorious Service Medal—M.S.M.—Since Sept 1908 granted only to recipients of the Meritorious Service Annuit.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration—T.D.—Established in 1908, is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a Territorial Long Service Medal has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration—R.N.V.R.—and Medal—Instituted in 1900 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these services.

The Imperial Service Medal—May be granted only to Members of Civil Services in the U.K., India, the Dominions (Colonies and Protectorates) other than the administrative and clerical grades.

The Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service—Is restricted in the Military Division to ranks below that of Warrant Officer and in the Civil Division to persons not eligible for appointment to the five classes of the Order.

The Voluntary Medical Service Medal (V.A.D.—and M.R.H.)—Instituted 1908.

The Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy—Both sexes, was established in 1899 in connexion with the League of Mercy, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London &c.

Ancient Irish Titles.

- The Fox (O Sionnach), Major Brahan Hubert Maine Fox, b 1868, s 1910*
The Knight of Glen, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd FitzGerald, b 1864, suc 1895
The Knight of Kerry (asst), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice FitzGerald, Bart, M.C., b 1884, suc 1916
The Mac Dermot, Prince of Coolatin, Charles Edward MacDermot, b 1868, suc 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch McGillicuddy, D.S.O., b 1888, suc 1912
The O'Connor Don, Owen Phelin O'Connor, b 1870
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey O'Donoghue, b 1859
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William O'Donovan, C.B., b 1861
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col. Nicholas Puroell O'Gorman, b 1845.
The O'Grady of Killybegg, William de Courcy L. Renzy O'Grady
The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmayne, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, b 1853, suc 1897.
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Capt. Arthur Donel McMurrough O'Morchoe, b 1820
The O'Rourke, Surg.-Lt.-Commander Patrick Joseph Alfred O'Rourke, R.N., b 1898, suc 1917.

Blasco, Lt Col Sir Hugh Vincent, KCB	Brookman, Sir Edward Lewis, KCMG	Campbell, Lt Gen Sir William Pitt Cairn, KCB
Blackett, Sir Basil P KCB, KCSI	Broderick Sir John J, KCB, KCSI	Campton, Col Sir William Robert, KCMG, DSO, TD
Blackwell, Sir Ernley R H, KCB	Brooking, Maj Gen Sir Harry T, KCB, KCSI, KCMG	Capper, Maj Gen Sir John E, KCB, KCSI
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, KCB	Brooks Sir James Henry, KCB	Cardew, Sir Alex Gordon, KCSI
Blankenberg Sir Reginald A, KCB	Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, KCB	Carville Sir Robert W, KCSI, CBE
Blenkinsop, Maj Gen Sir Alfred Percy, KCB, CBE, KCSI	Brown, Col Sir G McLaren, KCB	Carmichael, Sir George, KCSI
Blenkinsop, Maj Gen Sir Lavton John, KCB, DSO, DAVC	Brown Sir Herbert, KCB	Carmichael, Sir James, KCB
Blook Sir Adam J, KCMG	Browne Lt Gen Sir Arthur G F, KCB, DSO	Carnegie Rt Hon Sir Lancelot Douglas, CBE, KCMG
Blood Gen Sir Bindon CBE, CVO	Browne (Col) Lord Arthur Howe, KCB, CBE	Carruthers, Hon Sir Joseph Hector McNeil, KCMG
Blumberg Gen Sir Herbert E, KCB	Browning, Adm Sir Montague B, CBE, CMO, MVO	Carter Sir Edgair Bonham, KCMG, CBE
Bodkin, Sir Archibald H, KCB	Bruce Adm Sir Henry Harvey, KCB, MVO	Carter Maj Gen Sir Evan E, KCMG, CBE, MVO
Bolton, Sir Hamilton Norman, KCB, CBE	Brunker, Maj Gen Sir James, KCB, MVO	Carter, Lt Col Sir Gordon, CVO
Bond Sir Charles H, KCB	Brunyate, Sir Jas Bennett, KCSI, CBE	Carter, Maj Gen Sir John T, KCMG
Bonn, Sir Max Julius, KCB	Brunyate, Sir Wm Edwin, KCMG	Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham, KCB, KVO
Bonython, Hon Sir J Langdon, KCMG	Bryan, Col Sir Herbert, KCB, CMO	Carter, Most Rev William M, KCMG
Booth Rees Adm Sir Francis F, KCMG	Buchanan, Sir George C, KCB, CBE	Cartwright, Sir (W) Chauncy, KCMG
Boothby Sir Rbert T, KCB	Buckland, Maj Gen Sir Reginald U H, KCMG, CBE	Cassels, Gen Sir Robert A, KCB, CBE, DSO, ADC, CBE
Borden, Rt Hon Sir Robert Laire, KCMG, KCSI	Budd, Sir Cecil L, KCB	Cave, Col Sir Thomas Sturmy, KCB, CBE, DSO
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V, KCSI, CBE	Bullin, Gen Sir Edward S, KCB, CVO	Cayley, Maj Gen Sir Walter de Sansmair, KCMG, CBE
Bottomley, Sir Wm Cecil, KCMG, CBE	Buller, Adm Sir Henry Tritton, CVO, CBE	Cecil, Rt Hon Sir Evelyn, PC, CBE
Bourdillon, Sir Bernard H, KCB, KCMG	Bullock, Sir Christopher L, KCB, CBE	Chamberlain, Col Sir Neville F F, KCB, KVO
Bourke, Maj Gen Sir George D, KCMG, CBE, KCSI	Bunbury Sir Henry Noel, KCB	Chambers, Sir Edmund K, KCB, CBE
Boune, Sir Alfred G, KCSI, CBE	Burdon, Maj Sir John A, KCB, CBE	Chambers, Sir Theodore G, KCB, CBE
Bowen, Sir George Bevan, KCB	Burdwan, Maharajahdhrayaj, CBE, KCSI	Chamier, Sir Edward M de C, KCB, CBE
Bowen, Sir Jice Marshall Sir Tom Ince Webb, KCB, CMO	Burn, Sir Joseph, KCB	Chancellor, Lt Col Sir John Robt, KCMG, CBE, DSO
Bower, Sir Edmund E Nott, KCB	Burrard, Col Sir Sidney G, KCSI, CBE	Chandler, Sir Wm Kellman, KCMG
Bower, Com Sir Graham J, KCMG, CBE	Burwell, Lt Gen Sir Henry E, KCB, KCMG, DSO, ADC	Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, CBE, KCMG
Bower, Maj Gen Sir Hamilton, KCB	Burt, Sir Hy Patrick, KCSI, CBE	Chapman Sir Sydney J, KCB, CBE
Bower, Capt Sir (J) Wm Nott, KVO	Buston, Sir William Parker, KCB	Charles Lt Gen Sir James R E, KCB, CMO, DSO
Bowering, Sir Chas Calvert, KCMG, KCB	Butcher, Maj Gen Sir George Jay, KCMG, CBE	Chailton, Admiral Sir Edward F, KCB, KCMG
Boyle, Maj Gen Sir William G B, KCMG, DSO	Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall, KCB	Chaffield, Lt Col Sir Alfred E Montacute, KCB, CMO, CVO
Boyle Sir Alexander George, KCMG	Butler Sir Fredk G A, KCMG, CBE	Chatterjee, Sir Abul Chandra, KCSI, KBE
Boyle Adm Hon Sir Algernon D, KCB, KCMG, MVO	Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, CBE, CVO	Chauvel, Gen Sir Harry Geo, CMO, KCB
Boyle, Adm Sir Wm H J D, KCB	Butler, (Capt) Sir Thomas Dacres, KVO	Chave, (Capt) Sir Benjamin, KCB
Boys Sir Francis F, KCB	Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, CMO	Chayton, Maj Gen Sir Edward W, KCMG, CBE, DSO
Braddon, Hon Sir Hy Yule, KCB	Byrne, Brig Gen Sir Joseph A, KCMG, KCSI	Chelmsbury Gen Sir George Len Thal, KCMG, DSO, KCSI, KBE
Brade Sir Reginald H, CBE	Byrne Rt Hon Sir William Patrick, KCSI	Chetman Sir Miles, KCMG
Bradford, Adm Sir Edward Eden, CBE, KCSI	Cadogan, Sir John, CMO, DSO	Chichester, Maj Gen Sir Arlington E, KCMG, DSO
Brady Sir Wm H J, CBE, KCSI	Caird, Sir Andrew, KCB	Childs, Maj Gen Sir Borlase E, KCMG, DSO
Bradhawite, Gen Sir Walter P, CBE	Calthorpe, Admiral of the Fleet Hon Sir Somerset Arthur Gough, CBE, CMO, CBE, CVO	Wyndham, KCMG, KCB, CBE
Brinkworth, Sir Harold, KVO	Canpoen, Sir Donald Charles, CMO, KCB	Chilton, Sir H J Getty, KCMG
Brand Wing Commander Sir Christopher Joseph Quintin, KCB, DSO, MVO	Cameron, Lt Col Sir Donald Charles, KCMG, DSO	Chitt, Sir Arthur, KCB
Brand, Adm Hon Sir Hubert G, CBE, KCMG, KVO	Cameron, Sir Edward John, KCMG	Christal, Sir George W, KCB
Bray, Maj Gen Sir Claude A, KCMG, CBE	Cameron, Maj Sir Maurice A, KCMG	Clair, Sir Ernest K, CBE
Bray, Sir Denys de S, KCSI, KBE	Campbell, Sir Archibald I. G, KCB, CBE, DSO	Clark, Sir William Henry, KCSI, KCMG
Bréan, Sir John F, KCMG	Campbell, Gen Sir David G. M, KCB	Clarke, Hon Sir Francis Grenville, KCB
Bridges, Lt Gen Sir George Tom M, KCB, KCMG, DSO	Campbell, Gen Sir Frederick, KCB, DSO	Clarke, Hon Sir Fredk Jas, KCMG
Briggs, Lt Gen Sir Charles Jas, KCB, KCMG	Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, KCB	Claire, Lt Gen Sir Travers Edwards, CBE, KCB, KCMG
Briggs, Adm Sir Charles J, KCB	Campbell, Sir John Henry Harvey, CVO, CBE	Clackson, Brig Vice-Adm. Sir William, KCB, CBE, KCSI
Brian, Sir Evelyn J Ruggles, KCB	Campbell, Lt-Gen Sir Walter, KCB, KCMG, DSO	Clayton, Lt Gen Sir Frederick Thos, KCB, KCMG
Brittain Sir Harry, KCB, CMO		Cleland, Sir Chas John, KCB, MVO
Brook, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Osmond De B, CBE, KCMG, CVO		

Clement, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
 Clementi, Sir Cecil, C.M.G.
 Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.C.B.
 Clerk, Rt Hon Sir Geo Russell,
 C.M.G., C.B.
 Clifford, (Col) Sir Charles, K.C.B.
 Clifford, (Lt Col) Hugh Charles, C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 Cluno, Lt Gen Sir Skipton Hill,
 K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Clive, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.M.G.
 Close, Sir Charles F., K.C.B., C.B.,
 C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Clutts, Sir Chas P.B., K.C.B., M.C.
 Collier, Hon Sir William Ford,
 K.C.B.
 Coates, (Col) Sir William, K.C.B.,
 C.B., F.R.S.
 Cobb Sir Cyril S., K.C.B., M.V.O., M.P.
 Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.C.B.
 Cockle, Hon Sir Arthur Alfred
 Clement, K.C.B.
 Codrington, Lt Gen Sir Alfred
 Edward, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Cohen, Sir Leonard Lionel, K.C.V.O.
 Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, K.C.B.
 Coke, Admiral Sir Charles Henry,
 K.C.V.O.
 (Colonel) Sir Hy Arthur, K.C.B., K.C.
 Collins, Rt Hon Sir Godfrey P.,
 K.C.B., M.C., M.P.
 Collins, Sir Wm Job, K.C.V.O., M.P.
 Colville, Admiral Hon Sir Stanley
 Cecil James, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.B.
 Colwyn, Sir James Frank, K.C.B.
 Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.C.B.
 Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kemball,
 C.M.G., C.B.
 Cook, Sir Chas Archer, K.C.B.
 Cook, Rt Hon Sir Joseph, C.M.G.
 Cooke, Lt Gen Sir Herbert F., K.C.B.,
 C.B., F.R.S.
 Cooper, Sir James Alex, K.C.B.
 Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott, K.C.B.
 Cooper, Sir Alfred Wm, K.C.B.
 Cooper, Sir Arthur R., K.C.V.O., K.C.
 Corbett, Sir Geoffrey L., K.C.B.,
 C.B.
 Corbett Sir Vincent E.H. K.C.V.O.
 Cordoux, Maj Sir Harry Edward
 Spiller, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Cockran, Maj Gen Sir Charles E.,
 K.C.V.O., C.B., M.C.
 Corkran, Sir Victor G.S. K.C.V.O.
 Cory, Lt Gen Sir George N., K.C.B.,
 C.B., D.S.O.
 Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas,
 K.C.B.
 Couper, Maj Gen Sir Victor A.,
 K.C.B.
 Cox, Sir Charles Thos, K.C.M.G.
 Cox, Lt Col Sir Percy Z., C.M.G.,
 C.B., F.R.S.
 Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy, C.B.,
 K.C.B., M.P.
 Craig, Maj Sir Algernon Tudor,
 K.C.B.
 Crawford, Sir Wm Smith, K.C.B.
 Creedy, Sir Herbert James, K.C.B.,
 K.C.V.O.
 Cresser Sir James, K.C.B., C.B.
 Cresswell, Vice Adm Sir William
 Rooke, C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Crows, Brig Gen Hon Sir Chas
 Preston, C.M.G., C.B.
 Crighton, Col Hon Sir George
 Arthur Charles, K.C.V.O.
 Croker, Maj Gen Sir Hy Leicester,
 K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Crookbank, Maj Gen Sir Sydney
 D., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B., D.S.O.,
 M.V.O.
 Crosby, Sir Josiah, K.C.B., C.B.
 Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Fred
 erick, K.C.M.G.

Cruise, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O.,
 F.R.C.S.
 Crump Sir Hy Ashbrooke, K.C.B.,
 C.B.
 Cubitt Sir Bertam B., K.C.B.
 Cubitt, Lt Gen Sir Thomas A.,
 K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Cullen, Hon Sir William Portus,
 K.C.M.G.
 Cumming, Sir John Gheest, K.C.B.,
 C.B.
 Cunningham, Sir A. Fredk. D.,
 K.C.B.
 Cunningham, Sir George Miller,
 K.C.B., C.B.
 Cunynghame, Sir Hy H.S., K.C.B.
 Currie, Gen Sir Arthur W., C.M.G.,
 K.C.B.
 Currie, Sir James R.F., M.C.
 Currie, Sir James F., K.C.B.
 Curtis, Sir Richard James, K.C.B.
 Cust, Adm Sir Herbert E. Pury,
 K.C.B., C.B.
 Custance, Admiral Sir Reginald N.,
 C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Dadabhoy, Sir Manockji Byramji,
 K.C.B.
 Daljit Singh Raja, Sir, K.C.B., C.B.
 Dalrymple, Hon Sir Hew Hamilton,
 K.C.V.O.
 Dalrymple Col Sir William, K.C.B.
 Daly, Lt Col Sir Hugh, K.C.B.,
 C.B.
 Dane, Sir Louis W., C.B., C.B.
 Dancy, Sir Richd Morris, C.B.
 Daniel, Sir Augustus M., K.C.B.,
 M.P.
 Daniell, Maj Gen Sir John E.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Daniels, Sir Percy, K.C.B.
 Darlington, (Col) Sir Henry Clayton,
 K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Datta, Maj H.H. Maharaja of,
 C.B., K.C.B.
 Davenport, Brig Gen Sir William
 Brimley, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.,
 D.S.O.
 David Sir (T.W.) Edgeworth, K.C.B.,
 C.B., D.S.O., F.R.S.
 Davidson, Maj Gen Sir John H.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Davidson Sir Lionel, K.C.B.
 Davies, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., C.B.
 Davies, General Sir Francis John
 K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Davies, Sir John Thomas, K.C.B.
 Davies, Sir Joseph, K.C.B.
 Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, C.M.G.
 Davison, Sir William Hy, K.C.B., M.P.
 Dawkins, Sir Horace C., K.C.B.,
 M.P.
 Dawson, Brig Gen Sir Douglas E.R.,
 C.B., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 De Bartolome, Admiral Sir Charles
 M., C.M.G., C.B.
 De Brath, Lt Gen Sir Ernest,
 K.C.B., C.B.
 De Chali, Admiral Sir Dudley L.,
 K.C.B., (M.P.), C.B., M.V.O.
 D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.C.B.
 Delevingne, Sir Malcolm, K.C.B.,
 K.C.V.O.
 De Lisle, Gen Sir Henry De
 Beauvoir, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.C.B.
 De Montmorency, Sir Geoffrey
 Fitzhervey, K.C.B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
 C.B.
 Denham, Sir Edward R., K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 Denison, Sir Hugh, K.C.B.
 Dennis, Sir Alfred H., K.C.B., C.B.
 Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert,
 K.C.B.
 Denham, Sir Harry P., K.C.B.
 Dering, Sir H. Guy, C.M.G., K.C.B.,
 M.V.O.

De Salis, Admiral Sir William Fane,
 K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Dea Grass, Sir Charles Louis, C.M.G.
 Deverell, Lt Gen Sir Cyril John,
 K.C.B., C.B.
 Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K.C.B.
 Dew, Lt Col Sir Amline Breton,
 K.C.B., C.B.
 Dewas, Lt H Maharaja of (Junior),
 K.C.B.
 Dewas H.H. the Senior Maharaja of,
 K.C.B.
 Dewantia, Sir John, C.B.
 Dholpur, Lt Col H.H. the Maharaj
 Rana of, C.B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Dhrangidhra, H.H. Maharaja of,
 C.B., K.C.B.
 Diamond, Sir William Henry,
 K.C.B.
 Dick, (Col) Sir Arthur Robert,
 K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Dickinson, Sir Alwin R., K.C.M.G.
 Dixon, Brig Gen Sir Henry G.,
 K.C.B.
 Dixon, Brig Vice Adm Sir Robert
 Blund, K.C.B.
 Dobbs, Sir Hy Robert Conway,
 C.B., K.C.B., C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Dobell, Lt Gen Sir Chas Mac
 pherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.
 Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.B., C.B.
 Donald, Sir Robert, C.B.
 Donop, Maj Gen Sir Stanley B.
 von, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Donovan, Brig Gen Sir William,
 K.C.B.
 Doxwud, Maj Gen Sir Arthur R.F.,
 K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Dougherty, Rt Hon Sir Janor
 Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Douie, Sir James McCone, K.C.B.
 Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod,
 K.C.B.
 Dreyer, Vice Adm Sir Frederic C.
 K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Drummond, Lt Col Sir Francis D.
 Williams, K.C.B.
 Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eak,
 K.C.M.G.
 Du Boulay, Sir James Housemayne,
 K.C.B., C.B.
 Du Cane, Gen Sir John Philip,
 C.B.
 Duck, Lt Col Sir Francis, K.C.B.
 Duff, Admiral Sir Alexander L.,
 C.B., C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Duff, Adm Sir Arthur A. M.
 K.C.B.
 Duff, Sir Arthur Cunningham Grant,
 K.C.M.G.
 Duff, Sir Patrick, K.C.B., C.B.
 Duff, Lt Col Sir Hector L., K.C.B.,
 C.M.G.
 Duff, Rt Hon Sir Frank Gavan,
 K.C.B.
 Dukes, Sir Paul, K.C.B.
 Duncan, Maj Gen Sir John, C.B.,
 C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Dunstan Sir Wyndham R., K.C.B.
 Dyson, Sir Frank Watson, K.C.B.,
 F.R.S.
 Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
 Earle, Sir Archd, K.C.B., K.C.B.
 Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
 C.M.G.
 Edenley, Sir Styring W., K.C.B.,
 K.C.B., C.B.
 Edwards, Maj Gen Sir Alfred H.
 M., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.B.
 Egerton, Admiral Sir George Lo
 cler, K.C.B.
 Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
 Elder, Sir James A. M., K.C.B.
 Ellos, Lt Gen Sir Edmond R.,
 C.B., F.R.S.

- Ellen, *Maj Gen Sir Hugh J*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Ellington, *Air Marshal Sir Edwd*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Elliot, *Lt Gen Sir Edwud L*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Elliot, *Sir Francis K H*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Elliot, *Sir James Dunn*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Elliott, *Sir Bignell G*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Ellis, *Sir Chas E*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Ellis, *Visc Adm Sir Edwud H F*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Ellison, *K.C.M.G.*
 Ellis, *Lt Gen Sir Gerald I*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Elphinstone, *Sir George K R*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 English, *Col Sir Thos (imp)*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Eskine, *Col Sir Arthw Edwud*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Eslingham, *Rt Hon Sir William Augustus Forbes*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Essett, *Sir Ernest B Sweet*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Evans, *Sir Frederick*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Eves, *Sir Herbert I*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Everett, *Adm Sir Allan F*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Everett, *Maj Gen Sir Henry J*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Ewling, *Sir Jas Alfd*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Eyres, *Sir Alfred*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Eyres, *Sir Harry (Charles Augustus)*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fagan, *Maj Gen Sir Edwud*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fagan, *Sir Patrick James*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Falconer, *Sir Robt A*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Dalrymple*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fanshawe, *Lt Gen Sir Edwud A*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fanshawe, *Lt Gen Sir How Dalrymple*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fanshawe, *Maj Gen Sir Robert*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Admiral Sir Arthur M*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Capt Sir Bryan G Godfrey*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Lt Gen Sir Harold B*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Akbar Bahadur Mian*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farr, *Sir Godfrey B H*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farr, *Lt Gen Sir Matthew H G*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farrington, *Sir Michael Wm*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Admiral Sir James Andrew*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Visc Adm Hon Sir Herbert Maude*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Sir George Vindeleur*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Adm Sir A Mostyn*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Adm Sir Fredk L*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Sir Chas Wm*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Sir Mansfield de Caradon*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Admiral Sir Frederick W*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Sir Norman F Warren*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Visc Adm Sir William Wordsworth*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Sir Cecil Edwin*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Farquhar, *Col Sir Augustus C F*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Patrick, Rt Hon Sir Chas*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Roy, Sir Almaric Wm*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir A G Murchison*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Walter M*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir John S*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir James L C*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir (J) Albert*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Edwud R*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Brig Gen Sir Arthw Wm*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir George Stuart*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir Reginald*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Hon Sir John William*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Capt Hon Sir Seymour John*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Henry*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Gen Sir George Henry*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Col Sir (H) Walter Hamilton*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Col Sir James Kingston*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Henry*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Gen Sir John Shuman*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Harry Hilton*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir Geo Mc Kenzie*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Stuart M*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir Theodor*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Freeland Maj Gen Sir Henry I*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Philip Horace*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Adm Sir Sydney R*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir Hon Sir Lovick B*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Frederick M*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir William*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Adm Sir Cecil I M*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Francis C B D*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Hon Sir George W*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir J Bampfylde*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Gen Sir William Thos*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Edward A*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir Thomas J*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Col Sir Henry Lionel*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Admiral Sir Douglas A*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Air Vice Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Frederick Crombie*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Robert Randolph*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Col Sir Archd E*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Richard C*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Brig Gen Sir Finest*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Visc Adm Sir Arthw*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Frank C*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Admiral Sir Lanest F A*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Adm Sir Guy R A*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Mager Frederic*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir Arthw R*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Rt Hon Sir Auckland C*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Rt Hon Sir Eric C*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir John*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir James*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Alexander*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Col Sir Walter*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Philip Hamilton*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Henry James*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Robert*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir John Wm*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Robt Woodburn*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Webb*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Thos*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Reginald Isidore Robert*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Hon Sir Thos Wm*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Richard Tetley*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lord Edwud*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Frederic M*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Kenneth Weldon*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Alex J*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Gen Sir Chas A C*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Heibel*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Arthw H*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Mthw*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Wm A M*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Admiral Sir William*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Visc Adm Sir George G*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Gen Sir (F H) John*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Chas Blair*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Gen Sir Alex Hamilton*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir James Charles*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Gen Sir George*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Hon Sir William Hy*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Hubert de la*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Robert Patrick Mil*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Geo Grunville Leveson*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Ernest Arthur*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Wm Frederick*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir Edwud*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Laucelot*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Rt Hon Sir Ronald Wm*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Rt Hon Sir George D*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *(W) Guv*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Alfd H*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Admiral Sir E Percy F G*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Admiral Sir Heathote S*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir James Dundas*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Maj Gen Sir Philip G*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Harry*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Sir Robert Windham*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Lt Col Sir Henry McI W*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Brig Gen Adm Sir Donald*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fife, *Admiral Sir John F E*, K.C.M.G., C.B.

- Greene, Rt Hon Sir Wm Conyngham, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Greene, Sir Wm Graham, K.C.B.
 Greer, Sir Joseph H., K.C.V.O.
 Greig, Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G.
 Greig, Wing-Com. Sir Louis, K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Grenfell, Sir Wilfred Thomason, K.C.M.G., M.D.
 Greenville, Mr George, K.C.M.G.
 Grey, Lt Col Sir Raleigh, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.
 Grierson, Sir George Abraham, C.M., K.C.B.
 Griffith, Lt Col Sir Ralph E. H., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Grigg, Lt Col Sir Edward W. M., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
 Grigg, Sir Felix James, K.C.B.
 Grindal, Sir Gilbert Edmund
 Augustine, K.C.M.G. (A)
 Grison, Hon. Sir Littleton Ernest, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Grover, Gen. Sir Malcolm H., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Guillemaud, Sir Laurence N., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Guibaksh Singh Bedi, Sir K.B.E., K.C.B.
 Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.F.
 Gwyon, Sir Maurice L., K.C.B.
 Gwynn, Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Wm, K.C.B., C.M.C., D.S.O.
 Haddock, Lt Col Sir A. George, K.B.E., D.F.R.S.
 Haggard, Adm. Sir Vernon H., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Hagg, Lt Col Sir Thomas Wolseley, K.C.I.F., C.B.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Hales, Sir William Malcolm, C.B.I., C.I.E.
 Haking, Gen. Sir Richard Cyril Byrnes, K.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Haldane, Lt Gen. Sir J. Aylmer L., C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hall, Sir A. Daniel, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Hall, Admiral Sir George Fowler, K.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Hall, Adm. Sir Horst G. King, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., C.I.E.
 Hall, Admiral Sir Win Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B.D.C.
 Halliday, Gen. Sir Lewis Stafford, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Halsey, Sir Laurence E., K.B.F.
 Halsey, Adm. Sir Lionel, C.M.G., C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.F.
 Hamilton, Gen. Sir Bruce M., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Hamilton, Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Owen Fisher, K.C.B.
 Hamilton, Sir Hume P., K.C.B.
 Hamilton, General Sir Ian S. M., K.C.B., C.M.C., D.S.O.
 Hamman, Sir Murray, K.C.I.E., K.C.B.
 Hammond, Sir E. Laurie L., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Hando, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
 Handyside, Wing Rear Adm. Sir Patrick B., K.B.E., C.B.
 Hanley, Col. Sir Maurice P. A., C.B.E., C.M.G.
 Harding, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Hadding, Rt Hon Sir Arthur H., C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Hardy, Lt Gen. Hon. Sir John F., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Hargreaves, Sir Stuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Harlington, Gen. Sir Charles H., K.C.B., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Hari Singh, Col. H. H. Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Harman, Sir Charles A. King, K.C.M.G.
 Harner, Sir Sidney F., K.B.F.
 Harper, Sir Charles H., K.B.F., C.V.O.
 Harrel, Rt Hon Sir David, C.B.E., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Harris, Sir Arthur A. H., K.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
 Harris, Sir Charles, K.B.E., K.C.B.
 Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Harris, Col. Sir David, K.C.M.G.
 Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.F.
 Harrison, Sir James Humphrys, K.C.V.O.
 Harrison, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Harrison, Sir William Montagu, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Hart, Sir George Stanley, K.B.F., C.I.E.
 Hartog, Sir Phillip J., K.B.E., C.I.F.
 Harvey, Sir Ernest Mugrave, K.B.F.
 Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Harwood, Sir Ralph E., C.V.O., C.B.F.
 Hawkes, Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B., C.I.F.
 Hawthth, Lt Col Sir Lionel, K.B.E., K.C.V.O.
 Hayes, Commodore Sir Bertram Fox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.F.C.
 Haywood, Sir Maurice H. W., K.C.B.
 Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
 Headlam, Maj. Gen. Sir John, K.B.F., C.B.D.C.
 Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
 Heath, Maj. Gen. Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B. (H), C.B.I., C.V.O.
 Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.B.E., K.C.B.
 Heath, Admiral Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Hedley, Col. Sir W. Coots, K.B.E., C.B.M.G.
 Hehr, Maj. Gen. Sir Patrick, K.C.I.F., C.B.M.G., D.F.C.
 Henderson, Brig. Gen. Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
 Henderson, Sir Neville M., K.C.M.G.
 Hendry, Sir Alexander, K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Heneker, Gen. Sir William C. G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Henry, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Henry, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.F.
 Henry, Sir Alfred Theodore, K.C.B.
 Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
 Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
 Herbert, Sir Dennis H., K.B.F., M.F.
 Herdman, Maj. Sir Emmon Crawford, K.B.F.
 Herringham, Maj. Gen. Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G., C.B.M.G.
 Hestlet, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
 Hewett, Sir Fiedk. Stanley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.F., M.D.
 Hewett, Sir John P., C.B.I., K.B.E.
 Hewlett, Sir Wm. Mervick, K.C.B.
 Hickie, Maj. Gen. Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.
 Higgins, Atty. Gen. Sir John F. A., K.C.B., K.B.F., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
 Riley, Col. Sir Ernest Haviland, K.B.E.
 Riley, Sir Ernest Varvill, K.B.E.
 Hill, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Hill, Surg. Vice Adm. Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Hindley, Sir Isenard D. M., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Hippood, Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.B.
 Hitzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.
 Hitchcock, Lt Gen. Sir Bull, F. B., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hobbs, Lt Gen. Sir Joseph J., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Hodges, Admiral Sir Michael H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Hodgson, Sir Robert McL., K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Hodson, Sir Arnold W., K.C.M.G.
 Holder, Sir Thomas Beaumont, K.C.B., K.C.B.
 Holbrook, Col. Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Holden, Brig. Gen. Sir Henry Capel, K.C.B., K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.F., C.B.I., C.V.O.
 Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.B., K.C.I.F., D.S.O., F.R.S.
 Hollis, Sir Alfred Claud, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Holman, Lt Gen. Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Holman, Sir Oswald G., K.B.E.
 Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K.B.E.
 Holmes, Sir Chas. A. John, C.V.O.
 Holt, Maj. Gen. Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
 Hope, Vice Adm. Sir Geo. P. Wobley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.
 Hopkinson, Sir Fredk. T., K.B.E.
 Hor, Sir Chas. P. Adair, K.C.B., C.B.
 Horne, Rt Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, K.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Horrocks, Col. Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B.A.M.S.
 Horwood, Brig. Gen. Sir William Thomas Francis, K.C.B., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hoskins, Maj. Gen. Sir Arthur R., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hotson, Sir John E. B., K.C.B., C.B.F.
 Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.D., D.S.O.
 Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, K.C.I.F., C.B.
 Howall, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.B., C.B.
 Hudson, Gen. Sir Havelock, C.B.E., K.C.B.
 Humphreys, Lt Col Sir George Wm., K.B.F., M.V.O.
 Humphreys, Lt Col Sir Francis Henry, C.M.G., C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hunloke, Maj. Sir Philip, K.C.V.O.
 Hunt, Admiral Sir Allen Thomas, K.C.B., C.B.F.
 Hunter, Gen. Sir Archibald, C.B.E., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Hunza, The Mir of, K.C.B.
 Hurcomb, Sir Cecil W., K.B.F., C.B.
 Hurst, Sir Alfred W., K.B.E., C.B.
 Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.
 Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
 Hutson, Sir Ryle, K.C.M.G.
 Hyderabad, Lt Gen. H. H. the Nizam of, C.B.I., C.B.F.
 Indore, H. H. Maharaj Holkar of, C.I.E.

Inge, Very Rev William Ralph, <small>K.C., D.D.</small>	Keary, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Hy. D'Urban, <small>K.C., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.</small>	Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Inglofield, <i>Rear Adm</i> Sir Edward, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Kell, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir John Lundesay, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Law, Sir W. Algemorn, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>
Innes, Sir Charles Alex., <small>K.C.S.I.</small>	Keith, Sir Wm John, <small>K.C.S.I., I.F.</small>	Lawford, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Sydney F. B., <small>K.C.B.</small>
Innes, Rt Hon Sir Jas. R., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Kell, Col Sir Vernon G. W., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lawrence, Sir Henry Staveland, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Inneside, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Wm Edmond, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>	Kelly, <i>Adm</i> Sir John Donald, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lawrence, <i>Gen</i> Hon. Sir Hubert, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Irvine, Sir John Hannel, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Kelly, <i>Adm</i> Sir William A. H., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Lawson, Sir Atanok, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Irvine, Hon Sir Wm Hill, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Kemball, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir George V., <small>K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</small>	Lawson, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Hy. Mervik, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Irvine, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Jas. Murray, <small>K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</small>	Kendall, Sir Charles H., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Laycock, <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir Joseph Fredk., <small>K.C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>
Isaacs, Rt Hon Sir Isaac Alfred, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Kennard, Sir Howard Wm., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Leamouth, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Fredk. C., <small>K.C.B., C.B.</small>
Jackson, Sir Herbert, <small>K.C.B., F.R.S.</small>	Kennedy, Sir Robert John, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Leathes, Sir Stanley M., <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jackson, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Louis C., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Kent, Sir Stephenson, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lee, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Richard P., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Jackson, <i>Lt Col</i> Rt Hon Sir Stanley, <small>K.C.S.I., I.F.</small>	Kenny, Sir Fide G., <small>K.C.B., C.B.</small>	Lee, Hon Sir Walter Hy., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>
Jackson, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Thomas, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Keogh, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Alfred, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Leatham, <i>Lt Col</i> Sir Arthur, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Jackson, <i>Adm</i> Sir Thomas S., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Keppel, <i>Adm</i> Sir John Richard, <small>K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.</small>	Legg, Col Sir James D., <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jackson, Sir Wilfrid E. F., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Keppel, Hon Sir Donck, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Leib, Sir Fredk. S. P., <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jacob, <i>Field Marshal</i> Sir Clud W., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Kerr, Sir John Henry, <small>K.C.S.I.</small>	Leish, Sir Henry Howard, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., <small>K.C.S.I.</small>	Kerr, Sir Louis T., <small>K.C.S.I., I.F.</small>	Leslie, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Walter Stewart, <small>K.C.B., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>
Jahmalme, H. H. Mahurawal of, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Kiddle, <i>Adm</i> Sir Edward B., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Leslie, Sir Wm. Mulesbury, <small>K.C.B.</small>
James, Sir Frederick Seton, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Kiggall, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Lancelot Edward, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, <small>K.C.B.</small>
James, Hon Sir Walter H., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Kindersley, Sir Robert M., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Levinge, Sir Edw. and Vert., <small>K.C.B., C.S.I.</small>
Jamieson, Sir James Wm., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	King, Sir Alexander I., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Levitt, <i>Lt Col</i> Sir Cecil B., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Jamun and Kachmir—see Haid Singh	King, <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir Charles W., <small>K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Lewis, Sir Alfred I., <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jaura, H. H. the Nawab of, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Kingsnorth, <i>Brig Gen</i> <i>Adm</i> Sir Arthur Fredk., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lewis, Rt Hon Sir John Herbert, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Japp, Sir Henry, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Kinnear, Sir Walter S., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lewis, Hon Sir N. Elliott, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>
Jarman, Sir John Gustave, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Kirkpatrick, <i>Genl</i> Sir Geo. Max, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Lewis, Sir Wilmet, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jeffrey, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir George Darrell, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>	Kish, Sir Cecil H., <small>K.C.B., C.B.</small>	Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jeffreys, Sir George, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Kishan Parulid, Mahatya, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Liddell, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir William A., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>
Jenkins, Sir Mark Webster, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Kitchin, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Gerald Charles, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Limb, Thakor Sahib of, <small>K.C.S.I., K.C.B.</small>
Jerram, <i>Adm</i> Sir T. H. Mutvu, <small>K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Kittermaster, Sir Harold Baxter, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Lindley, Rt Hon Sir Francis Oswald, <small>K.C.M.G., C.B.</small>
Jewell, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Hugh S., <small>K.C.B., K.C.B.</small>	Knap, Sir Arthur Rowland, <small>K.C.B., C.S.I., I.F.</small>	Lindsay, Rt Hon Sir Ronald Charles, <small>K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Jind, Col H. H. Ranbir Singh, <i>Rajp. Bahadur</i> , <small>K.C.S.I., K.C.B.</small>	Knight, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Wyndham Charles, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>	Lister, <i>Maj</i> Rt Hon Sir Philip Cunliffe, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Jodhpur, <i>Maj</i> H. H. the Maharaja of, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., K.C.B.</small>	Knox, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Alfred W. F., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Livingstone, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Hubert A., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>
Johnson, Col Sir Robert Arthur, <small>K.C.B., I.F.</small>	Knox, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Chas. E., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Llewellyn, Sir William, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Johnson, Hon Sir Wm. Elliot, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Knutson, Sir Karl Fredrik, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lloyd, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Owen Edward Ponnetfath, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Johnson, Sir Frederick Wm., <small>K.C.B., C.B.</small>	Kolchun, <i>Lt Col</i> H. H. the Maharaja of, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Lloyd, Rt Hon Sir Wm. Fredk., <small>K.C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>
Johnston, Sir Reginald Fleming, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Kotha, <i>Lt Col</i> H. H. the Maharaja of, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Johnston, <i>Lt Col</i> Sir Walter Edgeworth, <small>K.C.B., C.B.</small>	Kutub, H. H. the Maharaja of, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Johore, H. H. Sultan of, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Legdon, Sir Godfrey Y., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Lockhart, Sir James H. S., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>
Jones, Sir Bortram Hyde, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lake, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Percy H. N., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.</small>	Lohar, <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir Arthur, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jones, Sir Edgar Rose, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lake, Sir Richard S., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Long, <i>Brig Gen</i> Sir Arthur, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jones, Sir Francis A., <small>K.C.B., C.B.</small>	Lamb, Sir Henry H., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Longle, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir John Raynsford, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>
Jones, Sir Roderick, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lamb, Sir John, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Loomis, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Frederick O., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>
Jones, Sir Thomas George, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lamberton, <i>Lt Col</i> Raja of, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Low, Sir Charles E., <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Lumbo, <i>Asst Vice Marshal</i> Sir Charles, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>	Lowrey, Sir Joseph, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Jones, Sir Willi m John, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lumley, Sir Geo. Bueroff, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lowther, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Henry Cecil, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>
Joshi, Sir Motopant Vishwanath, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Junagadh, H. H. the Nawab of, <small>K.C.B., K.C.S.I.</small>	Lambton, <i>Maj Gen</i> Hon Sir Wm., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.</small>	Luce, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Richard H., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Kahlu, <i>Maj</i> H. H. the Raja of, <small>K.C.B., C.B.</small>	Limpson, Sir Miles W., <small>K.C.M.G.</small>	Lumsden, Sir John, <small>K.C.B., D.S.O.</small>
Kalit, H. H. the Khan of, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lindsay, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Frederick W. B., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Lutens, Sir Edwin Landseer, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>
Kapurthala, Col H. H. the Maharaja of, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>	Lane, <i>Maj Gen</i> Sir Ronald B., <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lyde, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Kashmir—see Haid Singh	Lake, Sir William James, <small>K.C.B.</small>	McAlpine, Sir Thomas Malcolm, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Kaul, Sir Ditta Akshan, <small>K.C.B.</small>	Lalton, <i>Lt Col</i> Sir Frank, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>	Macartney, Sir George, <small>K.C.B.</small>
Kavanagh, <i>Lt Gen</i> Sir Charles T., <small>K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.</small>		
Keane, Sir Michael, <small>K.C.B., C.M.G.</small>		

Murray, Sir Alexander R., K.C.I.B., O.B.E.	O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Francis, G.C.I.B., K.O.S.T.	Perry, Maj-Gen Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., O.S.T.
Murray, Gen. Sir Archibald J., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (C), D.S.O.	Ogilvie, Maj-Gen Sir Walter Hol- land, K.N.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.B.F.	Perry, Sir Perival L. D., K.N.E.
Muiray, Sir George, K.B.F.	O'Grady Capt Sir James, K.C.M.G.	Potaval, Sir Joseph E., K.N.E., K.B.F.
Murray, Sir Geo Evelyn P., K.C.B.	O'Keefe, Maj Gen Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., M.B.	Peters, Sir Lindsay Byron, K.N.E.
Murray, Rt Hon Sir George H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (H)	Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Phayre, Lt Gen Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
Murray, Hon Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.	Oliver, Sir James William, K.N.E.	Phillimore, Admiral Sir Richard F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Murray, Lt Col Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Oliver, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Francis G.C.B. (M), K.C.M.G. C.B. (C), M.V.O.	Phillips, Maj Gen Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett, K.C.M.G.	Omah Sir Charles W. (K.N.E., D.D. V.I.)	Phillips, Sir Perival, K.N.E.
Murray, Lt Col Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O. C.B. (C.F.)	Ommannay, Admiral Sir R. Nelson, K.N.E., C.B.	Phillips Sir Eric C. F., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alexander R., G.C.B.	O'Neill Sir Arthur F., K.N.E.	Piggott Sir G. Bettlesworth, K.N.E.
Murray, Hon Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.G.	Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.	Pike, Maj Gen Sir Wm Watson K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Murray, Brig Gen Sir Valentine K.N.E., C.B. (C.M.C.)	Orian, Brig Vice Adm Sir Hy Ino, K.C.B.	Pim, Sir Alan William, K.C.I.B., C.V.
Murshidabad The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.B.I., K.C.V.O.	Orango, Sir Hugh William, K.N.E., C.B. (C.F.)	Pinching, Surg Maj Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Myers Rt Hon Sir Michael, K.C.M.G.	O'Mahony, Maj Sir Charles W. J., K.C.M.G.	Pinney, Maj Gen Sir Reginald J., K.N.E.
Myson, Col H H the Maharaja of, G.C.I.B., G.N.E.	O'Neil, Sir Nathaniel F. B., K.N.E.	Pollard, Paym Esq Adm Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
Myson, H H the Yvuvaja of, G.C.I.B.	O'Quay, Sir James, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Poisson, Col Sir Thomas A., K.N.E., C.V.O.
Nagar, Raja of, K.N.E. (C.F.)	Picke, Sir Edwin Hussey, K.N.E.	Ponsonby, Lt Col Rt Hon Sir Frederick Grey, G.C.B. (C.V.O.)
Nance, Surg Capt Sir Arthur S., K.N.E., C.B., K.N.	Padma Sham Shere Jung Rana Bhadrur Gen Sir, G.N.E. K.N.E.	Ponsonby Maj Gen Sir John, K.N.E., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Nash, Maj Gen Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G. C.B.	Paget, Rt Hon Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Pooler, Maj Gen Sir (Cuthbert, K.N.E. (C.V.O., D.S.O.)
Nathan, Col Sir Frederic L., K.N.E.	Pihung H H the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.	Pope, Sir William J., K.N.E. F.R.S.
Nathan, Col Rt Hon Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.	Pakenham, Admiral Sir Wm Chris- topher, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Popham, Sir Marshal Sir Henry Robert M. Brooke, K.N.E., C.V.O. D.S.O. A.C.
Nawanagar—see Ranjitsinghji	Palani, Maj Gen Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., (H)	Porbandar, H H Mahuraja of, K.C.B.I.
Nelth, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.N.E., C.B.	Palani, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.B.	Porter, Col Sir (H. F.) Bruce, K.N.E., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Nelson, Sir Arthur E., K.C.I.B., G.C.B.	Palani, Col Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G. C.V.	Porter, Surg Gen Sir Jas., K.N.E. K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newd- gate, G.C.M.G.	Panna, H H Maharaja of, K.C.I.B. K.C.I.B.	Powell Maj Gen Sir Charles Hault K.N.E.
Newland, Maj Gen Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G. (H.M.)	Paras, Sir Bernard, K.N.E.	Powell Lt Col Sir D. Arley, K.N.E.
Newman, Sir George, K.C.B. M.D.	Parin, Maj-Gen Sir Archibald, K.N.E.	Powers H H Sir (hailes), K.C.M.G.
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.N.E., M.D.	Parry, Hon Sir Christopher James, K.C.M.G.	Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, K.N.E. (C.V.O.)
Newton, Sir Francis J., K.C.M.G.	Parry, Sir Fredk S., K.N.E. C.B.	Pratt Sir John T., K.N.E. C.V.O.
Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., K.N.E., M.P.	Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.N.E.	Prendergast, Admiral Sir Robert John, K.N.E.
Nicholl, Sir Edward, K.N.E.	Pater, Adm Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.	Preston Sir Frederick G. P., K.N.E.
Nicholls, Sir Herbert, K.N.E.	Pattish, Maj Gen H H the Muthi Jaya of, G.C.B.I., G.C.I.B. (C.V.O.) G.N.E.	Price, Col Sir Rhyas H., K.N.E., C.M.G., V.D.
Nicholls, Gen Sir William Charles, K.N.E.	Pawcock, Hon Sir Alex J., K.C.M.G.	Prince, Sir Alex. Wm., K.N.E.
Nicholson, Maj Gen Sir Cecil L., K.N.E., C.M.G.	Pearce, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.	Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Nicholson, Adm Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G. K.C.V.O.	Pearce, Rt Hon Sir Geo Foster, K.C.V.O.	Proft, Sir Philip B., K.N.E.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus, K.C.B.I., K.C.I.B.	Peris Vice Adm Sir Edmund R., K.N.E., C.B.	Prout, Lt Col Sir William Thomas, K.N.E. (H.M.)
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.N.E.	Pearson, Gen Sir A. Astley, K.N.E.	Pryce, Lt Gen Sir Henry E. ap R., K.N.E., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Nicol, Sir Thos Drysdale, K.N.E.	Pent, Sir Harry, K.N.E.	Fryn, Surg Rear Adm Sir William W., K.N.E., C.B.
Niemeyer, Sir Otto E., G.N.E., K.N.E.	Padder, Sir John, K.N.E., C.B.	Pryor Maj Gen Sir Ponsonby Holland, K.N.E., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.N.E.	Pedon Hon Sir John Beverley, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.B.	Pulteney, Lt Gen Sir William P., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Norman, Brig Vice Adm Sir Wil- liam Hy., K.C.B. (H.M.)	Ped, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.	Raddcliffe, Brig Gen Sir Charles Dolme, K.N.E., C.B. (C.V.O.)
Northey, Maj Gen Sir Edward, G.C.M.G.	Pel, Sir William, K.C.M.G. (H.M.)	Raddcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K.C.V.O.
Northmore, Hon Sir John A., K.C.M.G.	Pelro, Adm Sir Richard H., K.N.E. (M), K.N.E., (C), M.V.O.	Raddcliffe, Lt Gen Sir Percy P. de R., K.N.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Northworthy, Hon Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Pelly Adm Sir Henry Bottomam, K.C.V.O., C.B.	Rafter Sir Chas Hughton, K.N.E.
Notley, Comm Sir Franke B. S., K.N.E. (H.M.)	Penson Sir T. Henry, K.N.E.	Rahim Baksh, Maulvi Sir, K.C.B.
Oakley, Sir John Hubert, K.N.E.	Penton Sir Edward, K.N.E.	Rahmatulla, Sir Ibrahim, K.C.B.I. C.I.B.
O'Brien, Lt-Col Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.	Perceval, Maj Gen Sir Edward Maxwell, K.N.E., D.S.O.	Rainy Sir George, K.N.E., K.C.I.B.
O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Perry, K.N.E., K.C.I.B.	Perival, Sir John Hope, K.N.E.	Raitt, Maj Gen Sir Herbert A., K.N.E., C.B.
O'Donnell, Maj Gen Sir Thomas J., K.N.E. (H.M.) D.S.O., A.M.S.	Perival, Col Sir Harold B. P., K.N.E., C.B., D.S.O.	Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.N.E., C.V.O.
	Percy Maj Gen Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.N.E. C.B. C.V.O. D.S.O.	Rugbar, H H Raja of, K.N.E.
	Perera, Maj Gen Sir Cecil E., K.N.E., C.V.O.	Rajpilla, Maj H H the Maharaja of, K.C.B.I.
	Perley, Lt Hon Sir Geo Halsey, K.N.E., C.V.O.	

Rama Yama, H H Sir (ex-Raja of Coochin), GCSI, GCMG	Rosenthal, Maj Gen Sir Charles, KCMG, DSO, VD, FRSA	Share, Pym-Bear Adm Sir Hamnet H KCSI, CB, RNS
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, KCSI	Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith, GCSI, GCMG	Sharpe, Sir Alfred, KCMG, CB
Ramsey, R Adm Hon Sir Alex, KCSI, GCMG, DSO	Rostrom, Capt Sir Arthur Henry, KBE, RNS	Shaw, Lt Gen Rt Hon Sir Fredk Chas, KCB
Ramsey, Lt Col Sir John, KCSI, GCMG	Rowlatt, Sir Frederick, KCSI	Shen, Gen Sir John B M GCB, KCMG, DSO
Ramsey, Sir Malcolm G, KCB	Rowlatt, Rt Hon Sir Sidney A I, KCSI	Sheldon Sir Mark, KBE
Ramsay, Hon Sir Patrick W M, KCMG	Ruck, Maj Gen Sir Richard Matthews, KCSI, GCMG	Sheppard, Admiral Sir Thomas Dawson, KCB, RNS, KCMG
Ranjitsingh Vibhaji H H Maharaja of Nawangang, GCSI, GCMG	Rundle, General Sir H M La Salle, GCSI, GCMG, DSO	Sheppard, Sir Wm Didsbury, KCSI
Rankine, Sir Richard S D, KCMG	Russell, Maj Gen Sir Andrew Hamilton, KCB, KCMG	Sherrington, Prof Sir Charles Scott, OM, GBE, MD, FRS
Ratnan, Col H H the Maharaja of, GCSI, GCMG, DSO	Russell, Sir Claud F W, KCMG	Sherwood, Col Sir Arthur Percy, KCMG, DSO
Raven, Sir Vincent L, KBE	Russell, Sir Herbert W H, KCMG	Shipway, Sir Francis E, KCMG, DSO
Read, Sir Herbert Jas, KCMG, CB	Russell, Maj Gen Sir Michael W, KCSI, GCMG	Shone, Lt Gen Sir William T, KCMG, DSO
Ready, Lt Gen Sir Felix F, KCB, GCSI, GCMG, DSO	Russell, Hon Sir Odo W I V, KCMG, KCSI, GCMG	Shukhrath, Sir John Evelyn, KCMG, DSO
Redmayne, Sir Richard A S, KCB	Ruthven, Brig Gen Hon Sir Alex, and Lt Col Sir Wright Hore, KCMG, DSO	Shute, Lt Gen Sir Cameron D, KCSI, GCMG
Reed, Sir Stanley, KBE, DSO	Ryan, Sir Andrew, KBE, GCMG	Sifton, Sir James D, KCSI, GCMG
Rees, Sir Wilton, KCSI	Ryrie, Maj Gen Hon Sir Granville de L, KCMG, CB, DSO	Sikkin, H H the Maharaja of, KCSI
Reid, Sir John, KCSI	Sadler, Sir Michael F, KCSI, CB	Sillen, Maj Gen Sir Arnold F, KCMG, CB
Reid, Sir William James, KCSI, GCMG	St John, Lt Col Sir H Ben (champ), KCSI, GCMG	Silmonson, Sir Percy Coleman, KCSI
Rennie, Sir Ernest Amelius, KCMG, DSO	St Johnston, Lt Col Sir Thomas Roginald, KCMG	Simon, Rt Hon Sir John Allsebrook, GCSI, GCMG, DSO
Reynolds, May Sir Percival Ruben, KBE	St John, Sir Stephen Geo, KCSI, GCMG, DSO	Simpkin, Sir Oswald R A, KCSI, GCMG
Rhodes, Col Hon Sir R Hester, KCMG, DSO	St John, Sir Charles, KCSI, GCMG	Simpson, Sir John William, KBE, FRSA
Rich Hon Sir George F, KCMG	Salmon, Air Marshal Sir Wm Geoffrey II, KCB, KCMG, DSO	Sir Sir Thomas CB
Richardson, Maj Gen Sir George S, KCSI, GCMG	Salt, Sir James Arthur, KCB	Sinclair, Adm Sir Edwyn S Alex, and Lt Col Sir Wm, DSO
Richardson, Adm Sir Herbert W, KCB	Salt, Sir James Arthur, KCB	Sinclair, Lt Col Sir Wm, DSO
Rickard, Sir Arthur, KBE	Samson, Sir F Marley, KBE, GCMG	Singer, Admiral Sir Morgan, KCSI, GCMG
Ridout, Maj Gen Sir Dudley H, KBE, GCMG	Santhar, H H Chief of, KCSI	Sirtum, Lt Col H H Maharaja of, KCSI, GCMG
Rieu, Sir Jean Louis, KCSI	Sannet, Rt Hon Sir Herbert Louis, GCSI, GCMG	Sirohi, H H Maharaja of, GCSI, GCMG
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, KCMG, CB	Sannet, Sir John S, KBE	Sitaram H H the Raja of, KCSI, GCMG
Ritchie, Maj Gen Sir Archibald B, KBE, GCMG	Sanderson, Sir Herbert K, KBE	Skoon, General Sir Andrew, KCSI, GCMG
Robb, Maj Gen Sir Fredk S, KCMG, DSO	Sangli, Chief of, KBE	Skilton, Lt Col Adm, Sir Reginald Wm, KCSI, GCMG
Roberts, Sir Alex Fowler, KBE	Sankey, Col Sir H Stuart, KBE, GCMG, DSO	Skington, Sir Joseph O, KCSI, GCMG
Roberts, Sir Arthur C, KBE	Sarwak, H H the Raja of, KBE	Skinner, Maj Gen Sir Percy Cyrus, KBE, GCMG, DSO
Robertson, Sir Benjamin, KCSI, GCMG, DSO	Sarwak, Sir Brij, Nussimheswar, KBE	Sladen, Com Sir Sampson, KBE, GCMG
Robertson, Rt Hon Sir Malcolm, KCSI, GCMG, DSO	Satow, Sir Harold L, KCMG, GCMG	Slater, Sir Alexander Ramsford, KCMG, DSO
Robertson, Sir Robert, KBE, FRSA	Savik, Sir Leopold H, KCB	Slater, Sir Robert Cecil, KCMG
Robertson, Sir Wm Chas F, KBE	Seillon, Gen Sir Robert I, GCMG, DSO	Slater, Sir Thomas, KBE
Robin, Maj Gen Sir Alfred Wm, KCSI, GCMG	Schelling, Sir William, KBE	Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, KCSI, GCMG
Robinson, Hon Sir Arthur, KCMG	Schroder, Sir Wm, KBE	Smith, Adm Sir Aubrey C H, KBE, GCMG
Robinson, Rear Adm Sir Hy Rusell, KCMG	Schuster, Sir Claud GCB, GCMG	Smith, Hon Sir Charles George, KCMG
Robinson, Very Rev Joseph A, KCSI, GCMG, DSO	Schuster, Lt Col Sir George Ernest, KBE, GCMG	Smith, Sir Frank E, KCB, GCMG
Robinson, Lt Col Sir Thos Balbe, GCSI, GCMG	Scott, Maj Gen Sir Arthur Blinn, KCSI, GCMG, DSO	Smith, Sir George, KCMG
Robinson, Sir Wm Arthur, KBE	Scott, Col Sir Buchanan, KCSI	Smith, Sir H Lowellyn, GCB
Roblin, Hon Sir Rodmond F, KCMG	Scott, Hon Sir Finest, KCMG, DSO	Smith, Sir Harry, KBE
Robson, Lt Col Sir Arthur W, MVO, KBE, GCMG, DSO	Scott, Sir J Geo, KCSI	Smith, Sir James Joynton, KBE
Robson, Sir Herbert T, KBE	Scott, Sir John, KCSI, GCMG	Smith, Lt Sir Keith Macpherson, KBE
Rodd, Rt Hon Sir Rennell, GCB, GCMG, DSO	Scott, Sir Robert R, KCB, GCSI	Smith, Sir Malcolm, KBE
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H, KCMG	Scott, Lt Gen Sir Thomas Edwin, KBE, GCMG, DSO	Smith, Sir Osborn Arkell, KCSI
Rogers, Maj Gen Sir Leonard, KCSI, GCMG	Scobrooke, Sir James H, KCSI	Smith, Maj Gen Sir Sydenham C U, KCMG, DSO
Rolliston, Col Sir Lancelot, KCB, DSO, VD	Seed, Sir William, KCMG	Smith, Sir Thomas J, KBE
Romer, Gen Sir Cecil F, KCB, GCMG	Scoby, Sir Wilford H M, KCMG, DSO	Smith, Maj Gen Sir Wm Douglas, KCB, GCMG
	Sotolvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, KBE	Smith, Sir Wm Rose, KCMG, GCMG
	Soton, Sir Malcolm C C, KCB	Smith, Sir J E Maitland, KCB
	Severn, Sir Claud, KBE, GCMG	
	Shackleton, Sir David Jas, KCB	
	Shams Shah, Nauab Khan Bahadur, KCSI, GCMG, DSO	

Smith, Rt Rev John Taylor, K.C.B. (C.O.D.D.)	Stuart, Lt.-Col Sir Campbell, K.B.E.	Townsend, Sir Reginald, K.C.B. & C.B.
Smith, Maj-Gen Sir Nevill, V.C. K.C.B.	Stuart, Lt.-Gen Sir John Theo- dorus Burnett, K.C.B. & K.C.M.G.	Towse, Capt Sir (E.) Beacherot
Smith Sir Samuel A, K.C.I., C.B.	Stuart, Maj Gen Sir Robert Chas. D.O.	Beckwith, V.C. & C.B.
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.	Stubbie, Sir Reginald E, C.M.G.	Treharne, Maj Gen Sir Francis
Snell, Sir John F.C. O.S., M.I.C.E.	Sturges, Sir Mark B, K.B.E.	Harper, K.C.M.G. & M.H.
Snow, Lt Gen Sir Thos D'Oyley, K.C.B. & C.M.G.	Sutherland, Rt Hon Sir Wm, K.C.B.	Tritton, Sir Seymour B, K.B.E.
Sompur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.F.	Swann, Asst Vice Marshal Sir Oliver, K.C.B. & C.B.E.	Trotter, Maj Gen Sir James K, K.C.B. & C.M.G.
Soulby, Sir William Jameson, K.C.V.O. & C.B.E.	Swut, The Wall of, K.B.E.	Troup, Sir Edward, K.C.B. & C.V.O.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.	Swettenham, Sir Frank A, C.M.G. (C.B.)	Truter, Sir Theodoros Gustaf, K.B.E. & C.V.O.
Spencer, Sir Harria, K.B.E.	Swettenham, Sir J. Alex, K.C.M.G.	Tucker, Lt Gen Sir Charles, C.B. & C.V.O.
Spender, Lt Col Sir Wilfrid B, K.C.B. (C.B. & D.O.)	Swinton, Maj Gen Sir Ernest Dun- lop, K.B.E. & C.B. & D.O.	Tudor, Maj Gen Sir Henry Hugh, K.C.B. & C.M.G.
Spickernell, Paym Capt Sir Frank Todd, K.B.E. & C.B. & D.O. & R.N.	Sykes, Maj Gen Rt Hon Sir Fredk. H, C.B.E. & O.S.E. & C.B. & C.M.G.	Tudor, Asst Sir Rudelick Charles Tudor, K.C.B. & C.V.O.
Spinks, Maj Gen Sir Charlton W, K.B.E. & D.O.	Sykes, Sir John Chas G, K.C.B.	Tupper, Admiral Sir Reginald G O, C.B. & C.B.E. & C.V.O.
Spring, Sir Rias Edw, K.C.I.F.	Sykes, Brig Gen Sir Percy M, K.C.I.F. & O.S.E.	Turnbull, Lt Col Sir Hugh S, K.B.E.
Squires, Rt Hon Sir Richd ud Ander- son, K.C.M.G. & C.	Symon, Lt Col Sir George Stewart, K.C.M.G. & C.B. & D.O.	Turner, Sir George, Asst Sir George R, K.C.B. (M.) & (C)
Stamp, Sir Josiah C, O.S.F.	Symon, Hon Sir Josiah H, K.C.M.G.	Turner, Lt Gen Sir Richard E. W, V.C. & C.B. & C.V.O. & D.O.
Standen, Sir Bertram P, K.C.B. (C.B.)	Symons, Maj Gen Sir Thomas H, K.B.E. & O.S.E. & C.B. & D.O.	Turpin, Sir William G, K.C.B.
Standing, Com Sir Guy, K.B.E. (K.B.E.)	Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, K.C.V.O. (C.M.G. & O.S.F.)	Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.F.
Stanford, Col Hon Sir Walter E M, K.B.E. & C.B. & C.M.G.	Talents, Sir Stephen G, K.C.M.G. (C.B. & C.B.E.)	Uytler, Maj Gen Sir Harry C, K.C.B. & C.M.G. & C.V.O.
Stanistreet, Maj Gen Sir Geo Brad- shaw, K.B.E. & C.B. & C.V.O. & M.H.	Tate, Maj Sir Robert Wm, K.B.E.	Udypur, H H the Maharana of, C.B. & C.B.E.
Stanley, Hon Sir Arthur, G.B.E. (C.B. & C.V.O.)	Taylor, Sir John Jas, K.C.B. & D.O.	Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, Col Sir, K.C.B. & M.O.
Stanley, Lt Col Rt Hon Sir George H, O.S.F. & C.M.G.	Taylor, Sir William, K.B.E. & C.B.	Unlace, Lt Gen Sir Herbert C C, K.C.B. & C.V.O.
Stanley, Sir Herbert James, C.M.G.	Taylor, Hon Sir Wm F Kyffin, O.S.F. & C.	Vladier, Maj Sir Auguste Charles, K.B.E. & C.V.O.
Stanley, Asst Hon Sir Victor Albert, K.C.B. & M.O.	Tehrri (Garhwal), Maj H H the Raja of, K.C.I.F.	Van Rensveld, Lt Col Sir Helporus Andreas, K.B.E. & D.O. & M.O.
Stanton, Maj Gen Sir Henry E, K.C.M.G. & C.B. & D.O.	Teliker, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.	Vansittart, Sir Robert G, C.M.G. & C.B. & M.O.
Stirling, Admiral Sir James, K.C.B.	Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.	Vandenberg, Maj Gen Sir Casimir Cartwright, K.B.E. & C.B. & C.M.G.
Stewart, Sir William K, K.B.E.	Thomas, Sir Charles John Howell, K.C.B. & C.V.O.	Vaughan, Lt Gen Sir Louis Rid- ley, K.C.B. & K.B.E. & D.O.
Stewart, Sir Richard E, K.B.E.	Thomas, Sir John Lynn, K.B.E. & C.B. (C.M.G. & F.R.C.S.)	Venkatesh, Manabhdur of, Maha- raja, K.C.I.F.
Steel, Asst Marshal Sir John Milne, K.B.E. & C.B. & C.V.O.	Thomas, Sir Thomas Shenton W, K.C.M.G. & O.S.E.	Vernon, Sir Henry Lloyd, K.C.V.O.
Steln, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.F.	Thomas, Sir Wm Beach, K.B.E.	Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables, K.B.E.
Stephens, Lt Gen Sir Reginald B, K.C.B. & C.M.G.	Thompson, Sir John Purtonet, K.C.B. & C.B.E.	Vesey, Maj Gen Sir Ivo Lucius Barnford, K.B.E. & C.B. & C.M.G. & D.O.
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, K.C.I.F. & C.B.	Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E. & C.B.	Vijaybhava, Acharya, Diwan Bahadur Sir Tiravalangudi, K.B.E.
Stern, Lt-Col Sir Albert G, K.B.E. & C.V.O.	Thomson, Sir Basil H, K.C.B.	Vincent, Brig Gen Sir Berkeley, K.B.E. & C.B. & C.V.O.
Stewart, Lt Col Sir Edward, K.B.E.	Thomson, Col Sir Courtland, K.B.E. & C.B.	Vincent, Sir Wm H Hoare, C.B.E. & C.V.O.
Stewart, Sir Kindluter, K.B. & C.B.E. (C.I.)	Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, K.B.E.	Vizayan, Sir Vice Marshal Sir Arthur Vell, K.C.B. & D.O.
Stewart, Maj Gen Sir Jas Marshall, K.C.B. & C.M.G.	Thomson, Sir Graeme, C.V.O. & C.B.	Waddell, Sir Charles Graham, K.B.E.
Stewart, Col Sir James P M. Purves, K.C.M.G. & C.B. & D.O.	Thomson Lt Gen Sir Wm Mont- gomery, K.C.M.G. & C.B. & C.V.O.	Wadli, Sir Nasarwanji Navroji, K.B.E. & C.B.
Stewart, Maj Gen Sir John H Keith, K.C.B. & D.O.	Thornhill, Lt Col Sir Hy Beaufoy, K.C.B. & C.M.G.	Wastell, Asst Sir Arthur K, K.C.B.
Stewart Sir Kenneth Dugald, K.B.E.	Thornhill, Lt Col Sir Edward N, K.B.E. & M.H.	Wake, Admiral Sir Dury St. A, K.C.I.F. & C.B.
Stiernann, Rear-Adm Sir Harry, K.B.E.	Thornhill, Sir H. Worth, K.B.E.	Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Stiles, Col Sir Harold J, K.B.E. & V.C.	Thornycroft, Sir John E, K.B.E.	Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.
Stonor, Hon Sir Hy Julian, K.C.V.O.	Thoullier, Maj Gen Sir Henry F, K.C.B. & C.V.O.	Walker, Maj Gen Sir George T Forster, K.C.B.
Stopford, Maj Gen Sir Lionel A M, K.C.V.O. & C.	Thursby, Admiral Sir Cecil Fienes, K.C.B. & C.V.O.	Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B.
Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E.	Thurston, Sir T George O, K.B.E.	Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.F.
Storey, Sir Ronald H A, K.C.M.G. (C.B.)	Thwaites, Gen Sir William, K.C.B. & C.M.G. & D.O.	Walker, Lt Gen Sir Dury St. A, K.C.B. & C.B. & D.O.
Stow, Sir Alexander Montague K.C.I.F. & O.S.E.	Tiler, Rt Hon Sir John A C, C.M.G. & C.B. & C.V.O.	Wallace, Maj Gen Sir Cuthbert S, K.C.M.G. & C.B.
Strachov Sir Charles, K.C.M.G. & C.B.	Timpson, Sir John, K.B.E.	Wallace, Lt Col Sir David, K.B.E. & C.M.G.
Strickland, Sir Henry, C.B.E.	Todhunter, Sir Chas George, K.C.I.F.	Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Stratford, Col Sir Henry, C.V.O. & C.B.	Toker, Maj Gen Sir Allston C, K.C.B.	Wallace, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
Street, Hon Sir Philip Whistler, K.C.B. & K.B.E. & C.M.G. & D.O.	Townley, Sir Walter Beaupre, K.C.M.G.	Wallington, Sir Edward Wm, C.V.O. & C.M.G.
Strickland, Lt Gen Sir E Peter, K.C.B. & K.B.E. & C.M.G. & D.O.		
Strohmeiger, Sir Ernest J, K.B.E. & C.B.		
Stuart, Maj-Gen Sir Andrew M, K.C.M.G. & C.B.		

Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, KCB, KCMG	Walton, Hon Sir Edgar Harris, KCMG	Wapshare, Lt Gen Sir Richard, KCB, CSI	Ward, Maj Hon Sir John Hubert, KCB	Wardrop, Lt Gen Sir Alexander E, KCB, CMO	Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, KBF	Ware, Maj Gen Sir Fabian A G, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Warren, Sir D Col, KCB	Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E, KBF	Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockrill, KCB, CMO	Watson, Sir Alfred William, KCB	Watson, Sir Chris Cunningham, KCB	Watson, Col Sir Chas Gordon, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Watson, Maj Gen Sir Harry D, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Watson, Adm Sir Hugh Dudley, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Watt, Hon Sir Thomas, KCMG	Watts, Lt Gen Sir Herbert I, KCB, KCMG	Wauchope, Lt Gen Sir Arthur, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Waugh, Sir Alexander Telford, KCMG	Webb, Col Sir A Isaac Ambrose, KCB, KCMG	Webb, Adm Sir Richard, KCMG	Wegall, Lt Col Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, KCMG	Wen, Sir John, KCB, KCMG	Webb, Lt Col Sir Alfred C, KCB, KCMG	Wekch, Sing Jem Adm Sir George, KCMG	Wellesley, Sir Victor A H, KCB	Wemyss, Capt Sir (M) Francis, KCB, KCMG	Wernhar, Col Sir Harold A, KCB	Western, Maj Gen Sir Wm Geo, KCB, KCMG	Wiffour, KCB, KCMG	Weston, Lt Gen Sir Aylmer G, KCB, KCMG	Whitaker, Sir Henry, KCB	Whigham, Gen Sir R Whit D, KCB, KCMG	White, Maj-Gen Sir C Brudenell B, KCB, KCMG, KVO, DSO	White, Sir Herbert Edw, KCMG	White, Col Sir William Hale, KCB, MD	White, Rt Hon Sir Wm Thomas, KCB	Whitehouse, Sir George, KCB	Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, KCB, MD	Whitely, Brig Gen Sir Edw, KCB, KCMG	Whitely, Sir Alex Fredk, KCB	Wigman, Col Rt Hon Sir Chas, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Wigram, Lt Gen Sir Kenneth, KCB, CSI, CBE, DSO	Wilberforce, Brig Gen Sir Herbert, KCB, KCMG	Wilford, Sir Ithor Mason, KCMG, KCB	Wilkinson, Maj Sir Neville R, KCB, KCMG	Wilkinson, Maj Gen Sir Percival, KCB, KCMG	Wilkinson, Sir Russell Lucy, KCB, KCMG	Willcox, Col Sir William Henry, KCB, KCMG, MD	Willert, Sir Arthur, KCB	Williams, Brig Gen Sir Arthur J, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Williams, Sir Ithor Owen, KCB	Williams, Maj Gen Sir Godfrey, KCB, KCMG	Williams, Maj Gen Sir Hugh Bruce, KCB, DSO	Williams, Maj Gen Sir John Hanbury, KCB, KCMG	Williams, Lt Col Sir John L V, KCB, KCMG	Willis, Sir Frederick J, KCB, KCMG	Wilson, Maj Gen Sir Alexander, KCB, KCMG	Wilson, Lt Col Sir Arnld T, KCB, KCMG, DSO	Wilson, Sir Henry Hugh, KCB, KCMG	Wilson, Lt Gen Sir Henry Fuller, KCB, KCMG	Wilson, Sir Horace John, KCB, KCMG	Wilson, Lt Col Rt Hon Sir Lash, KCB, KCMG, CSI, CBE, DSO	Wilson, Col Sir Mungton J, KCB, KCMG	Wilson, Hon Sir Pegnald V, KCB, KCMG	Wilson, Brig Gen Sir Samuel H, KCB, KCMG, KCB, KCMG	Wilson, Rt Hon Sir Guv D A Fleetwood, KCB, KCMG, KVO, DSO	Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart, KCB, KCMG	Wilson, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, KCB, KCMG	Wingate, Sir Andrew, KCB, KCMG	Winter, Col Sir Ormonde de l'Espee, KCB, KCMG, DSO	Winterton, Hon Sir Edward Horne, KCB, KCMG	Wodehouse, Maj Sir Edwin Fredk, KCB, KCMG	Wood, Lt Col Sir Jas Wm Leigh, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Wood, Sir John Barry, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Wood, Sir James William, KCB, KCMG	Woodward, Maj Gen Sir Edward, KCB, KCMG	Woolcombe, Lt Gen Sir Chas, KCB, KCMG	Wool, Gen Sir John Blaxell, KCB, KCMG	Wormald, Sir John, KCB, KCMG	Worthington, Col Sir Idwud, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Wootley, Lt Gen Sir Rkhd, KCB, KCMG	Montagu Stuart, KCB, KCMG, DSO	Wright, Sir Alexander Kemp, KCB, KCMG	Wright, Sir Amroth J, KCB, KCMG, MD	Wyndham, Sir Percy C H, KCB, KCMG, CSI, DSO	Wynn, General Sir Arthur Single, KCB, KCMG	Wynne, Sir Trevelyan Rashleigh, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Wyon, Sir Albert W, KCB, KCMG	Yapp, Sir Arthur K, KCB, KCMG	Yarr, Maj Gen Sir (M) Thomas, KCB, KCMG	Young, Sir A Henderson, KCB, KCMG	Young, Lt Hon Sir Edwud Hilton, KCB, KCMG, CSI	Young, Lt Col Sir Frank Popham, KCB, KCMG	Young, Sir Wm Douglas, KCB, KCMG	Young, Lt Col Sir Francis, KCB, KCMG	Young, Maj Gen Sir Geo, KCB, KCMG	Young, John, KCB, KCMG	Zhurroff, Sir Basil, KCB, KCMG
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THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Royal Foundation

Governor, Lt Gen Sir Charles T M Kavanagh, KCB, KCMG, CVO, DSO

Lt Col L L Coxhead, DSO	Brig Gen C B Norton, CMO	Lt Col W E Webb, DSO
Lt Col A C Jackson	Brig Gen C C Onslow, C B	Brig Gen E H Finch Hatton, CMO, DSO
Lt Col A C Money	Col H H Rogers, DSO	(x vacancy)
	Lt Col A W Waite	

Regnal Years—The years of a king's reign are the regnal years and each begins on the anniversary of his accession e.g., Regnal year 23 of the present King began on May 6, 1923. Regnal year 24 begins on May 6, 1923. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The Summer time Act of 1923, for example, is quoted as 23 and 24 Geo V ch 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of these two regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 20 of this series ended on May 6, 1910, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed to Edw VII and 1 Geo V.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Order of the British Empire.

NOTE—Dames Grand Cross (G B E) and Dames Commanders (D B E) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. 'Miss Florence Smith,' after receiving the honour of G (or D) B E would be addressed as 'Dame Florence, and in writing, as 'Dame Florence Smith, G (or D) B E. Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name e.g. 'The Countess of —, G B E. Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

Aberdeen and Temair, The Marchioness of, G B E	De Sismac, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, G B E	McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G B E
Ahlle, The Dowager Countess of, G B E	Dixon Edith, Lady, D B E	McIlroy, Dame Anne Louise, D B E
Amphill The Lady, G B E	Donnet, Anna Maria, Lady, D B E	Mait, Dame Sarah Elizabeth bid den, D B E
Anderson, Dame Adcliffe Mary, D B E	Dorrien, Olive Colton, Lady Smith, D B E	Melchett The Dowager Lady, D B E
Anstruther, Hon Dame Eva Isabella Henriette, D B E	Dove, Dame Jane Frances, D B E	Monro, The Hon Lady, D B E
Antrobus, Edith Marion, Lady, D B E	Dufferin and Ava The Dowager Marchioness of, G B E	Montrose, The Dowager Duchess of, G B E
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D B E	Findlay, Harriet Jane, Lady, D B E	Mount Stephen, The Lady, D B E
Atoll, The Duchess of, D B E	Forster, The Lady, G B E	Nashgarh, H H The Ranigent of, D B E
Baden Powell, Olive St Clair, The Lady, G B E	Forse, Dame Katherine, G B E	Novar The Viscountess, G B E
Bailey, Hon Dame Mary, D B E	George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, G B E	O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D B E
Barnett, Dame Henriette, D B E	Godwin, Dame Alice Mary, D B E	Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D B E
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G B E	Gosford, The Dowager Countess of, D B E	Orain, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D B E
Bedford, The Duchess of, D B E	Greenwood, Muriel, Lady, D B E	Paget, Louisa, Lady, G B E
Bevan, Hon Dame Maud Elizabeth, D B E	Greville, Hon Dame Margaret Helen, D B E	Pearson, Ethel Maud, Lady, D B E
Bridgeman, Caroline Botrice, Viscountess, D B E	Grimston, Dame Maud Kendall, D B E	Pomfret, Dame Emily, D B E
Brittain, Dame Alida Lina, D B E	Harcourt, The Dowager Viscountess, G B E	Pentland, The Lady, D B E
Brown, Dame Edith Mary, D B E	Harrowby, The Countess of, D B E	Phillips, Dame Jessie Percy Butler Wilton, D B E
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G B E	Heunsey, Dame Una Constance Pope, D B E	Reld, Dame Clarissa Guthrie, D B E
Bullen, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgiana, D B E	Hoare, The Lady Maud, D B E	Roid, Flora, Lady, G B E
Burnett, Dame Maud, D B E	Houston, Lady (Laurie, Lady Byron), D B E	Rhonda, The Viscountess, D B E
Bute, The Marchioness of, D B E	Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, D B E	Rice, Dame Margaret Kei Frise, D B E
Butt, Dame Clara, G B E	(The Viscountess Northcliffe)	Ridley, The Dowager Viscountess, D B E
Buxton, The Countess, G B E	Hughes, Dame Ethel Mary, G B E	Roberts, The Countess, D B E
	Humphrys, Dame Gertrude Mary, D B E	Rumford, Dame Clara Butt, D B E
	Hunt, Dame Agnes Gwendoline, D B E	Shakespeare, Dame Ethel Mary Reader, D B E
Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D B E	Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D B E	Simpson, Dame Florence, D B E
Casson, Dame Sybil (Sybil Thorn dale), D B E	Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D B E	Smith, Dame Anne Beadmore, D B E
Cavan, The Countess of, D B E	Jones, The Dowager Countess of, D B E	Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, D B E
Chamberlain, Dame Ivy Muriel, G B E	Kendal, Dame Madge G. Grimston King, Dame Ethel Locke, D B E	Standbrooke, The Countess of, D B E
Chelmsford, The Viscountess, G B E	Knight, Dame Laura, D B E	Strickland, Dame Barbara, D B E
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D B E	Lawrence, Hon Dame Maude Agnes, D B E	Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G B E
Cook Mary, Lady, D B E	Lee, Dame Sarah Ann, D B E	Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D B E
Coudray, Annie, Dowager Viscountess, G B E	Leicester, The Countess of, D B E	Tuke, Dame Margaret Janson, D B E
Cox, Dame Belle, D B E	Lennox, Lady Algernon Gordon, D B E	Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne, G B E (Military)
Crowdy, Dame Rachael Eleanor, D B E	Liverpool, The Countess of, G B E	Waldegrave, The Countess of, D B E
Cruikshank, Dame Joanna Margaret, D B E	Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D B E	Walker, Dame Edith Campbell, D B E
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G B E	Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D B E	Waterford, The Dowager Marchioness of, G B E
	Lumsden, Dame Louise Innes, D B E	Webster, Dame May Louise, D B E
Darling, Florence Countess of, D B E	Lyall, Dame Beatrice Margaret Hudson, G B E	Wenlock, Anne, Lady, G B E
Davidson, Margaret Alice, Lady, D B E	Lyttelton, Hon Dame Edith, G B E	Willington, The Countess of, G B E
Dawson, Aimee Evelyn, Lady, G B E		Wingate, Caroline Leslie, Lady, D B E
		Wordsworth, Dame Elizabeth, D B E

WHITAKER'S ALMANAC, 1938.

Shipstone Sir Thomas	Stanton Sir Herbert Edwin	Thrumal Desikachiar, Dr.	Ward, Sir Thomas R. J.
Short Sir Frank, M.A.	Palbam Hughes, M.A.	van Bakader, Sir	C.B.E. M.V.O.
Siddeley Sir John D. C.B.E.	C.B.E. D.	Sh Alfred C.B.E.	C.B.E. F.R.S.

- Campbell (of John Vaughan, c.m.g., d.s.o., d.c.)
(Coltr. Gds.) (t War) 1916
- Carrick, *Sergeant John* (Staff R.) (t War) 1917
- Carpenter, *Adj. Adm. Alfred* (Bras B.) (t War) 1917
- Carroll, *Pte John* (Aus Inf.) (t War) 1917
- Carter, *Pte George* (Aust.) (t War) 1918
- Cator, *Sergeant Harry* (R. W. York R.) (t War) 1917
- Chaffer, *Pte George W.* (F. York R.) (t War) 1916
- Chatter Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.) (t War) 1916
- Christian, *Pte Harry* (K. O. Royal R.) (t War) 1916
- Cristie, *Lt Col John Alex.* (Lond R.) (t War) 1918
- Claire, *Sergeant Maj James* (Lanc Fus.) (t War) 1918
- Clements, *Corpl J. J.* (Rumtyn Guides), 9 Africa 1900
- Clootman, *Maj Brett M.* (R. F.) (t War) 1918
- Coffin, *Maj Gen Clifford*, c.m.g., d.s.o. (R. F.) (t War) 1917
- Collins, *Sergeant John*, d.c.m. (R. Welch Fus.) (t War) 1917
- Colman, *Lt Corpl William H.*, d.c.m. m.m. (N. Staff R.) (t War) 1917
- Colvin, *Capt Hugh* (Chesh R.) (t War) 1917
- Colvin, (of J. M. Colquhoun (R. F.)) *Mohammad* 1917
- Cooper, and *Lieut Edward* (K. R. C.) (t War) 1917
- Coppins, *Corpl Frederick George* (Manitoba R.) (t War) 1917
- Costgrove, *Sergeant W.* (R. Munst R.) (t War) 1918
- Costello, *Brig Gen Edmund W.*, c.m.g., c.v.o. d.s.o. (I.A.) *Malad* and 1917
- Courier, *Corpl Jack Thomas* (Kings R.) (t War) 1918
- Coury, *Lt Gabriel G.* (R. A. F.) (t War) 1916
- Coverdale, *Lt C. Harry*, m.m. (Manch R.) (t War) 1917
- Cox, *Pte Christopher* (Hadh R.) (t War) 1917
- Craig, *Lt J. M.* (R. A. F.) (t War) 1917
- Crandon, *Pte H. G.* (Staff Hrs.) *Africa* 1901
- Crichton, *Pte James* (Auckland R., N.Z.) (t War) 1918
- Crimmin, (of John, c.m.g., c.v.o., d.s.o. (I.M.S.) *Burma* 1889
- Cross, *Corpl Arthur Henry* (M. G. C.) (t War) 1918
- Crowe, *Capt John* (Worc R.) (t War) 1918
- Cruikshank, *Pte Robert Edward* (Lond R.) (t War) 1918
- Crutchley, *Com Victor Alexander*, d.c.m. (R. N.) (t War) 1918
- Cunningham, *Pte John* (R. York R.) (t War) 1917
- Currey, *Pte W. M.* (Aust.) 1917
- Cutcliffe, *Sergeant A. E.* (R. Surrey Regt.) *Africa* 1900
- Cutts, *Sergeant Horace A.* (R. Dub. Inf.) (t War) 1918
- Darling, *Driver Henry* (Aust. I. F.) (t War) 1918
- Daniels, *Maj H.*, m.m. (Rif. Bde.) (t War) 1915
- Darwin, *Sing Nang* (Gara. H. L.) (t War) 1915
- Davey, *Corpl Philip*, m.m. (Aust. I. F.) (t War) 1918
- Davies, *Corpl John Thomas* (S. Wales R.) (t War) 1918
- Davies, *Sergeant Joseph* (R. Welch Fus.) (t War) 1916
- Davies, *Maj Gen L. A. F.* (Rif. Bde.) (t War) 1901
- Davies, *Capt Richard E.*, d.s.o. (A. F. C.), m.m., (t War) 1916
- Dawson, *Capt Jas. Lennox* (R. F.) (t War) 1915
- Day, *Corpl Sidney J.* (Staff R.) (t War) 1917
- Daykin, *Sergeant John B.* (Y. & L. R.), (t War) 1918
- Dean, *Maj Donald J.* (R. W. Kent R.) (t War) 1918
- Dean, *Lieut P. T.* (R. N. V. R.) (t War) 1918
- de Wiat, *Maj Gen Adrian* (Aust. Inf.), c.m.g., d.s.o., d.c.m. (Staff Hrs.), (t War) 1916
- Dinesen, *Lieut Thomas* (Quebec R.) (t War) 1916
- Doobson, *Capt Claude*, d.s.o. (R. N.) (t War) 1916
- Doobson, *Lt Corpl B.* (Coltr. Gds.) (t War) 1916
- Doogan, *Pte John* (2nd D.G.), *Langs. Nk.* 1882
- Dorrell, *Lt Col G. T.*, m.m. (R. H. A.) (t War) 1914
- Douglas, *Maj Gen H. M.*, c.m.g., c.v.o., d.s.o. (R. A. M. C.), *Africa* 1899
- Downie, *Sergeant Robert* (R. Dub. F.) (t War) 1901
- Doxat, *Maj Alexia C.* (K. R. C.), *Africa* 1901
- Doyle, *Capt Maj Martin*, m.m. (R. Munst Fus.) (t War) 1918
- Drain, *Sergeant H. C.* (R. H. A.) (t War) 1914
- Dresser, *Pte Tom* (Green Howards), (t War) 1914
- Drummond, *Lt Com Geoffrey H.* (R. N. V. R.) (t War) 1918
- Duffy, *Pte James* (R. Innis Fus.) (t War) 1918
- Dunmore, *Maj Paul*, d.s.o., m.m. (Staff Lns.), *Upper Swat* 1897
- Dunstan, *Lieut William* (Australia), (t War) 1915
- Durrant, *Corpl E.* (Rif. Bde.), *Africa* 1900
- Dwyer, *Lt John James* (Aust. H. G. C.) (t War) 1917
- Edwards, *Corpl Frederick J.* (Mid. Hrs.) (t War) 1917
- Edwards, *Pte Thomas* (Black Watch), *Sudan* 1884
- Edwards and *Lieut Wilfrid* (K. O. York L. I.), (t War) 1917
- Edgerton, *Sergeant Ernest Albert* (Sherwood F.) (t War) 1917
- Flock, *Corpl Roland* (Rov. Scot.) (t War) 1918
- Engleheart, *Sergeant H.* (Staff Hrs.) *Africa* 1901
- English, *Maj W. John* (A. F. C.) *Africa* 1901
- Evans, *Sergeant Arthur*, d.c.m. (Lanc R.) (t War) 1918
- Evans, *Lt Col Lewis* (Lanc. Rgt.) (t War) 1916
- Evans, *Lt Col Lewis* (Lanc. Rgt.) (t War) 1916
- Fairmer, *Lt Col Donald D.* (Kings R.) *Africa* 1900
- Finch, *Sergeant N. Augustus* (R. M. A.) (t War) 1918
- Findlater, *Piper G.* (Scott. Highls.) *Tibet* 1897
- Findlay, *Maj George* (d.c.m. (R. F.) (t War) 1918
- Finlay, *Pte B.* (Conn. Rang.) *Africa* 1899
- Finshaw, *Capt William T.* (Manchester R.) (t War) 1917
- Foss, *Lt Col C.*, d.s.o. (Bedf. R.), (t War) 1918
- Forster, *Corpl Edward* (R. Surrey R.) (t War) 1917
- Freyberg, *Col Bernard*, c.m.g., d.s.o. (a. Hrs.) (Green Gds.) (t War) 1916
- Frickleton, *Lieut Samuel* (N. Z.), (t War) 1917
- Frisby, *Capt Cyril Hubert* (Cold. Gds.) (t War) 1918
- Fulley, *Lt Corpl W.* (Welch R.) (t War) 1914
- Fulley, *Lt Corpl W. D.* (Green Gds.) (t War) 1915
- Garforth, *Sergeant Chas. F.* (Staff Hrs.) (t War) 1914
- Geary, *Rev. Benj. H.* (R. Surrey R.) (t War) 1918
- Gee, *Capt Robert*, m.m. (Royal Fus.) (t War) 1918
- Gibson, *Sing. Duttan* (Ind. Cav.) (t War) 1918
- Gidley, *Pte Sidney*, m.m. (Roy. Fus.) (t War) 1918
- Gidd, *Corpl Herman James* (Quebec R.) (t War) 1918
- Gidley, *Lt Corpl B. B.*, m.m. (Aust.) (t War) 1917
- Gordon, *Col W. E.*, c.m.g., d.s.o. (Hors. High) *Africa* 1900
- Goule, *Lieut Robert* (R. F. A.) (t War) 1918
- Gort, *Col Vincent*, c.m.g., d.s.o., m.m. (Green Gds.) (t War) 1918
- Goshing, *Batt. Sergeant Major*, William (R. F. A.) (t War) 1917
- Gonley and *Lieut Cyril E.*, m.m. (R. F. A.) (t War) 1918
- Graham, *Maj John R.* (M. G. C.) (t War) 1917
- Grant, *Col Charles T. Wm* (I. A.) *Manila* 1891
- Grant, *Col J. H. Duncan* (c.m.g., d.s.o. (I. A.) *India* 1904
- Grant, *Lt John G.* (Wellington R. N. Z.) (t War) 1918
- Greaves, *Sergeant Fred* (Sherwood F.) (t War) 1917
- Greenwood, *Lt Col Harry*, d.s.o. (Ind. Cav.) (t War) 1918
- Gregg, *Lieut Milton F.*, m.m. (and Bar.) (N. Z.) *Africa* R.) (t War) 1918
- Gregg, *Sergeant William*, d.c.m. m.m. (Rif. Bde.) (t War) 1918
- Gillevy, *Capt Robert* (Aust. Inf.) (t War) 1917
- Grimbaldeston, *Col M. H.* (K. O. H.) (t War) 1917
- Grimshaw, *Lt John* (Lanc. Fus.) (t War) 1917
- Grogan, *Brig Gen George* (Wm. St. G.), m.m., d.s.o., d.c.m. (Worc. Rgt.) (t War) 1918
- Guy, *Com Basil John* (Douglas, d.s.o. (R. N.) *China* 1900
- Haine, *Capt Reginald L.*, m.m. (H. A. C.), (t War) 1917
- Hall, *Sergeant Arthur* (Aust.) (t War) 1918
- Halliday, *Gen. Sir Lewis*, m.m. (R. M. L. I.) 1916
- Hallwell, *Lt Corpl Joel* (Lanc. Fus.) (t War) 1918
- Haltm, *Pte Albert* (K. O. Royal R.) (t War) 1917
- Hamilton, and *Lt John* (Australia), (t War) 1915
- Hamilton, *Sergeant John* (High L. I.), (t War) 1917
- Hanna, *Lieut Robert* (Can. Inf.) (t War) 1917
- Hansen, *Lt Col Percy H.*, d.s.o., m.m. (Lanc. R.) (t War) 1915
- Harvey, *Capt Fredk. M. W.* (Can. Inf.) (t War) 1917
- Harvey, *Pte Jack* (Lond R.) (t War) 1918
- Harvey, *Pte Norman* (R. Innis F.), (t War) 1918
- Harvey, *Pte Samuel* (York & Lanc. R.) (t War) 1915
- Hayward, *Capt Regd F.* (Johnston, m.m. (Wilt. R.), (t War) 1918
- Heaton, *Capt Wm.* (Kings Regt.) *Africa* 1900
- Heaville, *Pte Michael* (Dul. L. I.), (t War) 1917
- Hedgcs, *Lieut Frederick W.* (Bedf. R.) (t War) 1918

Henderson, Trooper H. S. (Bulawayo), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1896	Lawrence, Lt.-Col. B. T. T. (19th Lvs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Herring, Maj. Alfred Cecil (N'zaland R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Lawson, Pte. E. (Gord. High.), <i>Turkey</i>	1897
Hewitson, Corporal James (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Leach, Lt. J. (Manchester R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1894
Hewitt, and Lieut. William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917	Leak, Pte. John (Australia), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Hill, Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916	Leake, Lt.-Col. A. Martin (S.A. Const.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1902
Kogan, Sergeant J. (Manchester R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1914	Le Queme, Lt.-Col. Ferd. Simon (R.A.M.C.), <i>Burma</i>	1899
Holbrook, Com. N. D. (R.N.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1914	Lewis, Pte. Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916
Holland, Maj. E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Lister, Sergeant Joseph (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Holland, Capt. John Vincent (Leinster R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916	Lloyd, Major Gen. Sir Owen E. P., <i>S.A. Const.</i>	1918
Holmes, Lieut. F. W. (K. O. Y. L.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1914	Lowman, Sergeant Albert David (Aust.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Holmes, Pte. Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Luke, Driver F. (R.H.A.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Hornby, Brig.-Gen. E. J. Phippe, <i>C.S., C.M.S.</i>	1900	Lyall, Capt. (Graham) (Cent. Ontario R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Howell, Capt. Geo. Julian, <i>m.c. (Aust. Inf.), Gr. War</i>	1917	McAulay, Sergeant John, <i>m.c. (Scotts Gdn.)</i>	1918
Hudson, Lt.-Col. Charles Edward, <i>D.S.O., m.c. (Sherwood F.), Gr. War</i>	1918	McCarthy, Lt. Lawrence (Aust.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Huffam, Capt. Jas. P. (West Riding R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	McDonald, Sergeant Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. For.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Hughes, Pte. Thomas (Con. Rang.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916	MacDowell, Maj. Thain W., <i>m.c. (Can. Inf.), Gr. War</i>	1917
Hull, Shooting Smith Chas. (ast. Rang.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916	MacGregor, Maj. John, <i>m.c., D.S.O. (Canad. Mtd. Rif.), Gr. War</i>	1918
Hunter, Corporal David Ferguson (High L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	McIntosh, Pte. George (Gord. High.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Hutcheson, Capt. Bellenden, <i>m.c. (Can. A.M.C.), Gr. War</i>	1918	McIntyre, Lt. David Lowe (Arg. & South. High.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Hutchinson, Col. E. D. Brown Hynde, <i>C.S. (14th Hrs.), South Africa</i>	1900	McNally, Sergeant William, <i>m.m. (Green Howards), Gr. War</i>	1918
Hutchinson, Lt.-Colp James (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916	McNunara, Capt. Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Hutti, Corporal Arthur (R. Warwick R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	McNamara, Corporal John (E. Smir. R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Ingram, Lt. George M., <i>m.m. (Australia), Gr. War</i>	1918	McNess, Lt. Sergeant Fred (Scotts G.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916
Inkson, Lt.-Col. Edgar Thos., <i>D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), S. Africa</i>	1900	Mallison, Lt.-Col. W. St., <i>(R.N.), Gr. War</i>	1915
Insall, Major-Commander Gilbert S. M., <i>m.c. (R.A.F.), Gr. War</i>	1915	Manning, Col. Sir Percival S., <i>Bar, C.S. (K.R.C.), Sudan</i>	1884
Irwood, Pte. Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. For.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917	Martin, Lt. Col. (and G.), <i>D.S.O. (R.E.), Gr. War</i>	1918
Ishar Singh, Naik (asth. Punjabis), <i>Indian</i>	1917	Mastors, Pte. Richard George, <i>(R.A.N.C.), Gr. War</i>	1918
Jackson, Pte. William (Australia), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916	Mastors, Maj. J. E. I. (K.O. Royal R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
James, Maj. H. m.c. (Worce R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1915	Maufe, Capt. Thomas H. B. (R.A.A.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
James, Capt. Mauley Angell, <i>m.c. (Glouce. R.), Gr. War</i>	1918	Maxwell, Lt. Joseph, <i>m.c., D.S.O. (Aust.), Gr. War</i>	1918
Jarvis, Lt.-Col. C. A. (Gr. War)	1915	Max, Lt. H. (Scottish R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1914
Jenson, Pte. Jorgen C. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917	Mayson, Sergeant Tom F. (K.O. Royal R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Jerrard, Major-Gen. Alan (R.A.F.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Meekosa, Capt. Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Johnson, Lt.-Col. Dudley G., <i>D.S.O. (War), m.c. (S.W. Ind.), Gr. War</i>	1918	Mellish, Rev. Edmund Noel, <i>m.c. (I.C.F.), Gr. War</i>	1916
Johnson, Lt. James (Northam Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Mellish, Maj. Gen. Sir Chas. John, <i>K.C.B., D.S.O.</i>	1900
Johnson, Sergeant William Hy. (Sher. R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Melvin, Pte. Charles (R. High.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Johnstone, Major R. (Imp. Light Horse), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Merrifield, Lt. William, <i>m.m. (Cent. Ontario R.), Gr. War</i>	1918
Jones, Col. C. Mansel, <i>m.c., D.S.O. (W. York R.), S. Africa</i>	1900	Metcalf, Lt.-Colp. William Henry, <i>m.m. (Manchester R.), Gr. War</i>	1918
Jones, Pte. Thos. Alfred, <i>m.c. (Chesh. R.), Gr. War</i>	1916	Miles, Pte. Francis G. (Glouce. R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Joynt, Capt. William Donovan (Aust. I.F.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Mir Dast, Subadar (Coke's Rif.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Judson, and Lieut. Reginald Stanley, <i>D.S.O., m.m. (Auckland R., N.Z.), Gr. War</i>	1918	Mitchell, Capt. Conlon N., <i>m.c. (Canad. Engs.), Gr. War</i>	1918
Kamulabatur Rana, Naik (Gurkha Rifles), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Moffatt, Pte. M. (Leinster R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Kelly, Capt. Henry, <i>m.c. (War) (W. Riding R.), Gr. War</i>	1916	Molyneux, Sergeant John (R. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Kennedy, Lt.-Col. Wm. Clark, <i>m.c., D.S.O. (War) (Quebec R.), Gr. War</i>	1918	Moon, Lt. Rupert V. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Kenna, Pte. Henry (Loyal R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916	Moore, Capt. Montagu S. S. (Hants R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Kenna, Pte. Thomas (Durham L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916	Mott, Sergeant Edward J., <i>m.c. (Border R.), Gr. War</i>	1917
Kemp, Pte. Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917	Mountain, Sergeant Albert (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
Kenny, Sergeant W. (Gordon H.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1915	Movney, Sergeant John (I. Gds.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Ker, Capt. Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Mugford, Pte. Harold (M.G. Co.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Kerr, Pte. John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Mullin, Maj. George Harry, <i>m.m. (Can. Inf.), Gr. War</i>	1918
Kissor, Lt. Leonard (Australia), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Murray, Lt.-Col. Henry Wm., <i>C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), Gr. War</i>	1917
Khatadad Khan, Naik (asth. Baluch), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Murray, Corporal Jas. (Conn. Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1884
Kinnos, Pte. Cecil John (Canadian Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Myles, Capt. Edgar K. (Worce R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916
Kubby, Group-Capt. Frank H., <i>C.M.E., D.C.M. (R.A.F.), S. Africa</i>	1900	Nasmith, Rear Adm. Martin E., <i>C.S. (Gr. War)</i>	1915
Knight, and Lt. Alfred J. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917	Neame, Col. P. D.S.O. (R.E.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1915
Knight, Capt. H. J. (King's Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Nesbitt, Sergeant P. (Mashonaland), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1896
Knox, and Lieut. Cecil Leonard, <i>(R.E.), Gr. War</i>	1917	Newland, Capt. James E. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Kohuwar, Corporal Philip (Canadian Inf.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Nickerson, Major-Gen. William Hy. S., <i>C.M., m.c. (R.A.M.C.), S. Africa</i>	1900
Laidlaw, Pte. Daniel (K.O.M.B.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Nimby, Pte. C. J. P., <i>D.C.M., m.m. (Can. Inf.), Gr. War</i>	1918
Lain, Sergeant (asth. Durah), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	Nurse, Lieut. G. E. (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Lander, Pte. David E. (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1916	Ockenden, Sergeant James (R. Dub. Fus.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917
Laurent, Sergeant Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bde.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918	O'Leary, Lieut. Michael (Comuaught Rangora), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
		O'Meara, Pte. Martin (Australia), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
		O'Neill, Sergeant John (Leinster R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
		Olson, and Lieut. George (Devon R.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1918
		Ormsby, Sergeant John Wm. (K.O. Y.L.I.), <i>Gr. War</i>	1917

(Appointed August 25, 1931 Ministry reconstructed November 5, 1931 and October 1932)

§ THE CABINET

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., b. 1866 (V Lab)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., b. 1867 (C)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal	The Rt Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., b. 1867 (C)	unpaid
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., b. 1869 (C)	£5,000
Secretary of State for Home Affairs	The Rt Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1875 (C)	£5,000
First High Chancellor	The Rt Hon. Viscount Sankey, C.B.E., b. 1866 (N Lab)	£10,000
Secretary of State for War	The Rt Hon. Viscount Halifax, M.P., b. 1873 (C)	£5,000
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	The Rt Hon. Sir John Simon, K.C., M.P., b. 1873 (L Nat)	£5,000
Secretary of State for India	The Rt Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., M.P., C.B.E., M.P., b. 1880 (C)	£5,000
Secretary of State for the Dominions	The Rt Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., b. 1873 (V Lab)	£5,000
Secretary of State for the Colonies	The Rt Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., b. 1884 (C)	£5,000
Secretary of State for Air	The Most Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.P., b. 1878 (C)	£3,000
Secretary of State for Scotland	The Rt Hon. Sir Gifford P. Colling, M.P., C.B.E., M.P., b. 1875 (L Nat)	£2,300
Minister of Health	The Rt Hon. Sir Hilton Young, C.B.E., M.P., b. 1870 (C)	£3,000
President of the Board of Trade	The Rt Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., b. 1870 (L)	£2,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt Hon. Sir Bolton Forbes Russell, M.P., b. 1872 (C)	£4,500
First Lord of the Board of Education	The Rt Hon. Lord Irwin, K.C., M.P., b. 1882 (C)	£3,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt Hon. Major Walter E. Hall, M.P., b. 1890 (C)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt Hon. Sir Henry Matthews, Bt., C.B.E., M.P., b. 1875 (C)	£3,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt Hon. William Ormsby Chiche, M.P., b. 1888 (C)	£2,000

§ OTHER MINISTERS.

Minister of Transport, P. T. Pym, M.P., b. 1880 (L Nat)	£2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Rt Hon. J. C. Davidson, C.B.E., M.P., b. 1889 (C)	£2,000
Minister of Pensions, Major Rt Hon. G. C. Alison, M.P., b. 1874 (C)	£2,000
Attorney General, Rt Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., M.P., b. 1876 (C)	£2,000
Solicitor General, Sir Boyd Mason, K.C., M.P., b. 1880 (C)	(and fees in 1930 30 £17,570)
Postmaster General, Rt Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., b. 1875 (C)	(and fees in 1930 30 £6,772)
Paymaster General, Lord Bechester, C.B., b. 1876 (N Lab)	unpaid
First Lord of the Admiralty, Capt. D. Knox Wallace, M.P., b. 1892 (C)	£1,000
Treasury—Financial Secretary, Major L. Hore Belsham, M.P., b. 1898 (L Nat)	£2,000
Language Secretary, Capt. H. D. Muggison, M.P., b. 1890 (C)	£1,000
Junior Lords—(Mr Austin U. M. Hudson, M.P., b. 1897 (C), Lt Col Sir A. Lambart Ward, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., b. 1875 (C), J. Blundell, M.P., b. 1884 (L Nat), each £2,000, W. J. Womansley, M.P., b. 1878 (C) and Maj. G. F. Davies, M.P., b. 1875 (C))	unpaid
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State	
Home, Major Hon. Oliver Sturkey, M.P., b. 1896 (C)	£1,500
Foreign, Capt. R. A. Eden, M.C., M.P., b. 1897 (C)	£1,500
Domestic, Malcolm MacDonald, M.P., b. 1902 (N Lab)	£1,500
Colonies, The Earl of Plymouth, b. 1889 (C)	£1,500
India, R. A. Butler, M.P., b. 1902 (C)	£1,500
Irish, Rt Hon. Sir Philip Dawson, Bt., C.B.E., M.P., b. 1888 (C)	£1,500
Parliamentary Secretaries	
War, Rt Hon. Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.P., b. 1880 (C)	£1,500
Do (Financial), A. Duff Cooper, D.S.O., M.P., b. 1890 (C)	£1,500
Admiralty, Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., b. 1894 (C)	£1,500
Trade, Dr E. Leslie Burgin, M.P. (L Nat)	£1,500
Wine, Ernest Brown, M.C., M.P., b. 1882 (L Nat)	£1,500
Overseas Trade (Joint Secretaries of Foreign Office and Board of Trade) Maj. D. J. Cliville, M.P., b. 1894 (C)	£2,000
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries) The Earl De La Warr, M.P., b. 1900 (V Lab)	£1,500
Labour, R. S. Hudson, M.P., b. 1886 (C)	£1,500
Education, Herwald Ramsbotham, M.P., M.C., M.P. (C)	£1,500
Health, G. H. Shackleton, M.P., b. 1893 (L Nat)	£1,500
Transport, Lt Col C. M. Huddell, M.P., b. 1876 (C)	£1,500
Charity Commissioner, Sir Ernest Bennett, M.P., b. 1888 (L Nat)	unpaid
Church and Estates Commissioners, Hon. R. D. Denham, M.P., b. 1876 (V Lab)	unpaid

Scotland

Secretary of State (in the Cabinet)		£5,000
Under-Secretary (Health), A. N. Skelton, M.P., b. 1880 (C)		£1,500
Lord Advocate, Rt Hon. Crugie Macdonald, K.C., M.P., b. 1882 (V Lab)		£5,000
Solicitor General, W. G. Normand, K.C., M.P., b. 1884 (C)		£2,000
Political Ministers of the Royal Household		
Treasurer, Sir F. C. Thomas, Bt., K.C., M.P., b. 1875 (C)		£700
Comptroller, Sir Frederick George Penny, M.P., b. 1876 (C)		£700
Chamberlain, Sir Victor Watcunder, Bt., M.C., M.P., b. 1890 (C)		£700
Private Secretary, Lord Templeton, D.S.O., C.B.E., b. 1880 (C), Viscount Galt, b. 1895 (C), Viscount Galt, each £500		
Attendant, M.C., b. 1890 (C)		

CABINET MINISTERS' PENSIONS (First Class Pension £2,000 Second Class Pension £1,500 None paid since April 6, 1904) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them—Rt Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gifford (£2,000 per annum), Rt Hon. G. W. Holford (£1,500 per annum)

§ All salaries subject to the deductions shown on p 212

Conspectus of

Date	Prime Minister	Treasurer	Home (1798)	Foreign (1798)	War (1794)	Colonies (1864)
June 4 1812	Liverpool	N Vansittart & J R Ineson	Sidmouth R Peel	Jon Underdy G Canning	Palmerston	Rathurst
Apr 24 1817	Canning	Canning	S Bourne	Dudley	Palmerston	Goderich
Sept 5 1817	Godolphin	J O Herries	Lansdowne	Dudley	Palmerston	W H Jackson
Jan 25 1821	Wellington	H Goulburn	R Peel	Dudley	Palmerston	W Huskisson
Nov 22 1820	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	Palmerston	Goderich
July 28 1824	Melbourne	Althorp	Duncombe	Palmerston	Palmerston	Hon B Stanley
Dec 26 1824	Sir R Peel	Sir R Peel	H Goulburn	Wellington	Palmerston	Ho T S Ross
Apr 28 1825	Melbourne	T Spring Rice & T Baring	Lord J Russell	Palmerston	Howick	Abercrombie
Sept 6 1824	Sir R. Peel	H Goulburn	Sir J Graham	Abolition	T B Macaulay	Lord J Russell
July 6 1825	Lord J Russell	Sir C Wood	Sir G Grey	Palmerston	Hon B Maule	Grey
Feb 27 1826	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	W Beresford	Sir J Pakington
Dec 26 1825	Abolition	W E Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J Russell	Hon G Herbert	Lord J Russell
Feb 20 1826	Palmerston	W E Gladstone	Sir O Grey	Clarendon	Pinnare	Hon S H Herbert
Feb 25 1826	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	Gen Peel	Lord J Russell
Jun 28 1829	Palmerston	W E Gladstone	Sir G Grey	Clarendon	Gen Peel	Lord J Russell
Nov 6 1826	Russell	W E Gladstone	Sir G Grey	Clarendon	Gen Peel	Lord J Russell
July 6 1826	Derby	B Disraeli	S H Walpole	Malmesbury	Gen Peel	Lord J Russell
Feb 27 1826	B Disraeli	W H Hunt	H A Bruce	R Lowe	Gen Peel	Lord J Russell
Dec 9 1826	W E Gladstone	W E Gladstone	R Lowe	Gen Peel	Gen Peel	Lord J Russell
Feb 22 1827	B Disraeli	Sir G Grey	Sir W Harcourt	Granville	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Apr 28 1828	W E Gladstone	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	Granville	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Jun 24 1828	Salisbury	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Kimberley	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Feb 6 1828	W E Gladstone	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	Granville	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Aug 28 1828	W E Gladstone	W E Gladstone	Sir W Harcourt	Granville	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Mar 3 1829	Salisbury	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Kimberley	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
July 2 1829	Salisbury	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Kimberley	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
July 22 1829	J R Balfour	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Kimberley	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Dec 5 1829	Sir H. B. B. B.	Sir W Harcourt	H H Asquith	Kimberley	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
April 8 1828	H H Asquith	D Lloyd George	W S Churchill	Sir F. Grey	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
May 26 1825	H H Asquith	R M Kenna	Sir T. Simon	Sir F. Grey	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Dec 7 1826	D Lloyd George	A Chamberlain	Sir G. Grey	A J Balfour	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Oct 23 1828	A. Bonar Law	S Baldwin	W C Bridgeman	Curzon	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
May 22 1829	S Baldwin	S Baldwin	W C Bridgeman	Curzon	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Jan 22 1824	J R MacDonald	P Snowden	A Henderson	J R MacDonald	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Nov 4 1824	S Baldwin	W S Churchill	Sir W. Joynton	Sir A. Cham	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
June 8 1829	J R MacDonald	P Snowden	J R Clynes	A Henderson	W H Smith	Lord J Russell
Aug 23 1828	J R MacDonald	P Snowden	Sir H. Samuel	Sir J. Simon	W H Smith	Lord J Russell

Former Administrations.

Date	Ld Chancellor	Ld President	Board of Trade	Admiralty	India (1784 & 1858)	Ld Deut (1801-1822)
June 9 1812	Eldon	Harrowby	{ Lancourty Jin F J Robin son W Huskisson W Huskisson (Grant)	Melville (Clarence Clarence Melville)	{ Hookingshaw & Canning C Bathurst C H W Wynne C W W Wynne C W W Wynne	{ Richmond Whitworth Talbot Wellesley Wellesley Wellesley Ankeley Nasham berland Anglesey Wellesley Haddington Haddington Haddington
Apr 24 1817 Sept 5 1817	Lyndhurst Lyndhurst	Harrowby Harrowby	{ W V Fitzgerald J C Herries	Clarence Clarence Melville	Melville Ellenborough	{ Anglesey Nasham berland Anglesey Wellesley Haddington Haddington Haddington
Jan 25 1818	Lyndhurst	Bathurst	{ W V Fitzgerald J C Herries	Clarence Clarence Melville	Melville Ellenborough	{ Anglesey Wellesley Haddington Haddington Haddington
Nov 22 1830	Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J Graham	C Grant	{ Anglesey Wellesley Haddington Haddington Haddington
July 28 1834 Dec 26 1834	Brougham Lyndhurst	Lansdowne Rosslyn	{ P Thomson A Baring	Auckland Auckland de Grey	C Grant Ellenborough	{ Anglesey Wellesley Haddington Haddington Haddington
April 18 1835	{ (In c mission) (Cottenham)	{ Lansdowne Rosslyn	{ P Thomson H Labouchere Ripon	Auckland Minto Haddington	Sir J Hobhouse Ellenborough Ellenborough Ripon	{ Mulgrave Faulington de Grey Hoytesbury
Sept 6 1841	Lyndhurst	Wharfedale	{ W P Gladstone H Labouchere	Haddington Ellenborough	Ellenborough Ripon	{ de Grey Hoytesbury
July 6 1846	{ Cottenham (In c mission) Truro	{ Lansdowne Rosslyn	{ P Thomson H Labouchere	Auckland Sir E T Baring	Sir J Hobhouse	{ Bessborough (Clarence)
Feb 27 1852	St Leonards	Lonsdale	J W Henley	Northumberland	J C Herries	Eglington
Dec 28 1852	Cranworth	{ Cranville Ld J Russell	E Cardwell	Sir J Graham	Sir C Wood	St Germans
Feb 20 1855	Cranworth	Cranville	Stanley of A	Sir J Graham Sir C Wood	{ Sir C Wood R Farson Smith	Gallisle
Feb 25 1858	Chelmsford	Salisbury	{ J W Henley Donoughmore	Sir T Pakington	Llanbrough Stanley	Eglington
June 18 1859	{ Campbell Westbury Cranworth	{ Cranville Lonsdale	T M Gibson	Somerset	Sir C Wood de Grey & Ripon	{ Carlisle Wodehouse Wodehouse
Nov 6 1865	Cranworth	Cranville	T M Gibson	Somerset	Sir C Wood de Grey & Ripon	Wodehouse
July 6 1866	Chelmsford	{ Buckingham Marlborough	Richmond Richmond	Sir J Pakington H L (1811) H L (1811)	Sir S Northcote Cranborne	Abercorn
Feb 27 1868	{ Hatherley Salisbury	Ripon	J Bright	H L (1811)	Sir S Northcote	Abercorn
Dec 9 1868	Salisbury	Aberdare	C Fortescue	H L (1811)	Argyll	Spencer
Feb 21 1874	Salisbury	Richmond	{ Sir O Adderley Bendon	W H Hunt W H Smith	Salisbury Cranbrook	Abercorn Marlborough
April 26 1880	Selborne	{ Spencer Carrington	J Chamberlain	Northbrook	Haddington Kimberley	{ Cowper Spencer
June 24 1885	Halbury	Cranbrook	Richmond	Id G Hamilton	Id R Churchill	Cranborne
Feb 6 1886	Herschell	Spencer	{ E Stanhope A J Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen
Aug 3 1886	Halbury	Cranbrook	{ Stanley of P Sir M H Beach	Id G Hamilton	Cross	Id derry Cranborne
Aug 18 1892	Herschell	Kimberley	A J Mundella A J Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton
Mar 3 1894	Herschell	Rosebery	J Bryce	Spencer	H H Fowler	Houghton
July 2 1895	Halbury	Devonshire	C T Ritchie G W Balfour	G L (1811) Selborne	Ld G Hamilton	Cadogan
July 12 1902	Halbury	Devonshire	G W Balfour	Selborne	Ld G Hamilton	Dudley
Dec 5 1905	Loreburn	Londonderry	Salisbury	Cawdor	Sir J Brodrick	Aberdeen
April 8 1908	{ Loreburn Haldane	{ Tweedmouth Wolverton Beauchamp Morley Beauchamp	Lloyd George W R Churchill Sydney Buxton (John Burns W Runciman)	Tweedmouth R Mc Kenna W R Churchill	J Morley Morley (Vict) Crawley	Aberdeen
Mar 25 1915	Buckmaster	Crawley	W Runciman	A J Balfour Sir F Carson	A Chamberlain	Wimborne
Dec 7 1916	{ Kinlay Birkenhead	{ Cullum Balfour	Sir A Stanley Sir A Geddes Sir R S Horne S Baldwin	Sir I Giddes W H Long Jee	F S Montagu Peel	Wimborne Ypres Birkenhead
Oct 29 1922	Cave	Salisbury	Sir P Lloyd Greame	Ld M S Amey Peel	Peel	Sir S Hoare
May 22 1923	Cave	Salisbury	Sir P Lloyd Greame	Ld M S Amey Peel	Peel	Sir S Hoare
Jan 22 1924	Haldane	Paimoor	S Webb	Chelmsford	Oliver	Thomson
Nov 4 1924	{ Cave Hailsham	Balfour	{ Sir P Culliff Lester	W C Bridgeman	Birkenhead Peel	Sir S Hoare
June 8 1929	Sankey	Paimoor	W Graham	A V Alexander	W Benn	Thomson Amulree
Aug 25 1932	Sankey	S Baldwin	{ Sir P C Lester W Runciman	{ Sir A (ham Bailin Sir B Fyres Monnell	Sir S Hoare	{ Amulree London derry

156 Parliamentary Summary, Lords and Commons, 1931-32.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT—A week after the triumph of the National Ministry at the polls, with the Opposition reduced to a handful, the new House of Commons assembled on Nov. 3 when Sir George Courthope moved and Mr Will Thorne seconded the re-election of Captain Edward FitzRoy as Speaker. Tributes to him were paid by Mr MacDonald and Mr George Lansbury, who as the senior survivor of the Labour Ministers had become leader of the Opposition. On the following day the King's sanction to the nomination was accorded and Mr FitzRoy began the task of swearing in members Sir Dennis Herbert and Captain R. C. Bourne were elected Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Committees. The majority of the House had been sworn in when the Session was opened on Nov. 10 by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales being also present.

THE KING'S SPEECH—In the speech from the throne reference was made to the Disarmament Conference and the Ottawa Conference and it was declared that Ministers had received "a clear and emphatic mandate" endorsing their first measures for balancing the National Budget and empowering them to pursue a policy designed fully to re-establish confidence in our financial stability, to frame plans for ensuring a favourable balance of trade and to consider every proposal likely to be of assistance in these matters. No specific legislation was mentioned, but it was stated that the problems involved were already under detailed examination and that decisions would be applied with the least possible delay and any legislation required would be submitted to Parliament. In the Upper Chamber, the address in reply moved by the Earl of Radnor and seconded by Viscount Cowdray, was agreed to on Nov. 10. The Address was moved by Mr G. W. Lloyd and seconded by Mr A. J. Flint in the Commons. During the debate the Prime Minister said that the work of the Government would follow precisely the lines of the manifesto upon which the election was won. The industrial position was showing some very hopeful signs of improvement. With regard to the flow of imports the Government would take whatever action was necessary but must not produce its cure before it had diagnosed the disease. Mr Churchill on the following day declared that the overwhelming wish of the electorate was that there should be definite abandonment of the free trade system and a substantial scientific experiment in general protection. Sir Stafford Cripps in reply moved the official Labour amendment, which Mr J. H. Thomas described as a vote of censure on the Government because there were not included in the King's Speech the very things which the people said they did not want. The amendment was defeated on the following day by 428 to 38 and on Nov. 16 the Address was agreed to without a division.

ABNORMAL IMPORTS—The first step towards the new fiscal policy was taken on Nov. 17, when the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Bill was brought in. It conferred emergency powers on the Board of Trade for a period to impose duties up to 100 per cent of their value on manufactured and partly manufactured articles which were being imported in abnormal quantities. Mr Runciman

said that imports were not only abnormal but were rapidly increasing. The second reading was agreed to on the following day after the defeat by 376 to 47 of a motion for its rejection. On Nov. 19 it passed through committee and was read a third time by 329 to 44 and a day later it passed through all its stages in the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent. The first orders under the Act being issued a few hours later. In the course of a debate regarding a further series of duties under the Act, Mr Runciman on Dec. 4 denied that they were causing friction and said that the discriminatory surcharge made by the French Government had actually been imposed two days before the British duties were announced and was not retaliation. He wished it to be clearly understood that if we were to be hit as we had been hit by the French discriminatory surcharge we could not ignore such action. He hoped that the matter could be settled in a friendly spirit. Mr Horé Belisha on Feb. 3 said that the duties already imposed had saved from the market £5,236,000 worth of goods, and there had been a diminution of our purchases from abroad of £10,000,000 in one month while our exports had not decreased.

PROTECTION IN IRELAND—The full transformation in the nation's fiscal policy was made by the Import Duties Bill, which was outlined by Mr Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Feb. 4, when he moved resolutions on which the measure was based. The Chancellor said that the position had improved since the National Government came into existence and there was a definite though partial improvement in trade. But the nation had not really turned the corner. The unemployment figures remained of colossal dimensions and the main industries were very slow to move. Confidence could not be fully re-established while the trade balance was so heavily against us. An examination of the trade figures showed that a surplus of £100,000,000 in 1929 had been turned into an adverse balance of £113,000,000 in 1931. If allowance were made for the difference in prices it was found that while imports remained practically stationary for the two years the volume of exports decreased by nearly 38 per cent. The Government desired to correct the balance of payments by diminishing imports and stimulating exports and to fortify the country's finances by raising fresh revenue. They proposed by a system of moderate protection scientifically adjusted to the needs of industry and agriculture to transfer to British factories and British fields work which was now done elsewhere and thereby decrease unemployment. The basis of their proposals was a general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent upon all imports with certain exceptions. Wherever there was an existing duty the article so dutiable would not be subject to the 10 per cent and there would be a free list to include wheat in grain, meat, raw cotton and raw wool and tea though the latter might be dealt with in the Budget. An independent advisory committee was to be set up to consider what non-essential articles should be subject to additional duties and to make recommendations to the Treasury, which would be empowered to make orders imposing the duties and to revoke and vary duties, subject to confirmation by the House. So far as the Dominions were concerned,

neither the general nor the additional duties would become operative before the Ottawa Conference and all produce from all Colonies, Protectorates and mandated territories would be completely exempt from either the general or the additional duties. The Chancellor said that if foreign countries discriminated against British goods the Board of Trade would be authorised to impose duties up to 100 per cent upon goods from those countries but he hoped it would never be necessary to put that provision into operation. Power to give reciprocal lowering of tariff barriers to foreign countries would also be provided. They had tried to avoid anything which might entail a serious rise in the cost of living and they were satisfied that there was no such danger. Mr Chamberlain concluded with a personal note when he alluded to his father's historic campaign, and declared that the proposals were the direct and legitimate descendants of Joseph Chamberlain's conception. The speech was well received, but the feature of the debate was the criticism directed to the new policy by the Home Secretary. Sir Herbert Samuel who with three other Free Trade Ministers had been unable to accept the Government's plan, but at the Prime Minister's request had remained in the Cabinet. Sir Herbert contended that the scheme would not materially correct the balance of trade and that there was no certainty that an all round tariff was required to raise revenue. As an alternative he proposed that an Industrial Commission should invite industries to frame reorganisation schemes accepting protection on the lines of the Dye-stuffs Act as a means to its organisation but rejecting it as an end in itself. Sir Herbert's opposition aroused considerable resentment among Conservatives both on this occasion and subsequently when it was repeated by those Ministers associated with him. Mr Runciman on Feb 15 supported the proposals and said that he was not going to all ways of the views proper to the conditions of peace days or pre-war days to interfere with that freedom of mind, or to restrict that unfettered discretion which he proposed to exercise. The crisis he said had not yet passed. He thought that the 10 per cent tariff would provide nearly £30,000,000 of revenue without undue harm to the country. Mr Baldwin said that he hoped and believed that the new policy would realise two ambitions which he had long entertained—the closer union of the Empire and the better employment of our people. The resolutions relating to the new duties were carried by 452 to 76 that relating to the additional customs duties by 430 to 73 and another in respect of foreign discrimination by 422 to 68. The Bill was brought in amid Ministerial cheers on Feb 20. Moving the second reading on Feb 25 Major Elliott said that the Bill was an essential insurance against dangers and an essential means towards ends which ought to be apparent to every supporter of the national movement. On the following day a motion for rejection introduced by Mr Lansbury was defeated by 451 to 73 and the Bill was read a second time. The committee stage opened on Feb 28 after a time table motion had been passed, and concluded on Feb 24 slight alterations being made to the free list. The third reading was carried on the following day by 442 to 62 and on Feb 29 the Bill passed through all its stages in the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent.

Mr Chamberlain, on May 4, asking the House to approve a series of further duties recommended under the Act by the Advisory Committee which it set up said that the import duties on iron and steel were intended to be prohibitive because imports had become abnormal, and in order to preserve the *status quo* until a more permanent scheme could be devised. A Labour motion rejecting the new duties was defeated on the following day by 405 to 70, and they were approved.

THE WHEAT QUOTA — Sir John Gilmour on Nov 26 announced the Government's intention to apply the principle of a quota to home produce in the case of milling quality and to introduce legislation in time to enable the scheme to become operative in the following year's crop. He said that no contribution from the Exchequer by way of subsidy would be involved and it was not intended to encourage the extension of the cultivation of wheat to land unsuitable for that purpose. The Government had also decided to introduce a Bill directed to the reduction, through the operation of tariffs of imports into the country of certain non-essential agricultural and horticultural products. He added that other aspects of agricultural policy were receiving close attention. The resolution authorising the proposed duties was carried by 366 to 49 on Dec 30. It imposed emergency duties up to 100 per cent on luxury imports of fruits, vegetables and flowers. Sir John said he estimated that the annual value of the goods subject to the duties was £13,000,000. The Bill introduced on Dec 1 received a second reading on Dec 7 after a motion for rejection had been negatived by 215 to 36. It was quickly passed, receiving the Royal Assent on Dec 11. Sir John on Feb 23 presented the Wheat Bill to provide wheat crops in the United Kingdom with a secure market and an enhanced price for home-grown wheat of millable quality. To operate the system two bodies were to be set up—a Wheat Commission and the Flour Millers Corporation. A farmer would be permitted to sell his wheat in the open market but he must keep a record of every transaction. At the end of the fiscal year he would be entitled to receive from the Wheat Commission a deficiency payment which would be the difference between the standard price of 45s a quarter and the average price paid during the year for all home grown wheat sold on the open market. The standard price would be reviewed in three years in the light of conditions then prevailing. Sir John, moving the second reading on March 1, said that the Bill had been endorsed by all the interests concerned. The Government did not expect that there would be a permanent increase in the price of bread and claimed that the Bill provided the means of implementing the Government's promise to the wheat growers without appreciable cost to the public. Dr Salter moved an amendment declaring that the Bill failed to provide adequate organisation of wheat supplies and would not make for the development of agriculture on lines best suited to the country. This was defeated by 428 to 55 on the following day and the Bill was given a second reading. The committee stage produced no sensations, and the third reading was secured by 398 to 58 on April 7. The Lords increased the representation of the farmers on the Wheat Commission, and the Commons agreed to this.

change, the Royal Assent being given on *May 12*

THE BUDGET—No important change in taxation was made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain when he opened his first Budget on *April 19*, the only alterations being the reimposition of the tea duty and the grant of an increased preference to Colonial sugar. The Chancellor recalled that Lord Snowden in his Budget after the National Government came into power estimated a surplus of £1,500,000, actually the surplus was £364,000, but this had been secured by taking only £12,750,000 from the Dollar Exchange Fund, instead of £23,000,000 so that the country was really £9,000,000 better off than Lord Snowden had anticipated. On the expenditure side £34,500,000 had been saved compared with £52,000,000 which the Government had proposed the final Lechequer figure being £33,300,000. On the Revenue side, there had been an increase of £3,000,000 over the estimate for Customs and Excise, partly due to the receipts from the Abnormal Importations Duties, the Horticultural Products Duties and the ten per cent revenue tariff. There was a large fall in the yield of death duties totalling £18,000,000, and a fall of £3,000,000 in stamp duties. The Budget, Mr. Chamberlain declared, "has been saved by the income tax payer and surtax payer. The income tax at £187,400,000 had given him a surplus of £15,400,000, and the surtax, at £76,000,000, was up nearly £4,000,000. All alike companies or individuals, the surtax payers or people with small incomes showed that sense of duty and of citizenship for which we can always rely on the British people in times of crisis." Explaining that he was including neither receipts nor outgoings for War debts the Chancellor said that the Estimates already presented showed that they anticipated savings of nearly £79,000,000 instead of the £70,000,000 expected in the previous September. (Omitting the self-balancing items of the Post Office and the roads the total of the Supply Services was £447,204,000 and that of the Consolidated Fund Services was £318,800,000 a total estimated ordinary expenditure for 1932 of £766,000,000 including the Sinking Fund. With regard to the estimated revenue for the coming year he said that he was budgeting for £23,000,000 in stamps and for £76,000,000 in death duties but he must anticipate a heavy fall in surtax and income tax £66,000,000 and £260,000,000 respectively. The total for Inland Revenue was £427,000,000, £32,500,000 less than the estimate provisionally put forward in September. From Customs and Excise he expected £264,475,000 an excess of £10,000,000 over the receipts last year. The revenue available under existing taxation was thus £731,475,000 a deficit of £34,750,000. "Where on earth," the Chancellor asked, "could we have found this great sum if we had been debarred from the consideration of import duties?" From the duties already in force he expected a sum of £17,000,000 while he hoped for a further £5,000,000 from additional duties which were shortly to be imposed, making the yield from Customs and Excise £297,500,000. With £427,000,000 from Inland Revenue and revenue from other heads of £39,800,000 he obtained a total revenue of £764,300,000 or a prospective deficit of £1,700,000. Then Mr. Chamberlain came to his proposals. First he

detailed the establishment of an Exchange Equalisation Account, with power to purchase exchange to negative the effects upon trade of fluctuations abroad. Next he outlined some further income tax allowances to industry for wear and tear and a reorganisation of the tax collection system. I have no opportunity of giving relief this year to the income tax payer," the Chancellor said bluntly. "The path of financial stability is not only hard and stony, but long and weary and although we may begin to see the light between the trees, we have far to go before we can emerge into easier ways." Although beer was overtaxed, he could do nothing at present. A small impartial committee was to be set up to investigate the privileged position of co-operative societies with regard to income tax. New rates were fixed for the taxation of motor cycles. Another committee would inquire into the conditions of the United Kingdom sugar industry, the assistance hitherto given being meagre and continued, and an increase of one shilling per cwt. in the preference on all Colonial sugar imported would be given for five years, with an extra shilling per cwt. for a quota of 275,000 tons to be allocated to the Colonies proportionately to their production. These changes left the Chancellor with a deficit of £2,800,000 and to fill this gap he proposed to revive the tea duty. The duty on foreign tea would be imposed again at the old rate an excise duty of 2d would be levied on old statements but the preference given to Empire tea would be increased to 2d a pound. He expected to obtain from the tea duty £3,600,000. His revenue thus became £766,800,000 giving a surplus of £796,000. Hard work, strict economy, firm courage, unflinching patience, said the Chancellor in conclusion "these are the qualifications that are required of us, and with them we shall not fail." Before the resolutions were carried amendments were defeated (by 318 to 65) designed to withhold from the Imports Duties Advisory Committee the power to recommend subtraction from as well as addition to the free list and (by 305 to 72) to instruct the Advisory Committee that wheat and meat were not to be removed from the free list. The Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time on *April 27*. On the second reading on *May 9*, Mr. Chamberlain agreed to ask the Advisory Committee to investigate the silk duties and on the question of monetary policy declared that the Government aimed at a rise in wholesale prices though not to the same extent in retail prices. They did not desire to see sterling rise higher than about its present level he added. A Labour motion for rejection was defeated by 465 to 47 on the following day when the second reading was secured. In accordance with the Chancellor's promise a new resolution was introduced and passed imposing an additional duty on silk and artificial silk goods except raw materials. The Committee stage began on *May 23* and was concluded on the 26th. During the report stage on *June 8*, a Conservative amendment to restore the duty on beet to the level at which it stood before September 1931 was defeated by 302 to 72. The third reading was carried on *June 10* an amendment for rejection being lost by 409 to 34. Mr. Chamberlain denied that either a second Budget or increased taxation was inevitable. He said that there was no reason to expect any material shortfall in direct taxation, and the

yield of tariffs was so far no guide to their ultimate yield this year. The national situation he added was infinitely better, both absolutely as compared with what it was when the Government took office and relatively as compared with the rest of the world. The Bill received the Royal Assent on June 26.

THE FREE STATE DEBTS—As a result of the refusal of Mr. de Valera to arbitrate on the question of the Irish Free State land annuities, following the repudiation of the half-yearly dividends coupled with the suggestion that other payments would be withheld the Government in the closing days of the Session imposed duties on imports from the Free State to relieve the British taxpayer from the burden. Mr. Thomas on July 4 said that the default of the Free State meant that our Budget would be £3,000,000 in deficit and the Government had no option but to collect the money by special duties. He promised to accept it Mr. de Valera accepted an Empire tribunal to arbitrate but would not relax the Government's policy until he did. The financial resolutions were passed and the Bill brought in on the following day. Moving the second reading on July 6, the Dominions Secretary said that the Bill proposed to recoup the whole sum in default but would not be operated longer. A motion by Mr. Lauchbury for rejection was lost by 321 to 41 and the third reading was obtained on July 8 by 225 to 30. Four days later the Bill had passed through the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent.

HEALTH INSURANCE AND PENSIONS—Yet another piece of legislation relating to health insurance was passed in an endeavour to restore the scheme to financial stability. Explaining the National Health Insurance and Contributory Pensions Bill when he moved the second reading on May 11 Sir Edward Hilt on Young said that the last actuarial valuation revealed that National Health Insurance had reached a point at which it was living on past accumulations and unless prompt action were taken the next valuation period would coincide with a breakdown of the system. One of the drains upon the fund was the unexpectedly heavy claims from women especially married women for sickness and disablement benefit. Loss due to this cause must be met either by increasing the women's contributions or decreasing their benefit. He had adopted the latter alternative but even after a reduction the benefits would still be above the pre-war level. There would be a return to the principle that disablement benefit should be one half of the sickness benefit for 6 and 22s. a week respectively. The system of taxing arrears of contributions due to unemployment had proved to be over generous. The cost of this exemption was now £2,500,000 a year of which £2,000,000 was borne by the approved societies. For the immediate future only one half of the arrears on the score of unemployment would be excused but power was given to the Minister of Health if the state of the fund allowed it to make a greater allowance. The measure would reduce the burden on the approved societies by £1,000,000 a year. The stability created would be used to mitigate the position of the unemployed. It was proposed to allow the unemployed continuance of medical benefit until the end of 1933 (the cash benefits

(ceasing) and preservation of pension rights until 1935. Provision was also made for an easier return to benefit of those who had fallen into arrears. The second reading was carried by 245 to 43. The remaining stages were of no particular interest and the Royal Assent was given on July 13 when Parliament adjourned until Oct. 27 power being given for both Houses to be called together earlier in case of emergency.

THE STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER—Early in the Session, the Statute of Westminster Bill, designed to make clear the powers of Dominion Parliaments and to promote the spirit of free cooperation among members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, received the Royal Assent. The Bill which was an attempt to define Dominion status was introduced in conformity with a decision of the Imperial Conference of 1920, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, during the second reading debate on May 10 explained that the condition that each of the Dominions should ask for its passage had been complied with. Mr. Thomas said that the Bill merely expressed that equality of status between the Dominions and the United Kingdom which had been acknowledged by all British statesmen since the Imperial Conference of 1921 and confirmed at every subsequent Conference. He hoped that its passage by removing grounds for controversy in the political field, would be the prelude to increased cooperation in the economic field between the several parts of the British Empire. Mr. Churchill expressed doubts regarding the Irish Free State Agreement Act of 1922, which he suggested should be added to the North America Acts of 1867-1930 as a measure not affected by the Statute. In Committee on July 24 an amendment was rejected by 330 to 50 providing that nothing should be done to authorise the Irish Free State Legislature to repeal, amend or alter the agreement of 1922. Mr. Thomas read a letter from Mr. Cosgrave reaffirming that the treaty could be altered only by consent that good relations must rest upon reciprocal credit for good faith and that any attempt to insist upon good faith by statute would cause the Irish people to disbelieve in the sanctity of the treaty. The remaining stages were quickly secured.

YOUNG OFFENDERS—Several reforms in the treatment of children and young persons were instituted by a Bill which received a second reading on Feb. 12. Mr. Oliver Stanley said the main object of the Bill was to amend the Acts relating to the protection of neglected children and young persons and the treatment of young offenders. It proposed to set up a special panel of magistrates with a knowledge of and interest in the work members of which would sit in Juvenile Courts. The jurisdiction of these courts would be extended over young offenders raising the age from 16 to 17. Certain powers to order whipping would be abolished, but power would remain to send boys of over 14 to Quarter Sessions to be tried on any charge when Parliament had made whipping a statutory punishment. The provisions of the 1908 Act with regard to children who had committed no offence but whose circumstances made it desirable that they should receive protection were also extended from 16 to 17. Reformatory and industrial schools would in future be known as "approved schools," and the courts would not

specify the period of detention, the period being automatic. For a child under 14 it would be for three years or until the child reached that age, for a young person it would be for three years but not in any case beyond 29. The Bill was considered by a standing committee and was read a third time on May 12. The House of Lords gave it a second reading on May 26, and its committee on June 9 by 65 to 22, inserted a provision that a court of summary jurisdiction should have power to order that a boy found guilty of an indictable offence should be whipped. When the measure returned to the Commons on June 30 that Chamber disagreed with this amendment, but the Lords on July 7 insisted upon it by 41 to 33 and the Commons reluctantly decided on July 11 not to insist on disagreement by 133 to 34, and the Bill received the Royal Assent on the following day.

SUNDAY OPENING OF CINEMAS—A considerable amount of Parliamentary time, mostly that of a standing committee, was occupied with endeavours to regularise the position in regard to the Sunday opening of cinemas. The House of Commons on April 13, by a free vote, gave a second reading by 235 to 27 to a Bill similar to that introduced in 1931. Mr Oliver Stanley explaining that only a temporary measure due to expire in October stood between the nation and a return to the strict observance of the Act of 1780, breach of which had been condoned for fifty years until the High Court decision. When the standing committee proceedings opened, an attempt to secure adjournment in the hope of

reaching a compromise failed. An amendment to confine the operation of the Bill to the County of London was carried on May 22, and the measure was withdrawn. In its place a Government measure was brought forward providing that a local authority having power to license cinema performances should be able to license Sunday performances so long as no employee was employed for seven days a week and that such proportion of the profits from Sunday entertainments as the authority determined should be applied to charitable objects. The Bill applied to all areas covered by the temporary Act, and other areas wishing to have Sunday entertainments could obtain the necessary permission by submitting a draft order after it had been approved by a meeting of electors. A motion for rejection was defeated by 237 to 61 on May 27, and the second reading was carried. It was passed by the standing committee, and on report an amendment moved by Mr Stanley to provide for the establishment, under the direction and control of the Privy Council, of a Cinematograph Fund, consisting of a small percentage of the profits of Sunday film performances for the purpose of encouraging the use and development of the cinematograph as a means of entertainment and instruction, was agreed to by 286 to 168. An attempt to bring stage performances within the scope of the Bill was negatived. After the defeat of an amendment for rejection by 146 to 56, the Bill was read a third time on June 29. The Upper Chamber discussed the proposals but accepted them and the Royal Assent was given on July 13.

§ OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

<i>Speaker</i> (re-elected Nov. 3 1931), (Capt. the Rt Hon. Edward A. FitzRoy, M.P. for Daventry)	£5,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Lt. Col. Sir Ralph Vaney, C.I.F., C.V.O.	£700
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , Sir D. H. Herbert, B.B.E., M.I.	£2,500
<i>Deputy Chairman</i> , (Capt. R. C. Bourne, M.P.)	£1,000
<i>Clerk of the House of Commons</i> , Sir Horace Christian Dawkins, K.C.B., M.B.E.	£3,000
<i>Clerk Ass't</i> , Gilbert E. Montrieux-Campion, C.B.	£1,800
<i>Second do.</i> , E. W. Micalfe	£1,200
<i>Principal Clerk Public Bill Office and Clerk of the Clock</i> , Bryan Kell	£1,000 to £1,300
<i>Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills</i> , R. P. Colomb	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Clerk of the Journals</i> , E. C. Bramwell,	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , Sir J. S. Housburgh, Porter, Bart., C. L. Turner, W. K. Gibbons, O. C. Williams, G. W. B. Throckmorton, B. H. Coude, A. W. M. Bull, C. R. P. Diver, T. A. Fellowes, R. A. W. Dent	each £650 to £900
<i>Ass't Clerks</i> , L. A. Abraham, N. L. Lockton, S. St. G. B. Kingdom, E. J. H. Edenborough, D. J. Gordon, B. St. G. Drennan, K. R. Mackenzie, S. C. Hawtrey, S. Gordon, T. G. B. Cooks,	
J. S. Crawford, H. K. M. Farmer	each £150 to £600
<i>Accountant</i> , J. Luxford	£400 to £650
<i>Ass't Accountant</i> , C. J. Watson	£200 to £350
<i>Vote Office Principal Clerk</i> , Maj. B. I. St. John	£650
<i>Sergeant at Arms</i> , Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.F., C.B., D.S.O.	£1,200
<i>Deputy Sergeant</i> , Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E.	£800
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Paymaster Capt. R. Butcher, C.M.G., C.V.O.	£700
<i>Chaplain to the Speaker</i> , Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A.	£400
<i>Counsel to the Speaker</i> , Sir F. Liddell, K.C.B., K.C.	£1,200
<i>Examiner for Private Bills and Laying Off</i> , Lt. Col. Sir Ralph Vaney, C.I.F., C.V.O.	£800
<i>Librarian</i> , A. F. A. W. Smyth, C.B.	£1,000 to £1,200
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Vivian Kitto	£400 to £600
<i>Short-hand Writer</i> , H. A. Stevens...	100s
<i>Official Reports (Editor)</i> , T. H. Farr	£500 to £600

THE eighth Parliament of King George V., elected on October 27, 1931 472 Conservative 13 National Labour, 35 Liberal Nationalists, 33 Liberals, 3 National Independents Total for National Government, 550. Labour 52, Independent Liberals 4, Independents 3 Total against National Government 59

	DEPUTIES & MEMBERS				TOTAL ATTENDANCE Nov. 1932		
	Counties	boroughs	University	Total Members	Government	Opposition	Government Majority
England	230	255	7	492	464	28	+436
Wales & Monmouth	24	11	1	36	16	20	4
Scotland	38	33	3	74	65	9	+56
Northern Ireland	8	4	1	13	11	2	+9
Total	300	303	12	615	556	59	+497

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

ABBREVIATIONS.—C = Conservative C = Communist Ind = Independent L = Liberal L Nat = Liberal Nationalist Lab = Labour N Lab = National Labour NP = New Party Nat = Nationalist

The numbers before the Constituency provide a key to the Geographical List on pages 267-280

		May			May
Acland Rt Hon Sir F D, Bt (I)	177N Cornwall	1 546	Beauchamp Sir B C Bt (C)	238F Wat	8 832
Adams D M (Lab), 41S Poplar	4 288		Beaumont M W (C)	262Aylesbury	20 441
Adams S V J (C) 143W Fins	10 347		Beaumont Hon R E B (C)	194Central	
Agnew, Lt Col P G, RN (C) 276Carn			Portsmouth		10,111
borne	3 804		Beit Sir A I Bt (C) 44S F St Paulra		9 380
Ainsworth Lt Col (C) 103Bury	14 443		Belisha Maj I Hare (L), 191Devonport		14,480
Aitchison Rt Hon C M, KC (V Lab)			Bein Sir A Shirley Bt K H E (C)		10 609
568Aldermanock	7 036		2161ark Sheffield		10 609
Albery J I M C (C) 349Watson	9 922		Bennett, (Capt) Sir E N (V Lab), 494		13 368
Alexander Brig Gen Sir W K B K C B,			Central Cardiff		13 214
CMG DSO ID (C) 544Celtic			Bernays R H (I) 98V Bristol		21 377
Clawg	10 091		Berterton Rt Hon Sir H B Bt (C H E)		21 377
Allen Sir I Sandeman (C) 160B Dept	23 125		(C) 408Hampshire		22 494
Allen Maj I S M C II (C) 70W L			Pavan Ancrum (Lab) 523Ipswich		11 007
Kenhead	9 665		Revan Stuart K (C) 25Hull		13 178
Allen W K C (C) 226Burslem	2 399		Richall Maj Sir I D (C) 140N F Leeds		21 377
Allen Lt Col Sir W I, K B K DSO (C)			Rid F Roy (C) 482Skipton		14 960
600Aldburgh	11 007		Rid Sir R Pt (C) 253W Lichfield		9 091
Amey Lt Col Rt Hon L C M S			Blaker Sir E Bt (C) 388Spelthorne		24 901
(C) 80Spelthorne	14 979		Blindell J (L Nat) 339Holland		21 535
Appin Lt Col R V K, DSO (C)			Bolst, (Capt) C A I Friskine (C)		
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Caporn, A. C. (C), 187	5,633	Davies, D. I. (Lab.), 519	7,814
Carlington, N. W. Smith- (C), 355	11,640	Davies, Maj. G. F. (C), 420	6,129
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Carver, Maj. W. H. (C), 464	unop.	Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (C), 315	unop.
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Parkinson, J. A., O.B.E. (Lab.), 247	Wigan 1,018	Russell, H. F. (C), 211	Brightside 4,742
Patrick, C. M. (C), 223	Taunton 3,712	Russell, R. J. (L), 260	Edinburgh unop.
Peake, Capt. O. (C), 139	N. Leeds 25,537	Rutherford, Sir H., Bt. (C), 152	Edge Hill 8,129
Pearson, W. G. (C), 310	Arrow 3,192	Salmon, Major L., O.B.E. (C), 386	Narrow 33,827
Peat, C. U., M.C. (C), 110	Darlington 8,612	Salt, E. W. (C), 22	Fardley 15,413
Penny, Sir F. G. (C), 137	Kingston-on- Thames 28,312	Salter, Dr. A. (Lab.), 6	W. Bermondsey 91
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (C), 127	Hastings 17,657	Samuel, Sir A. M., Bart. (C), 436	Farnham unop.
Perkins, W. R. D. (C), 324	Stroud 16,573	Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H., G.C.B., G.B.E. (L.), 358	Darwin 4,227
Peters, Dr. S. J. (L), 320	Huntingdonshire 18,478	Samuel, S. (C), 57	Putney 21,140
Petherick, M. (C), 278	Penryn 2,382	Sandeman, Sir A. N. Stewart, Bt. (C), 265	Middleton 20,906
Peto, Sir Basil E., Bt. (C), 222	Barnstaple 1,710	Sanderson, Sir F., Bt. (C), 115	Basing 25,935
Peto, Capt. G. K., O.B.E. (C), 251	Bilton 3,773	Sassoon, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G. (C), 130	Llytha 16,669
Phillipson, H. B. Murray (C), 329	Twicken- ham 4,807	Savery, S. S. (C), 451	Holderness 11,029
Pickering, E. H. (L), 145	W. Leicester 13,903	Scane, Lord (C), 594	Perth 3,258
Pickford, Hon. Mary, G.B.E. (C), 22	North Hammer-smith 6,977	Selley, H. R. (C), 48	Battersea 15,035
Pike, C. F. (C), 20	Attercliffe 165	Shakespeare, (H. H. (L. Nat.), 122	Norwich 12,630
Potter, J. (C), 122	Eccles 9,948	Shaw, Mrs. H. B., M.B.E. (C), 521	Boothell 2,122
Powell, Lt.-Col. R. G. H. (C), 49	S.E. Southwark 1,385	Shaw, Capt. W. T. (C), 565	Angus 5,122
Power, Sir J. C., Bt. (C), 250	Wimbledon 29,959	Shepperson, Sir E. W. (C), 333	Leominster 7,113
Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir Ascheton, T.D. (C), 36	East Levensham 20,869	Simmonds, O. E. (C), 73	Dundee 6,543
Preston, Sir W. (C), 106	Chesham 17,261	Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J., G.C.S.I., K.C. (L. Nat.), 424	Spenn Valley 12,926
Price, G. (Lab.), 472	Hemsworth 13,742	Sinclair, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G. (L), 572	Canthues unop.
Proctor, Maj. H. (C), 62	Acreington 12,622	Sinclair, Col. T., G.B., M.D. (C), 615	Belfast unop.
Purbrick, B. (C), 158	Walton 29,952	Umo unop.	unop.
Pybus, P. J., C.B.E. (Nat. L), 317	Harwich 22,589	Skelton, A. Noel (C), 602	Soot. Unir unop.
Raikes, H. V. A. M. (C), 321	S.E. Essex 10,370	Slater, J. (C), 440	Eastbourne unop.
Ramsey, A., O.B.E. (C), 222	West Bromwich 525	Smiles, Lt.-Col. Sir W. D., G.I.E., D.S.O. (C), 83	Blackburn 24,452
Ramsay, (Capt. A. H. M. (C), 590	Peebles 8,250	Smith, Bracewell (C), 9	Dulwich 8,344
Ramsay, T. R. W. (L. Nat.), 530	Western Isles 1,008	Smith, L. W. (C), 214	Hallam 19,050
Ramsbotham, H., O.B.E., M.C. (C), 363	Lan- caster 21,876	Smith, R. W. (C), 562	Central Aberdeen 3,743
Ramden, E. J. S. H., O.B.E. (C), 92	N. Bradford 19,136	Smith, Sir Walter (C), 66	Barrow 4,959
Rankin, R. (C), 126	Kirkcaldy 4,772	Smithers, Waldion (C), 345	Chislehurst 26,640
Ratcliffe, A. (C), 424	Leek 1,088	Somersel, T. (C), 604	N. Belfast unop.
Rathbone, Eleanor (Ind.), 491	Combined Universities 1,464	Somerville, D. H., O.B.E., K.C. (C), 268	Crewe 6,790
Rawson, Comm. Sir A. Cooper (C), 94	Brighton 62,253	Somerville, A. A. (C), 261	Windsor unop.
Ray, Sir W. (C), 200	Richmond unop.	Somerville, D. G. (C), 242	E. Witley 18,933
Rea, W. R. (L), 113	Dewsbury 8,362	Soper, R. J. (L. Nat.), 65	Barnley 770
Reed, A. C. (C), 120	Exeter 11,789	Southby, Com. A. R. J., R.N. (C), 435	Bpym 36,505
Reid, D. D. (C), 610	Down unop.	Spears, Brig.-Gen. E. L., C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (C), 105	Chisle 4,634
Reid, J. S. C. (C), 561	Stirling 9,303	Spencer, R. A. (C), 206	St. Helens 2,430
Reid, W. A. (C), 112	Derby 25,888	Stanley, Lord, M.C. (C), 260	Fylde unop.
Reid, Capt. A. S. Cunningham (C), 42	St. Marylebone 1,013	Stanley, Maj. Hon. O. F. G., M.C. (C), 450	Westmorland unop.
Remer, J. B. (C), 271	Macclesfield 16,942	Stevenson, J., O.B.E., K.C. (C), 542	Cambridge 3,179
Renton, Sir G. S. C., K.C. (C), 429	Lowcatt 11,992	Stewart, W. J. (C), 605	N. Belfast unop.
Renwick, Maj. G. A. (C), 370	Stretford 26,206	Stones, J. (C), 359	Farnworth 2,907
Reynolds, Lt.-Col. Sir J., Bt., D.S.O. (C), 154	Exchange 13,144	Storey, S. (C), 230	Sunderland 22,802
		Stourton, Hon. J. J. (C), 208	S. Balford 6,822
		Strauss, E. A. (L. Nat.), 42	N. Southwark 5,922
		Strickland, Capt. W. F. (C), 107	Coventry 15,994
		Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (C), 272	Northwich 14,322
		Stuart, Hon. J. G., M.V.O., M.C. (C), 592	Moreay and Nairn unop.

		May			May
Sueter, Rear Adm	Murray P, O B (C),		Warrender, Sir V, Bt, M C (C),	354	Grant
333 Hertford		18,699	ham		15,049
Suggden Sir W H (C)	149 W Leyton	10,010	Waterhouse, Capt C M C (C),	145	Leicester
Summersby, C H (N Lab),	495 Shoreditch	4,608	Watt, Capt G S H (C),	472	Leighley
Sutcliffe, H (C),	350 Rowlm	6,908	Wayland, Sir W A (C)	344	Canterbury
Isle Mrs H B (C)	149 W Walsden	8,360	Webb Col J Baldwin (C)	414	Wrekin
Taylor W Ross B E (C)	430 Woodbridge	19,769	Wedderburn, H J	8 Cringecourt (C)	596 W
laylor, Vice Adm E A, C M G CVO (C)			Renfrew		7,115
398 Paddington		22,674	Wedgwood, Col Rt Hon J C, D S O		
Templeton, W F (C)	528 Coatbridge	1,501	(Lab)	176 Newcastle under Lyme	unop
Thomas Rt Hon J H (Lab),	111 Derby	27,416	Wells, S E (C)	256 Bedford	15,376
Thomas J P L (C)	332 Hereford	6,953	Weston Lt Gen Sir A Hunter (C),		
Thomas Maj L Beaumont, M C (C)			567 Bute and Northern		14,240
77 King's Norton		11,047	Weymouth Viscount (C),	416 Frome	7,110
Thompson Luke (C),	220 Sunderland	23,679	White H Graham (I)	69 E Birkenhead	17,075
Thomson Sir R C, Bt M C (C),	530 S Aberdeen	27,361	Whitehead B N H (C)	141 S Leeds	785
Thorne Will C B E (Lab)	143 Platon	unop	Whyte J B (C)	289 N E Derbyshire	1,334
Thorpe I J K (C)	175 Nelson	7,684	Williams Charles (C)	297 Loughborough	27,339
Linker I J (Lab)	147 Lough	2,128	Williams, David (Lab)	502 E Swansea	3,949
Titchfield Marquess of (C)	407 Newark	14,605	Williams E J (Lab),	518 Ogmore	11,411
Todd Capt A J K (C)	402 Berruck	unop	Williams H G (C),	109 S Croydon	9,937
Todd A B (C)	423 Kingston	2,439	Williams Lt J H (Lab)	509 Llanelli	16,033
Touche G (C)	439 Riga	26,825	Williams I (Lab)	470 Don Valley	8,093
Traill I (C)	143 Lathur	27,723	Wills W D (C)	68 Batley	9,976
Troyte Lt Col G J Acland C M G			Wilson C T (C)	161 West Toxteth	5,635
D S O (C),	261 Lorton	unop	Wilson G H A O B E (C)	489 Camb Univ	unop
Troyne Maj Rt Hon G C (C)	95 Brighton	62,041	Winterton Rt Hon Earl (C)	445 Horsham	38,954
Tunton R H (C)	466 Thrak & Malton	unop	Wise A R (C)	217 Methwark	7,018
Walker Sir C L Forestier Bt A B E (C)			Withers Sir I J, O B E (C)	488 Camb U	unop
544 Monmouth		14,612	Volmer Rt Hon Visct (C)	326 Aldershot	18,043
Wallace (apt D Euan, M C (C)	128		Womersley W J (C)	124 Grimsby	17,601
Hornsey		33,609	Wood Rt Hon Sir H (C)	62 W Woolwich	11,921
Wallace J L (Nat)	535 Dunfermline	4,616	Wood Maj Sir M M O B E (I)	570 Banff	unop
Wallhead R C (Lab)	498 Wetherby	13,789	Worthington Dr J V (N Lab)	323 Forest	
Ward (ol Sir A Lambert Bt L O (C)			cf Dean		1,584
125 N Hull		16,603	Wragg H (C)	284 Belper	7,911
Ward Irene M B C B E (C)	236 Wallingford	7,606	Young Com Rt Hon Sir L Hilton,		
Ward Mrs B A (C)	422 Canwick	4,665	G B E D S O, D S O (C)	352 Seven Oaks	unop
			Young F (I)	172 K Middlesbrough	6,329

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1931

THE result of the General Election of 1931 is shown in tabular form below. The electorate numbered approximately 30,000,000 and if the votes in uncontested constituencies (2,328,000) are deducted the number of electors who recorded their votes amounted to seven millions of the remainder. In 1832 the electors numbered about 1,000,000 increased to 2,500,000 in 1867, 5,000,000 in 1884, 21,000,000 in 1918 (when women of 30 were enfranchised) and to 28,850,000 in 1929 (women having the vote on the same terms as men).

PARTY AND LEADER	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES			VOTES RECEIVED	MEMBERS REPRESENTED		
	Men	Women	Total		Unionist	Liberal	Total
Government —							
Nat. Union (Mac Donald)	22	0	22	340,000	0	23	13
Conservative (Baldwin)	504	16	520	11,873,000	49	443	472
Liberal National (Simon)	39	1	40	870,000	7	28	35
Liberal (Samuel)	82	4	86	1,332,000	5	28	33
Independent Nationalist	3	0	3	90,000	0	3	3
Total for National Government	650	21	671	14,505,000	61	495	556
Opposition —							
Labour (Healdson)	477	36	513	6,642,000	6	46	52
Liberal (Lloyd George)	33	1	34	346,000	0	4	4
New Party (Moseley)	24	0	24	36,000	0	0	0
Communist	23	2	25	75,000	0	0	0
Independent	24	2	26	100,000	0	3	3
Total against National Government	581	41	622	7,199,000	6	53	59
Grand Total	1,231	62	1,293	21,704,000	67	548	615

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (M = Men, W = Women), C = Conservative, Com = Communist, Ind = Independent, L = Liberal, L Nat = Liberal Nationalist, Lab = Labour, N Lab = National Labour, N P = New Party, Nat = Scottish, Welsh or Irish Nationalist * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament for the same, and † for a different Constituency

England.

LONDON BOROUGHES, 6s

CITY OF LONDON,

M 23,704, W 20,198
1*Sir V Bonater, Bt, C unop
2*E C Grenfell, C. unop

BATTERSEA

North, M 23,872, W 26,002
3 Com A Marden R.N., C 18,688
*W S Sanders, O.B.F. 11,985
b Saklatvala, Com 3,021
South, M 25,909, W 31,288
4 H R Siley, C 27,857
*W Bennett Lab 12,822
I J Cumming, N P 909

BIRMINGHAM

Rotherhithe, M 17,372, W 18,739
5 Miss N C Ruxton O.B.I. 11,666
*Ben Smith, Lab 11,536
West M 15,807, W 17,097
6*Dr A Salt, Lab 10,039
N H Bowler C 9,948
W Hainington, Com 873

BIRMINGHAM GLEN

North East M 16,361, W 18,016
7 Major H L Naylor L 13,135
W Barriatt Lab 10,368
South West M 13,382, W 14,513
8*J. P. A. Harris, Bt L 10,176
W J Humphreys Lab 3,923
J J Vaughan Com 2,970

CAMBERWELL

Dulwich, M 19,148, W 23,877
(Bye election June 8 1932)
9 Braconell Smith C 12,342
Dr C R Cooke Jaylor L 3,998
Miss H Beutwich, Lab 3,905
North, M 17,127, W 18,026
10 A L Bateman C 10,634
*C G Ammon Lab 9,869

North-West,

M 18,976, W 22,208
11 J D Canale & C 17,582
H Hughes K.C., Lab 8,693
Peckham, W 22,538, W 25,395
12 Lt Mount Burdette, R.N. C 19,458
*I Bickett Lab 11,217
H T Little A Lab 1,442
H Beaumont Ind Lab 1,350

CHELSEA,

M 16,076, W 26,455
13*Col Rt Hon Sir S J G Hoare, Bt, G.B.E. C 23,015
G Hoar, Lab 4,726

DEPTFORD,

M 34,015, W 37,390
14 D A Hanley C 26,558
*Rt Hon C W Bowen man Lab 22,244

HINDBURY,

M 22,794, W 24,428
15*Sir G M Gillett, N Lab 17,202
I Williams, Lab 10,133

FULHAM

East, M 23,426, W 28,262
16*Lt Col Sir K P Vaughan Morgan, O.B.E., C 23,438
Sir John Maynard, K.C.I.B. Lab 8,977
J H Greenwood, L 1,788
West M 23,372, W 27,619
17*Sir Cyril S Cobb, K.B.E. M.V.O., C 24,257
J W Banfield, Lab 12,164

GREENWICH,

M 30,122, W 33,263
18 Sir George Hume C 29,278
*E. I Palmer Lab 13,722
Miss K Duncan, Com 2,024

HAACKING

Central M 21,866, W 26,159
19 J C Lockwood C 16,963
*F C Watkins, Lab 9,295
I B Franklin O.B.F., L 6,316
North W 20,251, W 25,766
20*Capt A U W Hudson, C 20,545
F G Powles Lab 9,022
South, M 20,864, W 23,509
21 Frances Marjorie Givner C 15,920
*Rt Hon H S Morrison, Lab 12,827

HAMMERSMITH

North, M 21,369, W 24,324
22 Hon Mary Pickford (B.B.C.) 18,815
*J P Gardner, Lab 11,838
E I Bramley Com 697
R I N Bidden, N P 431
South M 20,047, W 23,023
23 Dr J D Cooke, C 21,018
*D Chater, Lab 8,390

HAMPSHIRE,

M 24,222, W 40,285
24*George Balfour, C 36,928
H Smith, Lab 5,475

HOLBORN

M 15,678, W 17,864
25*Stuart Bevan K.C. C 16,094
F W Hickinbottom Lab 2,916

ISLINGTON

East M 27,976, W 33,659
26 Thelma Carolet C 27,221
*Miss L Manning, Lab 13,111
North W 29,508, W 35,978
27 Col A W Goodman, C 28,790
*R S Young, Lab 14,783

South, M 21,127, W 23,559

28 T F. Howard D.O.M., C 18,091
*W S Cluse, Lab 10,910
West, M 20,233, W 21,947
29 J W Donner, C 14,427
*F Montague, Lab 9,977

KENSINGTON

North M 26,514, W 34,307
30 J A L Duncan, C 27,860
*F R West, Lab 15,843
South M 21,484, W 47,857
31*Sir W H Davidson, K.B.E., C unop

LAMBETH

Brixton, M 23,722, W 28,847
32*N C Colman, C 24,673
E A Radice Lab 7,358
Kensington, M 22,177, W 24,423
33 George Harvey C 18,371
*I W Maiters Lab 10,188
North, M 28,782, W 20,122
34 F Bryant I 16,368
*G R Staunton, Lab 8,766
Norwood M 26,147, W 33,408
35*Sir W Greaves I.O.D., K.C., C 30,852
Miss A J Anstey Lab 7,227

LEWISHAM

East, M 37,725, W 44,881
36*Lt Col Sir Asaphton Pownall O.B.E., I.O.D., C 41,354
J C Wilmut Lab 20,485
West, M 28,603, W 35,343
37*Sir Philip Dawson, C 24,289
R M M Stewart Lab 9,956

PADDINGTON,

North, M 21,405, W 28,196
38*H Bracken, C 23,901
Dr Esther Rackards, Lab 9,597
South M 19,786, W 31,865
39*Lieut Adm F A Taylor, C.M.G., C.V.O. C 27,206
Miss L A Cox, Lab 4,532

POPULAR

Bow and Bromley, M 21,130, W 22,649
40*Sir Hon George Lumsbury Lab 16,306
D L R Guthrie C 11,622
South, M 23,679, W 24,427
41 D W Adams Lab 16,223
H L M Jones, L 11,965

ST MARYLEBONE,

M 28,233, W 44,308
(Bye election, April 28 1932)
42*Capt A S Cunningham ham Reid, C 11,677
Sir Basil Hackett, K.C.B., K.C.I.B., C 10,664

ST PANCRAS			WYTHMINSTER			Edgbaston, M		
North, M	21,328	W 26 612	Abbey, M	22,358	W 26 280	74* Rt Hon Neville Cham		33 082
43 (apt I Fraser) C B E C	22,490		(Bye election, July 12, 1932)			W W Blaylock Lab		5,257
*James Watley, Lab	12 257		59 Capt S Herbert, C	unop		Erdington W	31 877	W 35 371
W G Shepherd, C	458		St. George's M	21,460	W 34 088	75 J P Foden K C C		35,678
South-East M	19,549	W 21,818	60* A Duff Cooper, D S O C	unop		* J Simmonds, Lab		16 676
44 St A L Beit Bt C	18 064		WOOLWICH			Handsworth M		
H G Romeil Lab	8 684		East, M	20 824	W 22 033	76 Com O Locker Lampson		30 989
Shaukat Ismail C	332		61* G Hicks Lab	16 658		C M G, D S O, C		8,548
South West M	19 784	W 22 232	(apt I E Kinn C	16 050		L A Fenn Lab		
45 C G Mitcheson C	18 737		West M	25 305	W 27 612	King's Norton		
W Carter Lab	7,514		62 Rt Hon Sir H Kinsley			M	21 743	W 25 656
SHOREDITCH			Wood C	26 441		77* Maj J Beaumont		
W	30 133	W 31 741	I Reeves, Lab	14 520		Thomas M C		22 063
46 C H Simmonds Lab			ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 193			G R Mitcheson Lab		11 016
*K Thistle Lab	14,988		ACORINGTON			A P Marshall I		5 294
SOUTHWARK			M	25 017	W 29 671	Ladywood M	19 149	W 21 980
Central M	19 469	W 19 783	63 Maj H A Procter C	30 799		78 G W Lloyd C		23 057
47 I W H Day Nat	15 913		*I Snowden Lab	18,177		*W Whiteley Lab		9 057
*Harry Day Lab	8 466		ASHTON UNDER LYNE			Moseley M	41 961	W 50 222
North M	15 613	W 16 171	M	16 029	W 18 945	79* P J H Hannan C		53 041
48 I A Strain I Nat	13 045		64* Col J Broadbent C	15 652		K G Lloyd Lab		13 399
*I A Strain Lab	7 053		I W Gordon Lab	11 074		Sparkbrook M	21 446	W 24 627
South East M	17 147	W 21 216	I T Middleton I	2 666		80* Lt Col Lt Hon I C S		
49 I C F G H Penell			C B Hobhouse A P	424		Amery C		23 217
*I E Naylor Lab	11 063		BARNLEY			G Archibald Lab		8 538
*Harry Day Lab	9 078		M	25 164	W 24 738	West, M	20 639	W 22 803
SIFKIN			65 A I Soper I Nat	21 392		81* Rt Hon Sir Austen		
Limehouse M	18 521	W 20 101	*I Potts, Lab	20 622		Chamberlain K C C		22,448
50* Major C R Attlee Lab	11 354		BAYROW IN FURNES			O G Willey Lab		10 507
R Ground C	10 803		M	20 866	W 20 329	Yardley M	30 705	W 33 412
H I Hodge A P	307		66 Sir Walker Smith C	20 794		82 P W Salt C		32 061
51 Mile End M	17 807	W 19 089	D Adams Lab	15 835		*A C G Ashmead Lab		16 648
51 Dr W J O Donovan			BAIRN			E I Bartlett A P		479
(B E C)	12 399		M	19 649	W 22 281	BLACKBURN		
*John Scott, Lab	9 738		67 I I I B Guinness C	24 696		M	38 656	W 48 168
Whitechapel and St George's			S R Daniels I	8 221		83 Lt Col I Sir W D Smiles		
M	18 901	W 19 313	G G Desmond, Lab	5 680		(C F I S, C		50 105
52 h James I	11 013		BATH AND MORTON			84 Capt G S Elliot n		49 953
*I Hall Lab	9 864		M	22 728	W 27 384	*Mik M A Hamilton		
R Pollitt C	2 658		68 W D Wills C	26 378		Lab		25 643
I Lewis N I	154		*Sir Ben Funnell C B E			*I H Gill Lab		25 030
BLOK NEWINGTON			Lab	16,700		BLACKPOOL		
W	15 300	W 19 291	BIRKENHEAD			M	36 995	W 54 104
53* Sir G H Jones C	16 035		East M	22 279	W 24 277	85 Capt (C I I P)		
I I Keirran Lab	5 837		69* H Graham White I	26 938		John H Ist, C		53 010
WANDSWORTH			(McVey Lab	9 863		Edgar Wallace Ind I		19 524
Balham and Tooting,			West M	19 917	W 22 683	BOLTON		
M	25 743	W 31 456	70 Maj J S Allen M C			M	56 255	W 66 657
34* Sir Alfred Butt Bt, C	28 592		T D C	22 336		86 Maj C I Farnside		66 385
P F Pollard Lab	9 780		*W H Egan Lab	12 671		M C, K C C		63 426
Central M	18 323	W 21 140	BIRMINGHAM			87 Sir John Haslam C		33 735
55 Sir Henry Jackson C	19 149		Aston M	20,655	W 23 458	*Albert Jaw Lab		32,049
I I Cohen, Lab	7,512		71 A O I Hope M C, C	22 959		BOOTH		
A M Dixon, N P	424		I J May Lab	6 212		M	22 778	W 24 262
Clapham M	21 507	W 26 629	*F J St Joe Strachey,			88 Col C de W Crook		22 966
36* Sir I Leigh Bt C	21 648		Ind.	3 236		*John Kinley Lab		14 160
Mrs H A Browning Lab	7 317		Derrind M	22 499	W 23 172	BOURNMOUTH		
I H Clarke I	2 869		72 J S Crooke C	21 684		M	26,826	W 44,032
Putney M	21 667	W 28 871	*K Tongden, Lab	11,123		89* Brig Gen Sir H Page		
57* Samuel Samuel C	27 318		Duddenden M	19 964	W 21,528	Croft, Bart, C M G, C		39 859
I C Lawder, Lab	6 172		73 O F Simmonds C	16 332		J H Collingbourne,		
Streatham W	20 970	W 29 100	*G F Sawyer, Lab	9 789		Lab		4 943
58* Sir W Lane Mitchell C	30 358		B Moore, Conn	327				
Mrs R B Fraser Lab	5 343		I Williams, N P	284				

BRADFORD		
Central, M 23,378, W 28,418		
90 G H Fady, C	24,986	
*W Tennant, Lab	15,697	
East, M 20,005, W 25,589		
91 J Heyworth, C	22,532	
*Rt Hon F W Lowett, Lab	15,779	
North, M 23,197, W 29,607		
92 F J S H Ramsden, OBE, C	31,531	
P Butler, Lab	12,401	
South, M 25,610, W 31,916		
93 H H Heyworth, L	31,531	
*W Hirst, Lab	15,994	

BRIGHTON		
M 52,919, W 75,860		
94 *Sir A Cooper, Lab	75,205	
95 *W J Rt Hon G C Lyon, C	74,993	
J C Cohen, Lab	12,952	
Mrs B Moore, Lab	11,878	

BRIGHTON		
Central, M 21,639, W 24,921		
96 J rd Appleby, DSO, M, C, D, C	22,311	
*J H Alpaugh, Lab	15,143	
East, M 22,813, W 25,111		
97 *H M Sir S Cripps, K C, Lab	19,435	
J M Spicull, C	19,006	
North, M 23,397, W 27,107		
98 J H Bernard, C	27,040	
*W H Ayles, Lab	13,826	
South, M 24,941, W 28,350		
99 N Ker Lindsay, C	26,694	
*A I Walkden, Lab	17,174	
West, M 27,127, W 38,613		
100 C J Culterwall, C	43,264	
F F White, Lab	8,875	

BRIGHTON		
Central, M 21,639, W 24,921		
96 J rd Appleby, DSO, M, C, D, C	22,311	
*J H Alpaugh, Lab	15,143	
East, M 22,813, W 25,111		
97 *H M Sir S Cripps, K C, Lab	19,435	
J M Spicull, C	19,006	
North, M 23,397, W 27,107		
98 J H Bernard, C	27,040	
*W H Ayles, Lab	13,826	
South, M 24,941, W 28,350		
99 N Ker Lindsay, C	26,694	
*A I Walkden, Lab	17,174	
West, M 27,127, W 38,613		
100 C J Culterwall, C	43,264	
F F White, Lab	8,875	

BROMLEY		
M 34,978, W 45,521		
101 *F I Campbell, C	47,077	
H B Gillis, Lab	9,265	

BURNIFRY		
M 31,138, W 36,968		
102 Ivar Adm Gordon, C	35,126	
DSO Nat	35,126	
*Rt Hon A Hender, C	26,917	
9011 Lab	512	
J Rushton, Com	512	

BURY		
M 19,690, W 23,812		
103 *Lt Col C Amessworth, C	24,975	
J Bell, Lab	10,532	

CAMBRIDGE		
M 18,421, W 23,765		
104 *Sir G D C Newton, C	23,347	
K B E C	8,552	
Dr A Wood, Lab	8,552	

CARLISLE		
M 16,267, W 20,109		
105 Brig Gen F F Spears, C	18,079	
(C B K, M, C)	18,079	
*G Middleton, Lab	13,445	

CHELTENHAM		
M 15,003, W 21,971		
106 *Sir Walter Preston, C	22,524	
I Ramage, Lab	5,263	

COVENTRY		
M 42,995, W 44,844		
107 Capt W F Strickland, C	44,305	
*P I Noel Baker, Lab	28,311	

CROYDON		
North, M 36,844, W 44,461		
108 *Lt Col G K M Mason, C	45,595	
D & O C	10,795	
H W Ray, Lab	41,089	
South, W 32,992, W 41,089		
(Elect in Feb 9 1932)	19,126	
109 H G Williams, C	9,189	
P P Messel, Lab	9,189	

DARLINGTON		
M 21,462, W 23,484		
110 C U Peat, M, C, C	24,416	
*A Shepherd, Lab	15,798	

DERBY		
M 40,687, W 44,855		
111 *Lt Hon J H Lhingan, C	49,257	
Lab	47,729	
112 H A Lead, C	21,841	
*W R Raynes, Lab	20,241	
W Halls, Lab	20,241	

DEWCHERY		
M 16,476, W 19,810		
113 H A Lead, C	19,463	
*Ben Hilcy, Lab	11,101	

DUNDEE		
M 16,928, W 17,890		
114 D I B Joel, C	16,009	
W Hodgkins, Lab	12,105	

EAST HAM		
North, M 21,865, W 25,137		
116 Lt Col J Mayhew, C	22,730	
(C)	22,730	
*San Lawrence, Lab	11,769	
South, M 23,365, W 25,066		
117 M Campbell Johnston, C	18,300	
*A Baines, Lab	15,737	

EGLINGHAM		
M 24,027, W 27,616		
118 J Petter, C	26,049	
*J I Mort, Lab	16,101	

FIDWORTH		
M 22,634, W 24,410		
119 J A Chalmers, C	18,774	
*A Broad, Lab	14,250	

EYFORTH		
M 19,521, W 23,996		
120 A C Reed, C	20,360	
Jady Acland, Lab	8,571	
Lt Col F V Delahaye, DSO, M, C, Lab	7,958	

GATSFHEAD		
M 35,801, W 38,071		
121 T Wagnan, Lab	34,764	
E Bevin, Lab	21,826	
J S Hall, N, P	1,077	
J Kennell, Lab	187	

GLoucestershire		
M 16,052, W 18,421		
122 *H L Bouch, C	19,201	
(C H L, Lab)	9,221	

GREAT YARMOUTH		
M 16,630, W 20,470		
123 *Arthur Harland, C	21,008	
Lab	5,735	
J H Martin, Lab	5,735	

GRIMSBY		
M 34,957, W 38,980		
124 *W J Womersley, C	33,725	
G I Fairmy, Lab	16,124	

HAIFAX		
M 30,590, W 38,865		
125 *Arthur Gledhill, C	36,731	
*A W Longbottom, Lab	16,601	
I Sykes, Lab, Lab	2,578	

HARTFORD, THIR		
M 26,387, W 27,265		
126 *W G Howard, C	30,842	
(C)	14,462	
A A MacGiegor, Lab	14,462	

HASTINGS		
M 17,019, W 26,563		
127 *Lt Hon Lord Rastall, C	22,640	
Levy, C	4,983	
Hene Goldard, Lab	4,983	
I A E Spelling, Lab	4,561	

HORNSEY		
M 28,829, W 40,251		
128 *Capt D Fuan Wal, C	41,194	
Lab	7,585	
H A Franklin, Lab	7,585	

HUNTERFORD		
M 36,346, W 44,146		
129 W Mabane, Lab	47,056	
*J H Hindson, Lab	20,034	

HYTHY		
M 13,860, W 19,396		
130 *W J Rt Hon Sir P, C	20,277	
Sawdon, Lab, G B E	2,608	
(M G C)		
Gertie M Coleman, Lab		

ILFORD		
M 43,025, W 47,529		
131 *Sir George Hamilton, C	43,737	
P Astling, Lab	22,123	
Dr W S R Thomas, Lab	9,179	

IPSWICH		
M 26,654, W 30,365		
132 *Sir John Garsden, C	29,722	
R F Jackson, Lab	17,490	

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. Central, M. 21,285; W. 21,888 133 Capt. B. K. Barton, M.O., C. 19,773 *Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, Lab. 16,113 East, M. 24,849; W. 25,645 134 Brig.-Gen. J. H. Nation, C.V.O., D.S.O., C. 24,003 *G. Muff, Lab. 18,026	West, M. 22,687; W. 23,538 149 Sir W. Hart Dugden, C. 23,048 *Rev. R. Sorensen, Lab. 23,128 LINCOLN, M. 12,777; W. 20,754 150 W. S. Luddall, C. 20,688 *R. A. Taylor, Lab. 24,454 LIVERPOOL, East Toxteth, M. 21,543; W. 23,814 151 *P. G. T. Buchanan-Hep- burn, C. 28,187 A. S. Doran, L. 9,993 Edgehill, M. 20,206; W. 22,188 152 Sir Hugo Rutherford, Bt., C. 19,901 *J. H. Hayes, Lab. 11,772 Everton, M. 16,858; W. 18,111 153 F. Hornby, C. 12,186 S. L. Trolleaven, Lab. 7,786 *D. Hall-Caine, Nat. Lab. 4,950 Exchange, M. 25,002; W. 25,636 154 *Lt.-Col. Sir James Rey- nolds, Bt., D.S.O., C. 24,038 T. Maclean, Lab. 10,894 Fairfield, M. 20,357; W. 24,622 155 C. R. Brocklebank, C. 24,636 A. Dodd, Lab. 7,960 Kirkdale, M. 19,603; W. 21,259 156 R. Rankin, C. 14,303 *E. Sandham, Lab. 9,531 Rev. H. D. Longbottom, Ind. 7,834	Hulme, M. 22,939; W. 26,393 167 Col. Sir J. Hall, D.S.O., T.D., C. 25,185 *A. McIlwee, Lab. 9,219 Sir J. W. Pratt, N.P. 1,565 Moss Side, M. 20,889; W. 25,001 168 *Col. Sir G. B. Hurst, T.D., K.O. C. 23,274 A. E. Davies, Lab. 8,012 Plattin, M. 23,107; W. 26,884 169 A. E. L. Chorlton, C.B.E., C. 23,588 *Rt. Hon. J. R. Tynes, Lab. 17,798
North-West, M. 20,906; W. 24,853 135 *Col. Sir A. Lambert Ward, Bt., D.S.O., C. 26,549 J. H. Baum, Lab. 9,946 South-West, M. 23,946; W. 25,376 136 Richard K. Law, C. 25,909 *John Arnott, Lab. 12,857 KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, M. 28,300; W. 34,477 137 *Sir F. G. Penny, C. 35,925 J. W. Fawcett, Lab. 7,613	 LEEDS. Central, M. 26,251; W. 29,831 138 *Hon. Richard Denman, N. Lab. 26,496 M. Turner - Samuels, Lab. 10,633 North, M. 26,209; W. 33,739 139 *Capt. Osbert Peake, C. 34,964 L. J. Edwards, Lab. 9,427 North East, M. 25,421; W. 31,563 140 *Maj. Sir J. D. Birchall, C. 31,671 A. J. Dolbin, Lab. 10,204 South, M. 21,210; W. 24,338 141 E. N. H. Whitehead, C. 14,881 *H. C. Charleton, Lab. 14,156 F. Boulton, L. 6,291 South-East, M. 23,225; W. 25,490 142 *Maj. J. Milner, M.C., Lab. 17,845 P. B. Le Mesurier, C. 16,109 West, M. 21,328; W. 27,525 143 S. F. T. Adams, C. 24,701 *T. W. Stamford, Lab. 14,354	Rusholme, M. 19,828; W. 24,915 170 *Sir F. B. Merriman, O.B.E., K.C. C. 24,817 J. Adshhead, Lab. 6,319 F. C. Thornborough, L. 4,658 Withington, M. 23,297; W. 24,285 171 K. L. Fleming, C. 36,097 Philip Guellalla, L. 21,379 MIDDLESBROUGH East, M. 18,420; W. 17,558 172 R. J. Young, L. 18,409 *Ellen Wilkinson, Lab. 22,060 West, M. 22,598; W. 23,331 173 *F. Kingsley Griffith, M.C.; L. 26,011 H. Kagle, Lab. 13,040
 North East, M. 25,421; W. 31,563 140 *Maj. Sir J. D. Birchall, C. 31,671 A. J. Dolbin, Lab. 10,204 South, M. 21,210; W. 24,338 141 E. N. H. Whitehead, C. 14,881 *H. C. Charleton, Lab. 14,156 F. Boulton, L. 6,291 South-East, M. 23,225; W. 25,490 142 *Maj. J. Milner, M.C., Lab. 17,845 P. B. Le Mesurier, C. 16,109 West, M. 21,328; W. 27,525 143 S. F. T. Adams, C. 24,701 *T. W. Stamford, Lab. 14,354	Scotland, M. 19,594; W. 20,381 157 *D. G. Logan, Lab. 15,521 E. R. Kingston, C. 10,280 E. McKee, Can. 1,544 F. Abraham, Ind. 99 Walton, M. 25,438; W. 29,167 158 *R. Purbrick, C. 31,125 F. A. P. Rowe, Lab. 11,183 Wavertree, M. 26,219; W. 30,952 159 *A. R. Neill-Cann, C. 33,476 G. Clark, Lab. 9,503 West Derby, M. 25,721; W. 30,031 160 *Sir John Sandeman Allan, C. 32,202 J. J. Cleary, Lab. 9,077 West Toxteth, M. 22,101; W. 24,665 161 C. T. Wilson, C. 20,613 *J. Gibbins, Lab. 14,978	Morpeth, M. 29,354; W. 28,208 174 *Godfrey Nicholson, C. 20,806 *Ebenzer Edwards, Lab. 19,714 NELSON AND COLNE, M. 26,099; W. 30,634 175 L. T. Thorp, K.C., C. 28,747 *Rt. Hon. A. Green- wood, Lab. 21,063 NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, M. 19,924; W. 21,626 176 *Col. Rt. Hon. J. C. Wedg- wood, D.S.O., Lab. unop.
 North East, M. 25,421; W. 31,563 140 *Maj. Sir J. D. Birchall, C. 31,671 A. J. Dolbin, Lab. 10,204 South, M. 21,210; W. 24,338 141 E. N. H. Whitehead, C. 14,881 *H. C. Charleton, Lab. 14,156 F. Boulton, L. 6,291 South-East, M. 23,225; W. 25,490 142 *Maj. J. Milner, M.C., Lab. 17,845 P. B. Le Mesurier, C. 16,109 West, M. 21,328; W. 27,525 143 S. F. T. Adams, C. 24,701 *T. W. Stamford, Lab. 14,354	Manchester Ardwick, M. 22,500; W. 25,128 162 Capt. A. G. Fuller, C. 21,630 *Joseph Henderson, Lab. 15,664 Blackley, M. 18,167; W. 21,991 163 J. Lees-Jones, C. 15,717 *P. M. Oliver, C.B.E., L. 11,322 W. A. Burke, Lab. 6,752 Clayton, M. 22,013; W. 25,025 164 W. H. Flanagan, C. 22,072 *J. E. Sutton, Lab. 17,169 Exchange, M. 24,402; W. 25,465 165 *E. B. Fielden, C. 24,261 E. A. Gower, Lab. 8,727 Gorton, M. 22,318; W. 24,744 166 E. A. G. S. Bailey, C. 21,228 *J. Compton, Lab. 16,316 C. Flanagan, Com. 1,000	Newcastle upon Tyne Central, M. 20,326; W. 20,108 177 A. Denmile, C. 20,309 *Rt. Hon. Sir C. P. Trevelyan, Bt., Lab. 12,136 Maj. W. H. D. Caple, N. Lab. 94 East, M. 22,363; W. 22,394 178 *Sir R. W. Ake, Bt., L. Nat. 24,522 Col. M. Alexander, C.M.G., K.C., Lab. 14,176 North, M. 20,672; W. 26,240 179 *Sir N. Gratton Dingle, C. 30,245 R. J. Thomson, Lab. 5,791 West, M. 23,087; W. 26,538 180 Dr. J. W. Leech, C. 28,560 *J. H. Palin, Lab. 13,514
 North East, M. 25,421; W. 31,563 140 *Maj. Sir J. D. Birchall, C. 31,671 A. J. Dolbin, Lab. 10,204 South, M. 21,210; W. 24,338 141 E. N. H. Whitehead, C. 14,881 *H. C. Charleton, Lab. 14,156 F. Boulton, L. 6,291 South-East, M. 23,225; W. 25,490 142 *Maj. J. Milner, M.C., Lab. 17,845 P. B. Le Mesurier, C. 16,109 West, M. 21,328; W. 27,525 143 S. F. T. Adams, C. 24,701 *T. W. Stamford, Lab. 14,354	Northampton M. 20,029; W. 33,548 181 Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, Bt., C. 34,817 *Lt.-Col. C. L'E. Malone, Lab. 10,828	 NORTHAMPTON, M. 20,029; W. 33,548 181 Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, Bt., C. 34,817 *Lt.-Col. C. L'E. Malone, Lab. 10,828
 North East, M. 25,421; W. 31,563 140 *Maj. Sir J. D. Birchall, C. 31,671 A. J. Dolbin, Lab. 10,204 South, M. 21,210; W. 24,338 141 E. N. H. Whitehead, C. 14,881 *H. C. Charleton, Lab. 14,156 F. Boulton, L. 6,291 South-East, M. 23,225; W. 25,490 142 *Maj. J. Milner, M.C., Lab. 17,845 P. B. Le Mesurier, C. 16,109 West, M. 21,328; W. 27,525 143 S. F. T. Adams, C. 24,701 *T. W. Stamford, Lab. 14,354	 Northampton, M. 20,029; W. 33,548 181 Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, Bt., C. 34,817 *Lt.-Col. C. L'E. Malone, Lab. 10,828	 Northampton, M. 20,029; W. 33,548 181 Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn Manningham-Buller, Bt., C. 34,817 *Lt.-Col. C. L'E. Malone, Lab. 10,828

NORWICH,
M 37,799, W 45,956
188* G H Shakespeare, L
Nat 40,925
183 G A Hartland C 38,883
*W R Smith Lab 28,295
D nothen Tewson Lab 26,537

NOTTINGHAM
Central M 19,227, W 24,962
184* J J O Connell, & C,
C 25,828
A F Waterson, Lab 7,532
East M 19,902, W 24,147
185 J H Gluckstein, C 17,484
*W Norman Birkett,
C L 11,901
W Windsor, Lab 5,339
South, M 19,566, W 23,538
186* G W Holford Knight,
K O, N Lab 22,852
A R Ellis, Lab 10,583
West, M 21,902, W 24,640
187 A C Caporn, C 20,596
*A Hayday, Lab 14,963

OLDHAM
M 44,520, W 51,998
188 A C Croxley, C 50,693
189 H W Kerr C 50,395
*Rev G Lang Lab 28,629
*I Wilson, Lab 26,361

OXFORD,
M 17,305, W 21,898
190* (apt R C Bourne, C Unop

PLYMOUTH,
Devonport, M 20,424, W 21,144
191* Maj L Hore Belusha
L Nat 23,459
P Reed Lab 9,939
Drake M 22,434, W 25,063
192 Capt Rt Hon F E
Guest, C B E, D S O, 25,954
C 18,669
*I J H Moses, Lab 18,669
Button, M 22,453, W 25,409
193* Pincottless Astor, C 24,277
G Ward, Lab 14,073

PORTSMOUTH
Central, M 24,551, W 25,376
194 Hon R E B Beaumont C 24,623
*Capt W G Hall, Lab 14,512
North M 25,229, W 26,475
195* Sir B Lalle Bt, C 26,331
Reut Adin K G B
Dewar, C B E, Lab 22,122
South M 24,308, W 31,180
196* Maj Sir H R Cayzer,
Bt, C 32,634
W I Beck, Lab 7,715

PRESTON,
M 32,147, W 46,096
197 W M Kirkpatrick, C 46,276
198 A C Moring, C 45,843
*Rt Hon F Shaw, C B E
Lab 25,710
F Porter, Lab 24,660

READING,
M 29,997, W 35,012
199 Dr A B Honitt, C O, C 34,439
*Di S Hastings Lab 19,277
E R Troward, & P 861

RICHMOND (SURREY)
M 24,769, W 33,301
(Bye election April 13, 1932)
200 Sir William Kay C unop

ROCHDALE,
M 28,668, W 34,685
201 Maj P F Jesson, C 25,436
*W I Kelly, Lab 18,329
E Dodds, I 12,572

ROCHESTER
Chatham M 21,821, W 21,534
202 Sir Paul Goff & C C 19,991
*Oliver Baldwin, Lab 10,837
M B Woodroffe, N P 1,135
Gillingham, M 19,800, W 19,864
203* Sir Robert Gutter O B E
(20,277
M T C M Wadhani,
Lab 9,103

ROSSENDALE
M 21,993, W 25,170
204 R H Criss C 16,206
W B Dean I 13,089
*A Law, Lab 11,135

ROTHERHAM
M 28,619, W 27,597
205 G Herbert M B E C 23,596
*F W Hindley Lab 22,834
Sir HELEN,
M 32,377, W 30,797
206 R A Spencer, C 26,131
*Sir I Sexton, C B E,
Lab 23,701

SALFORD,
North, M 22,276, W 26,399
207 J P Morris, C 25,151
*Ben Lillett, Lab 13,271
South, M 22,202, W 24,883
208 Hon T J Stouton, C 22,140
*Joseph Loole, Lab 15,302
West, M 20,709, W 23,968
209 Lt Com F W Astbury C 24,083
*A W Haycock, Lab 12,320

SHIFFIELD
Attercliffe M 21,359, W 20,875
210 C I Pike C 15,185
*C H Wilson Lab 15,020
G H Metheal, Com 2,790
Brightside, M 23,802, W 24,262
211 H I Russell, C 20,270
*F Marshall, Lab 15,528
J T Murphy, Com 1,571
E C Snelgrove, N P 847
Central, M 21,431, W 21,940
212 W W Boulton, C 21,589
*P C Hoffman, Lab 13,212

SOLEHALL, M 19,422, W 23,667
213* Sir S Roberts, Bt, C unop
Hallam, M 19,065, W 24,126
214* L W Smith, C 26,857
H G McGehee Lab 7,807
Hillborough M 24,511, W 25,922
215 J G Braithwaite, C 23,819
*Rt Hon A V Allen
Under Lab 17,319
Park M 25,245, W 26,736
216 Sir Shirley Benn Bt
A B E, C 26,392
*G Iathan, Lab 15,783

SOMERSET,
M 22,168, W 24,503
217 A R Wace C 20,945
E Lawrence Lab 13,297

SOUTHAMPTON,
M 52,822, W 54,540
218 W Craien Ellis, C 54,699
219 Sir Charles Burrell,
A B E, I Nat 54,269
*I Lewis Lab 26,425
*R Motley, Lab 26,061

SOUTHEND ON SEA,
W 33,519, W 45,701
220* (unop) of League
C B E, C 46,554
A F Bethelvalse, Lab 7,741

SOUTHPORT,
M 22,257, W 33,335
221 R S Hudson C 30,307
R M Hughes I 13,983

SOUTH SHIELDS,
M 31,465, W 32,232
222 Harcourt Johnston L 30,528
*I (unop) Fil Lab 20,512

STOCKPORT,
M 39,012, W 47,272
223* S S Hammettley, C 50,936
224 Capt A I G Douie, C 47,757
*A F Townsend Lab 23,350
J I Abbott, Lab 15,591

STOKTON ON TEES
M 26,716, W 26,872
225 Capt H Macmillan, C 20,199
*F B Riley Lab 18,168

STOK UPON TRENT
Burslem M 20,344, W 22,438
226 W Allen, & C, C 18,647
*Andrew MacLaren,
Lab 16,248
A Rowland Entwistle,
Ind 401

Hanley, M 22,532, W 24,900
227 H A Hales, C 18,262
*A Hollins, Lab 15,245
J W G Peace, Ind 946

Stoke, M 27,393, W 30,309
228 Mrs Ida Copeland, C 19,918
E Smith, Lab 13,264
*Sir O Mosley, Bt, N P 20,534

SUNDERLAND, <i>M</i> 49,452, <i>W</i> 34,107 <i>229 Luke Thompson, C</i> 53 385 <i>230 Samuel Storey, C</i> 52,529 <i>*Marion Phillips Dsc</i> <i>Lab</i> 29 707 <i>D N Pitt K C Lab</i> 29 680	WEST HAM <i>Plaistow, M</i> 23 557, <i>W</i> 25,219 <i>243* Will Thorne, O B E,</i> <i>Lab</i> <i>unop</i> <i>Silvertown M</i> 22,486, <i>W</i> 22,154 <i>244* J J Jones Lab</i> 19,851 <i>Mrs E E Tennant, C</i> 5 654 <i>Stratford, M</i> 20,794 <i>W</i> 22 024 <i>245* T E Groves, Lab</i> 13,925 <i>C G Wodehouse leim</i> <i>ple, C</i> 13 723 <i>Upton M</i> 29,630, <i>W</i> 22 997 <i>246 A I Chotzner, C</i> 17 561 <i>*H W Gaidner, Lab</i> 12 453	<i>Mid, M</i> 29 370; <i>W</i> 21,285 <i>258 A T Lennox Boyd, C</i> 15,213 <i>*Milner Gray, L</i> 13,726 <i>H W Jenner, Lab</i> 3,156
TOTTENHAM, <i>North, M</i> 26,503 <i>W</i> 29 419 <i>231 E Doran C</i> 22 172 <i>*R C Morrison Lab</i> 17 651 <i>South M</i> 21 826 <i>W</i> 24 706 <i>232 F A Palmer N Lab</i> 17 824 <i>*Fred Messer Lab</i> 12 602	WIGAN <i>M</i> 26 103 <i>W</i> 28 586 <i>247* J A Parkinson, C B E,</i> <i>Lab</i> 23 544 <i>G D Roberts C</i> 22 526	BERKSHIRE <i>Abingdon, M</i> 18 598, <i>W</i> 19,356 <i>259* Major R G C Glyn,</i> <i>M C C</i> <i>unop</i> <i>Newbury M</i> 21 061 <i>W</i> 24 941 <i>260* Brig Gen H Chilton</i> <i>Brown, C</i> <i>unop</i> <i>Windsor M</i> 25 559 <i>W</i> 30 850 <i>261* A A Sinnermille C</i> <i>unop</i>
TYNMOUTH <i>M</i> 19,514 <i>W</i> 20 905 <i>233* Wey A West Russell C</i> 17 607 <i>9 Holmes I</i> 8 295 <i>1 H Knight Lab</i> 8 110	WILLINGDON <i>East M</i> 30 666 <i>W</i> 37 686 <i>248* J G Scurrille C</i> 28 993 <i>W D Lloyd, Lab</i> 20 010 <i>Dr J S Bridges L</i> 7 684 <i>West, M</i> 26 693 <i>W</i> 28,365 <i>249 Mrs M C Tate C</i> 23 910 <i>*S P Viant Lab</i> 15 550	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE <i>Aylesbury, M</i> 26 222, <i>W</i> 30,573 <i>262* W W Beaumont C</i> 29 368 <i>(B Dillow, I</i> 8 927 <i>Miss D Woolman, Lab</i> 4 677 Buckingham <i>W</i> 21 934, <i>W</i> 23 731 <i>263* Capt Sir G F W Bea</i> <i>umont M O C</i> 23 783 <i>T I George M C Lab</i> 21,736 <i>Wycombe M</i> 37 298 <i>W</i> 39 737 <i>264* Maj Gen Sir A W F</i> <i>Knox, K O B, C M G</i> <i>C</i> 41 208 <i>Dr I Haden (inst,</i> <i>Lab</i> 10 821
WAKEFIELD <i>M</i> 15 458 <i>W</i> 16 876 <i>(Bye election April 21 1932)</i> <i>234 Lt Hon A Green</i> <i>wood Lab</i> 13 586 <i>A R Graves C</i> 13 242	WIMBORNE <i>M</i> 30,761, <i>W</i> 28 747 <i>250* Sir J C Pauer, Bt, C</i> 39 643 <i>I Braddock Lab</i> 9 674	CAMBRIDGE, <i>M</i> 24 471 <i>W</i> 24 829 <i>265* Capt A G Brooke,</i> <i>M C C</i> 23 722 <i>G I Garratt Lab</i> 11 013
WALLACEY, <i>M</i> 27,292, <i>W</i> 24 800 <i>235 Lt Col J F Muir</i> <i>Bradston M C, C</i> 40 161 <i>I D Mack, Lab</i> 7 712	WOLVERHAMPTON <i>Bilston M</i> 22 624 <i>W</i> 24 195 <i>251 (Capt G A Peto</i> <i>C B E C</i> 29,620 <i>*I Baker Lab</i> 16 847 <i>East M</i> 21 374 <i>W</i> 21 788 <i>252* (Lt M Mander, I</i> 14 945 <i>Major A I Watkin (inst)</i> <i>C</i> 12 618 <i>I Smith Lab</i> 6 340	CHESTER <i>Altrincham M</i> 34 104 <i>W</i> 42 047 <i>266* (Lt Hon A K C C</i> <i>un p</i>
WALSLEY <i>M</i> 25 583 <i>W</i> 26 694 <i>236 Irene M B Wail</i> <i>(B C</i> 25 999 <i>*Rt Hon Margaret</i> <i>Bondfield Lab</i> 18 393	WOLVESHIRE <i>M</i> 15 169 <i>W</i> 18 506 <i>254* B P C Givens C</i> 16 357 <i>I R Lumbain, I</i> 6 615 <i>H Bolton Lab</i> 3 874	City of Chester <i>M</i> 19,103 <i>W</i> 21 856 <i>267* Sir C Cayley Bt C</i> 18 174 <i>A Herbert I</i> 11 770 <i>I Lewis Lab</i> 5 186
WALSLEY <i>M</i> 30 545 <i>W</i> 32 565 <i>237 J A Ickie I</i> 30 507 <i>*J I McShane Lab</i> 23 952	WOLVESHIRE <i>M</i> 15 169 <i>W</i> 18 506 <i>254* B P C Givens C</i> 16 357 <i>I R Lumbain, I</i> 6 615 <i>H Bolton Lab</i> 3 874	Crewe W 25 026 <i>W</i> 26 422 <i>268 D I Smeckell B E</i> <i>K C C</i> 25 141 <i>*I W Iwen Lab</i> 18,351 <i>Eddisbury M</i> 15 207 <i>W</i> 16 095 <i>269* H I Hussell I Nat</i> <i>unop</i> <i>Knutsford M</i> 25 306 <i>W</i> 30 340 <i>270* Sir G Ann F Makins</i> <i>C B D O C</i> <i>unop</i>
WATFORD <i>East W</i> 29 533 <i>W</i> 22 357 <i>238 Sir B C (Island) Lab</i> 18 815 <i>*H W Wallace Lab</i> 9 983 <i>A C (inst) I</i> 3,198 <i>West W</i> 20 925 <i>W</i> 22 102 <i>239* J Tal M Lintal Lab</i> 14 144 <i>(H Grundy C</i> 13,137 <i>4 W Robinson I</i> 4 053	WOLVESHIRE <i>M</i> 15 169 <i>W</i> 18 506 <i>254* B P C Givens C</i> 16 357 <i>I R Lumbain, I</i> 6 615 <i>H Bolton Lab</i> 3 874	Macaulayfield M 24 566 <i>W</i> 30,388 <i>271* J J Rimes, C</i> 30,796 <i>D B Morton Lab</i> 13 854 Northwich M 27 474 <i>W</i> 27,816 <i>272* Lord Culum Crichton</i> <i>Stuart C</i> 30,061 <i>Mrs B A Gould Lab</i> 15,746
WARRINGTON <i>M</i> 24 108 <i>W</i> 25 006 <i>240 N B Goldie K C C</i> 24 400 <i>*C Dukes Lab</i> 19 055	WOLVESHIRE <i>M</i> 15 169 <i>W</i> 18 506 <i>254* B P C Givens C</i> 16 357 <i>I R Lumbain, I</i> 6 615 <i>H Bolton Lab</i> 3 874	Stalybridge and Hyde, <i>M</i> 26,426, <i>W</i> 31,859 <i>273 Sydney Hope, C</i> 27 557 <i>W Dobbie, Lab</i> 14 251 <i>P H Jones, L</i> 8,849
WEDNESBURY, <i>M</i> 25 379 <i>W</i> 26,129 <i>(Bye election July 26 1932)</i> <i>241 J W Haigh Lab</i> 21 977 <i>Capt R G Davis, C</i> 18 198 WEST BROMWICH, <i>M</i> 23 067, <i>W</i> 24,425 <i>242 A Ramsay C</i> 17,729 <i>*Rt Hon F O Roberts</i> <i>Lab</i> 17 204 <i>W Rainage, L</i> 3 851	ENGLISH COUNTIES (Excluding Monmouthshire) BEDFORDSHIRE <i>Bedford M</i> 21 531 <i>W</i> 25 821 <i>255* S J Wells C</i> 25,030 <i>Lady Clare Ammiesley</i> <i>Lab</i> 9 654 <i>Luton M</i> 27 707 <i>W</i> 31 173 <i>257* L Leslie Burgin, L B,</i> <i>L Nat</i> 30,015 <i>J H MacDonnell, Lab</i> 7,897	

Warral M 28 817, W 28 730
274 Dr G C Clayton,
(B) C 44,935
S Wormald, Lab 20 217

CORNWALL

Bodmin M 19,521, W 21 752
275 Isaac Foot L 1100 p
Camborne M 19 437, W 25,105
276 Lt Col P G Agnew,
R N C 14 644
*Rt Hon Feif Jones J 20 840
Miss K Spurrell Lab 8,280

Northern M 18 271 W 21,749
(Bye election July 22 1932)

277 Lt Hon Sir F D
Acland, Bt, L 16,933
Lt Col A M Wil
liams D C, R N C, 15 387

Penryn and Falmouth,

M 23 525 W 27 222
278 M Pellinck, L 16 388
1 F D Simon L 14 006
A I Rowse Lab 10 098

St Ives M 16 843 W 21 387
279 Lt Hon Walter Runci
man L Nat 1100 p

CUMBERLAND

Northern M 13 310 W 14 775
280 Maj Sir I Graham
Bt C 12 504
W H W Roberts L 21 277

Penrith and Cockermouth,

M 12 051, W 15 117
281 A C Allen Dixey C 12 004
A Holgate I 11 412

Whitehaven M 16 519, W 17 560
282 W Vann C 16,286
*M P Pike Lab 14 255

Workington M 19 724 W 19 429
283 Lt Col Cape M B K, Lab 18,469
Major Hon C W
Iowther C 15 165

DERBYSHIRE

Belper, M 23 137, W 24 198
284 Herbert Wiaqy, C 23 361
*I Lees Lab 15 450

Chesterfield M 24,874, W 25 202
285 A J F Cynant C 23 026
*George Benson Lab 17,046

Olney Cross, M 23 179 W 20 752
286 C Duncan, Lab 21 163
I Wimbis L Nat 11 611

High Peak, M 22,233 W 26 256
287 Sir Alfred Law C 27,577
G H Bagnall Lab 9 640

Ilkeston M 21,675 W 22 441
288 A J Flint N Lab 17,587
*G H Oliver, Lab 17,585

North Eastern

W 26 669, W 24,750
289 Jaidine Bell Whyte C 20 719
*Frank Lee, Lab 19,385
A V Williams, N P 689

Southern, M 24,727 W 25 618
290 P V Emrys Evans C 33 065
*Maj D G Pole, Lab 23,928
Western, M 19,909, W 21,945

291 Marquess of Harting
ton, M B F, C 1100 p

DEVONSHIRE

Barnstaple, M 19 793 W 24,489
292 Sir Basil F Pitt Bt C 20 028
R I Dyke Acland J 18,318
Honiton M 18 889 W 24 736

293 C Druce C 21 854
J G H Halsall L 14 563

South Molton

M 17,470 W 18 563
294 Rt Hon George Lam
bert L Nat 25 700
R Messel Lab 3 499

Tavistock M 19 139 W 20 498
295 C M Patrick C 17,310
I A Day L 13 592
R Davies, Lab 2 124

Tiverton M 17,120 W 19 467
296 Lt Col G J Adand
Irvine, C M G, DRO

Torquay M 26 602 W 32 497
297 Charles Williams, C 34 690
H M McIlwain Lab 7 351

Totnes M 25 944 W 30 264
298 Maj S E Harvieu C 26 765
I R Haylot, I 20 203

DORSET

Eastern M 25 448 W 30 856
299 G R Hall Came C B F 20 721
C 20 721
*A E Glassey, L Nat 18 801
F I Stocker Lab 7 009

Northern M 15 098 W 16 800
300 Cecil Hanbury C 15 099
Hon W Northwick L 10,682

Southern M 19 043 W 22 019
301 Lt Col J Lamborne C 21 284
A W Wiltshire Lab 8 809

Western M 14 803 W 16 787
302 Maj W P Colfor, M O 15 510
G L Chappell L 10 271

DURHAM

Barnard Castle,
W 13 300 W 13 921
303 Lt Col C M Head
lam D C, O B K C 12 721
*W Lawther Lab 10 287

Bishop Auckland

M 20 870 W 21 134
304 A Chaiten Curry
I Nat 17,551
*Hugh Dalton, D C, 16 796
Lab

Blaydon, M 23 716, W 22 513
305 T B Martin, C 18,927
*W Whiteley, Lab 18,431

Chester le-Street,
M 25,767 W 24 977
306 John J Lannon, Lab 24 373
R G Kellett, C 15,834

Consett M 26,410, W 24,688
307 I P Dickie, L Nat 22 474
*Rev H Dunnico, Lab 19 927

Durham M 20 467, W 21 077
308 William McKeag, L 17 406
*J Ritsaon, Lab 17,136

Houghton le Spring,
M 20 000 W 20,343
309 Col R Chapman, C M G,
DRO, T D C 25 549

*R Richardson, Lab 22 700
Jarrow M 24 903 W 24,232
310 W G Pearson, C 22 203
*R J Wilson, Lab 18 071

Seaham M 31,956 W 28,994
311 Rt Hon J Rameau
MacDonald A Lab 28 978

W Colvill Lab 23 087
G Tumbley, Con 677

Sedgefield M 22 647, W 21,740
312 Roland Jennings C 21,956
*J Henrietta Lab 15 404

Spennymoor,
M 20,670 W 19,283

313 J Batey Lab 18 072
M D McCarthy, C 14,072

ESSEX

Chelmsford M, W
314 Lt Col Sir I
Henderson, M O C 31 961
I A Sparkes, Lab 7,755

Colchester M W
315 Oswald Lewis C 22 285
Coln I A Digby Lab 10 725

Epping M W
316 Lt Hon W S Churchill,
C M C 35 956

A S Comyns (arr
k C I 15 670
I Rankin Lab 4 713

Harwich M, W
317 P C I Jhn Pibbs,
(B F) I Nat 26,818

F I McKear, Lab 4,229
Maldon, W, W

318 Lt Col F A Ruggles
Brise M C C 22 055
W H Loynbee, Lab 9 078

Romford M, W
319 W G Douglas Hutchin
son C 50 097

*H I Muggenidge Lab 31 410
Saffron Walden,
M 20 229 W 21 430

320 R A Butler C 22,501
S S Wilson, Lab 6,468

South Eastern,
W, W

321 H I A M Rankes, C 30,436
*J R Oldfield, Lab 20,066
F Greene, N Lab 6,339

GLOUCESTERSHIRE		Essex, M. 22,683, W. 25,879		Malden, M. 22,396; W. 24,866	
Cirencester and Tewkesbury,		336 Viscount Kneshorth, C. 25,841		331 Alfred C. Bossom,	
M. 22,397 W. 25,080		Maj D J Freyer, Lab. 8,322		F R I E A, C	
322* W. C. Morrison, M. C.		St Albans, M. 29,993, W. 36,238		Mrs G. S. Massingham,	
I. Gilpin, Lab. 28,170		337* Lt Col Sir F. B. Fre-		Lab. 6,770	
Forest of Dean,		mantle O B E, M. D. C. 36,690		Sevenoaks, M. 21,734, W. 23,876	
W. 18,539 W. 18,008		Monica Whately, Lab. 10,289		332* Con Rt Hon Sir J.	
323 Dr J. V. Worthington,		Watford, M. 28,933 W. 33,981		Hilton, M. 21,167	
N. Lab. 14,815		338* Sir Dennis Herbert,		D. S. O. D. S. C. unop	
*D J. Vaughan, Lab. 13,291		K. B. C.		Tonbridge, M. 23,819 W. 32,276	
Stroud, M. 22,875, W. 27,659		F. M. Jacques, Lab. 34,076		323* Lt Hon H. H. Spence,	
324* W. R. D. Perkins, C. 27,612		9,423		Clay, C. M. G. M. C.	
J. W. Davies, Lab. 11,099		HOLDEN WITH BOSTON,		C. 30,602	
Thornbury, M. 25,490, W. 27,057		M. 28,014 W. 29,232		Mrs C. E. M. Boriott,	
325* D. W. Gunston, M. C. C. 23,072		339* James Blindell, L. Nat. 30,375		Lab. 8,208	
G. P. Blaird, Lab. 11,008		H. I. H. Parker, Lab. 8,840		KLATHEVEN AND RUTLAND	
J. H. Whitehouse, L. 7,826		HUNTINGDONSHIRE,		Grantham, M. 24,098 W. 25,334	
HAMP-IRE		M. 18,233, W. 19,151		334* Sir Victor Warrender,	
Aldershot, M. 18,102, W. 21,850		340* S. J. Peters, I. D. C.		Bart, M. C. C.	
326* Rt Hon Viscount		I. Nat. 23,102		M. W. Moore, Lab. 12,115	
Wolmer, C. 22,134		M. Orbach, Lab. 4,624		Rutland and Stamford,	
Miss M. Richardson,		INTRE OF ERY,		M. 17,049, W. 18,200	
Lab. 4,091		M. 25,277, W. 25,472		335* A. H. Smith Carington,	
Basingsheath,		341* James A. F. de Kotha		C. 19,086	
M. 22,024 W. 23,478		child D. C. M. L. 20,842		E. E. Church, Lab. 7,446	
327* Lt Hon J. M. G. 23,523		I. A. Whitehead, Ind. 6,993		IANCAHIRE	
Miss F. I. Joseph, L. 6,106		R. J. Knowles, Lab. 4,302		Cherley, M. 23,839 W. 27,957	
C. A. Gatchell, Lab. 4,124		INE OF WIGHT,		336* Rt Hon D. H. Hall-	
Fareham, M. 27,776 W. 30,947		M. 26,528 W. 33,046		ing, O. B. E., C.	
328* Rt Hon Sir T. W. H.		342* Capt P. D. Macdonald,		I. Balfour, Lab. 12,734	
Inskip, C. B. E., K. C., C. unop		C. 32,727		Olitheroe, M. 20,080, W. 23,922	
New Forest and Christchurch,		I. E. Drummond, Lab. 9,639		357* Capt Sir W. Brass, C.	
M. 27,754 W. 31,606		KILT		S. Averbury, Lab. 14,920	
(Bye election, Feb. 9, 1932)		Ashford, M. 22,613, W. 24,269		Darwen, M. 18,918, W. 23,116	
329 Maj J. D. Mills, C. 23,227		343 Capt Hon M. H. K.		358* Rt Hon Sir Herbert	
Dr C. A. Smith, I. P. 5,135		Knatchbull, M. C., C. 20,891		Samuel G. C. B. E.	
Petersfield, M. 20,501, W. 23,195		*Rev R. W. Kedward		L. 18,923	
330* Col Rt Hon W. G.		I. Nat. 14,681		Capt A. C. Graham, C.	
Ascholson, C. 26,081		Canterbury, M. 24,753 W. 29,987		(Rothwell, Lab. 5,184	
A. E. Albery, Lab. 3,559		344* Lt Col Sir W. Hay-		Farnworth, M. 22,831, W. 26,719	
Winchester		land, C. 30,328		359 J. Stones, C.	
M. 27,787, W. 30,108		P. Winterton, Lab. 5,921		*Guy Rowson, Lab. 19,553	
331 Sir R. G. Hills, M. C. 31,831		Ohalehurst, M. 25,209, W. 29,394		Fyde, M. 31,682, W. 35,381	
Dr R. A. Lyster, Lab. 13,529		345* W. Aldron Smithers, C. 32,371		360* Lord Stanley, M. C., C. unop	
HERFORD		W. T. (Oler, Lab. 5,731		Haywood and Radcliffe,	
Hereford, M. 17,555 W. 20,478		Darford, M. 28,343, W. 30,370		M. 25,572, W. 30,600	
332 J. P. L. Thomas, C. 19,412		346 F. F. Clarke, C. 34,025		361 J. C. Jackson, M. C. C. 32,429	
*H. H. Owen, Ind. L. 12,466		*J. E. Mills, Lab. 17,349		I. Stott, Lab. 12,915	
Loominster, M. 15,904, W. 17,541		Dover, M. 25,707, W. 28,399		Ince, M. 22,140, W. 22,314	
333* Sir E. W. Shepperson, C. 16,912		347* Maj Hon J. Astor, C. 29,743		362* Gordon Macdonald, Lab. 23,237	
G. A. Edinger, L. 9,853		W. Moore, Lab. 9,781		R. Latterall, C. 13,440	
HERTFORD		Faversham, M. 26,908, W. 26,825		Lancaster, M. 24,402 W. 30,002	
Hemel Hempstead,		348* Adam Mantland, C. 13,226		363* H. Ramsbotham, O. B. E.	
M. 19,221, W. 23,122		H. N. Smith, Lab. 13,226		M. C. C.	
334* Rt Hon J. C. C. David		Gravesend, M. 23,053, W. 23,071		R. C. Willis, Lab. 10,309	
son, C. H., O. B. E., C. 21,946		349* Irving J. Albery, M. C.		Lonsdale, M. 16,207, W. 19,027	
C. T. Le Queaux, K. C. L. 8,021		C. 22,410		364* Lord Balmel, C.	
A. E. R. Millar, Lab. 2,677		B. Greene, Lab. 12,488		H. Maden, L. 11,821	
Hartford, M. 22,476, W. 23,333		Iale of Thanet,		Middleton and Prestwich,	
335* Rear Adm Murray F.		M. 25,543, W. 35,172		M. 22,924 W. 28,076	
Suter, C. B. C. 25,751		350* Capt H. H. Balfour,		365* Sir A. N. Stewart San-	
Dr R. S. Edwards, Lab. 7,022		M. C. C. 33,173		deman, M. C.	
		G. I. Phillips, L. 11,517		T. McCall, Lab. 10,756	
				Mossley, M. 25,805, W. 29,395	
				366 Austin Hopkinson, Ind. 17,017	
				*H. M. Gibson, Lab. 15,987	
				E. Barlow, C. 13,873	

Newton, M 18,366, W 18,461
367 R C Farnhigh C 16,064
*M Robert Young,
O B R, Lab 15 683

Ormskirk M 26,963, W 29,779
368 S T R Isobotham, N Lab 30 368
V King, Lab 10 115

Royston, M 22,123, W 25,718
369 H Sutcliffe C 21,044
R K Walker L 14 142
G Ilmgworth, Lab 5 973

Stretford M 31,018 W 35,069
370 Maj G A Pennick C 39,002
H Anderson Lab 12,796

Waterloo, M 19,807, W 24,635
371 *Capt H M Bullock
M B R, C unop

Westhoughton,
M 20,544 W 21,686
372 *R J Davies Lab 19,301
P Hignon, C 16,841

Widnes M 23,108, W 23,111
373 J R Robinson C 25,173
*A G Cameron, Lab 19,309

WILTSHIRE

Bosworth M 24,454 W 25,212
374 *Sir William Edge
L Nat 26,926
I Morgan, Lab 12,670

Harborough, M 23,905 W 27,325
375 *Paul of Castlestead
M C, C 29,790
Maj J I Wise Lab 10,212

Loughborough,
M 21,806 W 23,148
376 Laurence Kimhill C 22 310
*E Winterton, Lab 14,458

Melton M 23,842, W 26,476
377 *W Lindsay Eleyard, C 30 345
A F Stubbs, Lab 8 200

LINDSEY (PARTS OF)

Brigg, M 23,022 W 22,543
378 (Capt M J Hunter C 21 809
*) J K Quibell, Lab 15 614

Gainsborough,
M 17,166 W 17,330
379 *Capt H J C Crook
Mank, C 14 839
H G Purchase L 8,009
G Deer Lab 5,866

Horncastle M 16,207, W 18,241
380 *Henry C Haslam,
C D, C 18 100
G H J Dutton, L 8 988

Louth, M 19,327, W 20,890
381 *Lt Col A P Heneage,
D E O, C 18,434
Ramsay Muir, L 14,439

MIDDLESEX

Acton, M 22,022, W 23 763
382 H J Duggan C 24 196
J B Shillaker, M B R
Lab 11 924

Brentford and Chiswick,
M 19,367, W 22 751
383 H P Mitchell C 22 667
G E G Catlin Lab 7 572

Enfield, M 22,627 W 25 604
384 Lt Col R V K Ap
plin, D E O, C 24 532
W McIlror, Lab 13,646

Finchley M 24,254, W 30,594
385 *Maj Hon E Cadogan,
O B, C 34,286
J G Stone Lab 6 440

Harrow, M 44,300 W 49,702
386 *Maj I Salmon, O B R,
C 48 068
G Sandilands Lab 14 241
H C Banting, I 5 444

Hendon, M 50,971, W 62,834
387 *Maj Rt Hon Sir P
Cundiffe Lister, B R,
M C 66 305
Mrs A B White Lab 15,395

Spelthorne M 29,802 W 33 604
388 Sir Reginald Blaker,
Bt C 34 115
F W Temple, Lab 9,214

Twickenham

M 34,742 W 39 540
(Bye election Sept 16, 1932)
389 H H Murray Philip
son C 21 688
P Holman Lab 16 881

Uxbridge M 35 363 W 37 503
390 *Maj J J Huethn
O B R, M O C 35,836
I M Wornop Lab 11,609
R F O Bridgeman
Ind 2 358

Wood Green

M 34,852 W 43 076
391 *Rt Hon G Laker
Lampson C 44 364
I P Bell Lab 11,980

NORFOLK

Eastern, M 22,013 W 23 353
392 *Viscount Kimley, L
Nat 25,945
W Holmes, Lab 6 562

King's Lynn

M 22,547, W 23 895
393 *Lord Fermoy C 23 667
D Freeman, Lab 10,054

Northern, M 19,161, W 20,978
394 T R A M Cook, C 19,988
*Lady Noel Buxton,
Lab 13,035

Southern, M 22,477, W 21,074
395 *J A. Christie, C 21,195
E G Gooch, Lab 11,148

South Western

M 19,922, W 20,904
396 Maj Alun Morgan C 19 614
*W B Laylor, O B R,
Lab 9 952

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE

SOKE OF PRESTON BOROUGH

Daventry, M 18,789, W 19 857
397 *Capt Lt Hon H. L. Fife
101, C (Speaker) unop

Kettering M 23,926, W 26 138
398 J I Iantwood O B R
C 25 811
*H K Perry Lab 17,095

Peterborough

M 23 133 W 24 814
399 J. D Burghley, C 26,640
*J E Hornham, Lab 14,206

Wellingborough,

M 21,296, W 23 242
400 W. G. Conran, C H
James, M O, C 22 197
*H. G. Dallas Lab 14 137

NORTHUMBRIA AND

Berwick upon Tweed,

M 18 313 W 21 071
401 *Capt A J A Todd, C unop

Hexham M 16 703 W 18,877
402 *Col D C Brown, C 20,378
E O Dunlop Lab 7 557

Wansbeck M 34,397 W 36,202
403 J. C. O. B. Cuddas,
D O C 33 659
*G W Shield, Lab 24 126

NOTTINGHAM

Bassettlaw, M 25 843 W 25 357
404 *Walter J MacDonald
N Lab 27 136
H M Watkins Lab 13 522

Broxtowe, M 26 623, W 27,139
405 *Friedrick Seymour
Cocks, Lab 21,917
P E Spingman, C 20,397

Manfield, M 31 395 W 31 248
406 *Charles Brown Lab 26 865
J S B Hopkin C 21 303

Newark, M 23 452 W 24,344
407 *Marquess of Litchfield,
C 25,445
J R Bellenby, Lab 10 840

Enthelife, M 30,208, W 34,542
408 *Rt Hon Sir H B Bet-
terton, Bt, C B R, C 36,670
Miss F B. Paton, Lab 14,176

<p>OXFORD. Banbury, M. 22,621; W. 24,785 409*<i>May. A. J. Edmondson,</i> <i>C. unop</i> Henley, M. 23,374; W. 25,032 <i>(Bye-election, Feb. 25, 1932.)</i> 410*<i>Sir G. Fox, Bt., C. 16,553</i> <i>B. B. Matthews, L. 7,129</i> RAILOP. Ludlow, M. 13,916; W. 16,862 411*<i>Lt.-Col. G. Windsor,</i> <i>Clive, C. M. G., C. 19,700</i> <i>T. Hardwick, Lab. 4,683</i> Oswestry, M. 20,973; W. 22,687 412*<i>May. B. E. P. Leighton,</i> <i>C. 23,740</i> <i>W. E. Warder, Lab. 8,343</i> Shrewsbury, M. 17,345; W. 19,459 413*<i>G. A. V. Duckworth, C. 18,505</i> <i>Dr. Betty Morgan, L. 9,358</i> <i>E. Porter, Lab. 2,567</i> The Wrekin, M. 22,084; W. 21,688 414*<i>Col. J. Baldwin Webb,</i> <i>C. 22,258</i> <i>*Edith Pictou Turher-</i> <i>vill, O. B. E., Lab. 14,162</i></p>	<p>Kingswinford, M. 27,218; W. 27,920 423*<i>A. S. Todd, C. 21,934</i> <i>*C. H. Steth, Lab. 19,495</i> Leek, M. 23,300; W. 25,353 424*<i>Arthur Ratcliffe, C. 20,067</i> <i>*W. Bromfield, Lab. 18,979</i> Lichfield, M. 28,457; W. 29,132 425*<i>J. A. Lovat Fraser,</i> <i>N. Lab. 26,669</i> <i>G. H. Jones, Lab. 15,790</i> Stafford, M. 16,770; W. 17,765 426*<i>Capt. Rt. Hon. W. G. A.</i> <i>Ormsby-Gore, C. 18,467</i> <i>Len Smith, Lab. 8,640</i> Stone, M. 21,109; W. 22,738 427*<i>Sir J. Q. Lamb, C. 20,327</i> <i>W. Menkin, L. 6,407</i> <i>W. I. Mincock, Lab. 5,993</i> EAST SUFFOLK. Eye, M. 20,219; W. 20,613 428*<i>F. L. Granville, L. Nat. unop</i> Lowestoft, M. 22,410; W. 25,327 429*<i>Sir Gervais Rentoul,</i> <i>K. C., C. 22,886</i> <i>E. J. C. Neep, Lab. 10,894</i> Woodbridge, M. 21,348; W. 23,447 430*<i>W. Ross-Taylor, C. B. E.,</i> <i>C. 25,654</i> <i>Mrs. I. M. N. Kerble,</i> <i>Lab. 5,885</i></p>	<p>Guildford, M. 28,214; W. 34,411 437*<i>Hon. C. A. U. Rhys,</i> <i>M. C., C. 39,008</i> <i>S. Peck, Lab. 6,222</i> Mitcham, M. 34,079; W. 38,912 438*<i>R. J. Meller, C. 38,948</i> <i>W. Graham, Lab. 12,124</i> Reigate, M. 25,204; W. 29,467 439*<i>G. C. Trench, C. 33,934</i> <i>P. H. Collick, Lab. 7,076</i> EAST SUSSEX. Eastbourne, M. 20,952; W. 30,004 <i>(Bye election, April 28, 1932.)</i> 440*<i>John Slater, C. unop</i> East Grinstead, M. 25,836; W. 31,861 441*<i>Sir H. S. Cantillon, Bt.,</i> <i>K. C., C. 34,826</i> <i>E. F. M. Durbin, Lab. 5,121</i> Lewes, M. 19,888; W. 23,823 442*<i>Capt. J. de Vere Loder,</i> <i>C. 25,181</i> <i>F. Hancock, Lab. 5,795</i> Rye, M. 19,987; W. 26,093 443*<i>Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Cour-</i> <i>thope, Bt., M. C., C. unop.</i></p>
<p>SOMERSET. Bridgwater, M. 19,312; W. 22,723 415*<i>R. P. Croxon-Johnson,</i> <i>K. C., C. 24,041</i> <i>J. M. Boltz, Lab. 6,974</i> Frome, M. 23,371; W. 25,407 416*<i>Viscount Weymouth, C. 24,858</i> <i>*F. Gould, Lab. 17,748</i> Taunton, M. 18,751; W. 22,255 417*<i>Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault,</i> <i>D. S. O., O. B. E., C. 22,564</i> <i>Dr. F. G. Bushnell, Lab. 8,367</i> Wells, M. 17,400; W. 19,402 418*<i>May. A. J. Muirhead,</i> <i>M. O., C. 17,711</i> <i>May. J. W. H. Thompson,</i> <i>L. 12,440</i> Weston-super-Mare, M. 24,537; W. 32,789 419*<i>Lord Erskine, C. 25,255</i> <i>W. R. Craig, Lab. 5,905</i> Yeovil, M. 22,128; W. 24,075 420*<i>May. G. F. Davies, C. 20,165</i> <i>P. H. Heffer, L. 14,046</i> <i>H. H. Fyfe, Lab. 5,377</i></p>	<p>WEST SUFFOLK. Bury St. Edmunds, M. 18,964; W. 20,148 431*<i>Capt. F. F. A. Helgers,</i> <i>C. unop.</i> Sudbury, M. 15,472; W. 16,397 432*<i>Lt.-Col. H. W. Burton,</i> <i>O. B. E., C. 13,500</i> <i>Alan Sainsbury, L. 10,929</i></p>	<p>WEST SUSSEX. Chichester, M. 33,197; W. 39,554 444*<i>May. J. S. Courtauld,</i> <i>M. C., C. 43,756</i> <i>C. W. Higgins, Lab. 6,085</i> Horsham and Worthing, M. 32,955; W. 42,530 445*<i>Rt. Hon. Carl Winter-</i> <i>ton, C. 44,886</i> <i>Miss H. M. Keynes, Lab. 5,932</i> WARWICK. Nuneaton, M. 40,571; W. 38,946 446*<i>Capt. E. T. North, C. 25,839</i> <i>*Frank Smith, Lab. 23,375</i> <i>H. W. Willison, L. Nat. 12,811</i> Rugby, M. 21,583; W. 22,788 447*<i>Capt. H. D. R. Mar-</i> <i>gesson, M. C., C. 24,493</i> <i>E. J. Pay, Lab. 10,523</i> Tamworth, M. 30,964; W. 35,475 448*<i>Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel-</i> <i>Maudslayi, Bt., C. 41,571</i> <i>J. Willbery, Lab. 7,527</i> Warwick and Leamington, M. 30,034; W. 36,584 449*<i>Capt. R. A. Eden,</i> <i>M. C., C. 38,524</i> <i>C. G. Garton, Lab. 9,261</i></p>
<p>STAFFORD. Burton, M. 22,624; W. 24,195 421*<i>Col. Rt. Hon. J. Gretton,</i> <i>C. B. E., C. 26,117</i> <i>W. T. Palling, Lab. 8,832</i> Cannock, M. 33,445; W. 32,823 422*<i>Mrs. S. A. Ward, C. 27,498</i> <i>*W. M. Adamson, Lab. 22,833</i></p>	<p>SURREY. Chertsey, M. 29,482; W. 35,191 433*<i>Sir A. Boyd-Carpenter,</i> <i>C. 35,371</i> <i>I. Lloyd, L. 9,063</i> Eastern, M. 23,454; W. 29,775 434*<i>J. F. W. Galbraith,</i> <i>K. O., C. 33,771</i> <i>Dr. M. Pollick, Lab. 4,236</i> Epsom, M. 33,752; W. 41,153 435*<i>Com. A. R. J. Southby,</i> <i>R. N., C. 44,076</i> <i>Rev. Stanley Morgan,</i> <i>Lab. 7,571</i> Farnham, M. 25,183; W. 31,108 436*<i>Sir A. M. Samuel, Bt.,</i> <i>C. unop.</i></p>	<p>WESTMORLAND, M. 19,961; W. 24,065 450*<i>May. Hon. O. F. G.</i> <i>Stanley, M. C., C. unop</i></p>

WILTSHIRE
 Chippenham, M 17,622, W 18,660
 451* Capt V A Cazakt, M C, C 17,222
 H W S Howard, L 10,928
 W R Robins, Lab 2,194

Devizes M 16,009 W 16,362
 452* Sir Percy A Hurd, C 16,702
 I W Molden, L 8,301

Salisbury, M 19,753, W 22,190
 453* Maj J A St G Fitzmaurice Despenier, C 23,189
 A B Temon, Lab 6,956

Swindon, M 23,737 W 23,972
 454 Sir R Mitchell Banks, K C, C 22,756
 * Rt Hon C Addison, M D, Lab 17,962

Westbury M
 455 R V Grimston, C 16,949
 I H Harris, L 11,074
 M Hackett, Lab 5,127

Worcestershire
 Bewdley, M 17,185 W 21,196
 456* Lt Hon Stanley Baldwin, C unop

Evesham, M 19,410, W 21,430
 457* Com Rt Hon Sir B M Eyre Mon sell, C unop

Kidderminster,
 M 26,736, W 33,894
 458* Sir J S Waddell, M L, C 33,359
 Miss J Stephen, Lab 9,814

Stourbridge, M 34,084 W 36,240
 459 Robert H Vorgan, C 22,652
 * Wilfrid Wellock, Lab 18,910
 D I Funnemore, L 16,121

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING
 Buckrose, M 18,433, W 21,548
 460* Maj A N Braithwaite, D S O, M C, C unop

Holderness, M 20,155, W 22,579
 461* S Warrington Savory, C 21,560
 Miss A Mackinnon, L 10,471
 J L Schultz, Lab 2,927

Howdenshire,
 M 17,838, W 19,002
 462* Maj W H Canver, C unop

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING
 Cleveland, M 29,108 W 29,101
 463 Lt Com R T Bower, R N, C 30,608
 * W J Mansfield, Lab 20,060
 Richmond, M 21,593, W 24,358
 464* Capt T L Dugdale, C unop

Scarborough and Whitby,
 M 23,617, W 31,929
 465* Sir Paul Latham, Bt, C 32,025
 P S Eastman, Lab 6,575

Thurak and Malton,
 M 18,908, W 19,904
 466* Robert Hugh Lorton, C unop

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING
 Barksdon Ash,
 M 24,767, W 25,548
 467 Col L Roper, M C, C 27,924
 Rev G S Woods, Lab 14,585

Coleby Valley,
 M 25,257, W 29,940
 468 E Tanclot Mallatun, I 17,119
 E Marklew, Lab 13,734
 Lt Col F W Iles, C 12,581
 M A E Franklin, N Lab 202

Doncaster, M 31,124 W 30,320
 469 A H E Molson, C 27,205
 * W Pilling, Lab 22,363

Don Valley, M 35,306, W 30,821
 470* P Williams, Lab 27,599
 S Hardwick, C 19,506

Elland, M 21,192, W 26,018
 471 P Lemy, C 25,378
 * C Roden Buxton, Lab 13,563

Hemsworth M 24,967 W 20,954
 472* Gabriel Price, Lab 23,609
 W F C Garthwaite, C 9,867

Keighley, M 22,050 W 25,787
 473 Capt G S Harvie Watt, C 19,079
 * Prof Lt Hon H B Lees Smith, Lab 13,192
 W J C Buggs, L 9,044

Normanton, M 21,951, W 19,715
 474* Fred Hall, Lab 22,877
 J N Cumberbatch, C 9,974

Pemistone, M 24,846, W 25,139
 475 C W H Glendon, C 19,556
 * Kenzie Smith, Lab 14,584
 T Neville, L 6,821

Pontefract, M 23,636, W 23,109
 476 Capt I P Sotheron Fenton, C 20,841
 * Com Smith, Lab 16,870

Pudsey and Otley,
 M 23,257 W 29,940
 477* C Granville Gibson, C 31,702
 W Pickles, Lab 10,013

Ripon, M 24,655, W 33,716
 478* Rt Hon Maj J W Ellis, C 37,808
 R J Hall, Lab 5,125

Rother Valley,
 M 28,419, W 25,765
 479* T W Grundy, Lab 26,125
 Lt Com A G Oliver, C 15,812

Rothwell, M 29,021, W 29,963
 480* William Lunn, Lab 24,879
 Maj C H Striegel, D S O, O B E, C 22,198

Shipley, M 21,587, W 29,877
 481* J H Lockwood, C 27,304
 W A Robinson, Lab 14,795
 W J Jaaper, N P 601

Skipton, M 33,671, W 27,498
 482* F Roy Bud, C 28,013
 J P Davies, Lab 13,053

Sowerby, M 20,993, W 25,111
 483 M S McCorquodale, C 25,311
 * W J Lout Lab 11,837

Spenn Valley,
 M 24,947, W 29,342
 484* Lt Hon Sir J A Simon, G C B, L 28,647
 H H Elvin, Lab 15,691

Wentworth, M 31,751, W 28,304
 485* G H Hunt, Lab 31,861
 Miss C T Hiley, I Nat 14,462

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES

OXFORD
 M 16,313, W 1,948
 486* Rt Hon Lord H Cecil, C unop
 487* Prof Sir C W Oman, K B E, C unop

CAMBRIDGE
 M 24,186 W 3,922
 488* Sir John James Withers, C B E, C unop
 489* G H Hudson, O B E, C unop

LONDON
 M 11,434, W 5,067
 490* Sir H G Grahame Little, Ind C 8,461
 Maj A G Church, D S O, M C, N Lab 3,134

COMBINED (Durham Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol and Reading)
 M 12,506, W 6,602

491* Ekkanor Rathbone, Ind 5,096
 492 Sir A H Craddock, G C B, K C B, C 4,858
 † Rt Hon Sir W A Jowitt, K C, N Lab 3,632
 H G Williams, C 2,748
 Hon H Nicholson, O M G, N P 461

SHEFFIELD AND MONMOUTH.

WELSH BOROUGHS (11).

CARMARVON DISTRICT,

M. 18,800; W. 20,097
 495 **Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George*, D.M., L. 17,101
 F. P. Goulby, C. 11,714

CARDIFF.

Central, M. 22,770; W. 25,295

494 **Capt. Sir E. N. Bennett*, N. Lab. 24,120

E. Archbold, Lab. 10,758

East, M. 18,660; W. 21,656

495 O. T. Morris, C. 12,465

*J. E. Edmunds, Lab. 10,292

J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L. 9,559

South, M. 18,475; W. 20,184

496 *Capt. Arthur Evans*, C. 17,976

*A. Henderson, Jun., Lab. 12,092

MERTHYR TYDFIL.

Aberdare, M. 27,936; W. 25,866

497 **G. H. Hall*, Lab. unop.

Merthyr, M. 22,527; W. 21,382

498 **R. C. Wallhead*, Lab. 24,523

S. Davies, N. P. 10,834

NEWPORT.

M. 27,901; W. 29,124

499 *Reginald G. Clarry*, C. 27,829

**James Walker*, Lab. 19,238

RHONDDA.

East, M. 23,204; W. 20,835

500 **Lt.-Col. D. Watte-Morgan*, C.B.E., D.S.O., Lab. 22,086

A. Horner, Com. 10,359

West, M. 21,677; W. 19,273

501 **Will John*, Lab. 23,024

J. L. Davies, Com. 4,296

SWANSEA.

East, M. 17,869; W. 18,049

502 **David Williams*, Lab. 17,126

R. D. Chalke, L. 12,177

West, M. 19,828; W. 21,822

503 *L. Jones*, L. Lab. 20,603

*H. W. Samuel, L. 14,587

WELSH COUNTIES (24).

ANGLESEY.

M. 16,096; W. 17,604

504 **Megan Lloyd George*, L. 14,839

A. Hughes, C. 10,622

BRECON AND RADNOR.

M. 22,519; W. 24,680

505 *Capt. W. D'Arcy Hall*, M. C., C. 25,620

**Peter Freeman*, Lab. 17,223

CARMARVON.

M. 22,301; W. 24,702

506 **Maj. Coronado Owen*, D.S.O., Ind. L. 14,993

Elwyn Jones, Lab. 14,299

W. F. O. Evans, Ind. 7,990

Prof. J. E. Daniel, Ind. 2,136

CARDIGAN.

M. 18,269; W. 20,937

(By-election, Sept. 22, 1922.)

507 *D. Owen Evans*, L. 13,437

Col. E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, C. 8,666

Rev. D. M. Jones, Lab. 5,295

CARMARTHEN.

Carmarthen, M. 21,952; W. 24,502

508 *Capt. R. T. Evans*, L. 15,532

**Maj. D. Hopkin*, M.C., Lab. 14,318

Lt.-Col. D. J. Davies-Evans, C. 9,434

Llanelli, M. 34,139; W. 32,908

509 **Dr. J. H. Williams*, Lab. 24,196

F. J. Rees, C. 18,163

DENBIGH.

Denbigh, M. 20,149; W. 24,465

510 **Dr. J. H. Morris-Jones*, M.C., L. Nat. unop.

Wrexham, M. 27,718; W. 26,621

511 *A. O. Roberts*, L. 22,474

**R. Richards*, Lab. 20,653

FLINT.

M. 24,700; W. 37,902

512 **Frederick Llewellyn-Jones*, L. Nat. 40,405

Miss F. Edwards, Lab. 16,158

GLAMORGAN.

Aberavon, M. 23,562; W. 23,128

513 **W. G. Cove*, Lab. 23,029

E. Curran, L. 16,378

Caerphilly, M. 23,025; W. 20,744

514 **Morgan Jones*, Lab. 23,061

Mrs. C. Bowen-Davies, C. 11,044

Gower, M. 24,398; W. 24,834

515 **D. R. Grenfell*, Lab. 21,963

Mr. Edgar Rees Jones, K.B.E., L. 19,157

Llandaff and Barry, M. 29,735; W. 27,783

516 *P. Munro*, C. 33,590

**C. Ellis Lloyd*, Lab. 21,767

Neath, M. 31,735; W. 29,815

517 **Sir W. Jenkins*, Lab. 30,843

D. G. Davies, L. 17,389

Ogmore, M. 25,820; W. 23,383

518 **E. J. Williams*, Lab. 31,064

Sir T. G. Jones, K.B.E., C. 11,653

J. R. Campbell, Com. 3,099

Pontypridd, M. 24,321; W. 23,015

519 **D. L. Davies*, Lab. 22,751

B. Acworth, L. 12,937

T. M. Jones, Ind. 1,110

W. Lowell, N.P. 466

MERIONETH.

M. 13,631; W. 15,342

520 **H. Haydn Jones*, L. 9,756

Rev. J. H. Howard, Lab. 7,807

C. Phibbs, C. 6,372

MONMOUTH.

Abertillery, M. 20,809; W. 18,234

521 **George Daggar*, Lab. unop.

Bedwellty, M. 23,113; W. 21,017

522 **Charles Edwards*, C.B.E., Lab. unop.

Ebbw Vale, M. 20,550; W. 18,332

523 **Aneurin Bevan*, Lab. unop.

Monmouth, M. 21,863; W. 23,066

524 **Sir C. L. Forestier-Walker*, Bt., K.B.E., C. 24,829

Rev. D. Hughes, Lab. 10,217

Pontypool, M. 21,394; W. 19,696

525 **T. Griffiths*, Lab. 18,981

T. Keens, L. Nat. 14,709

MONTGOMERY.

M. 14,122; W. 16,000

526 **E. C. Davies*, K.C., L. Nat. unop.

PENBROKE.

M. 26,548; W. 28,743

527 **Maj. G. Lloyd George*, L. 24,606

Maj. C. W. M. Price, C. 19,560

WELSH UNIVERSITY.

M. 3,325; W. 1,796

528 **Capt. Ernest Evans*, L. 2,229

S. Lewis, Ind. 914

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS (23).

ABERDEEN.

North, M. 23,037; W. 25,581

529 *J. G. Burnett*, C. 22,931

**Capt. Rt. Hon. Wedgwood-Benn*, D.S.O., D.P.C., Lab. 8,753

Mrs. H. Crawford, Com. 3,980

South, M. 22,261; W. 31,299

530 **Sir F. C. Thomson*, Bt., K.C., C. 33,988

G. Catto, Lab. 6,627

AYR DISTRICT.

M. 22,088; W. 27,644

531 **Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell-Moore*, C.B.E., C. 22,296

Mrs. C. McNab Shaw, Lab. 9,974

DUMBARTON DISTRICT,

M. 19,769; W. 19,534
532* D. Kirkwood, Lab. 16,335
M. J. McCracker, C. 13,136

DUNDEE,

M. 46,563; W. 68,709
533 D. M. Foot, L. 52,048
534 Florence Horsburgh,
M.B.E., C. 48,556
*M. Marcus, Lab. 38,573
*E. Scrymgeour, Ind. 32,229
R. Stewart, Com. 10,264

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,

M. 17,272; W. 19,001
535 John Wallace, L. Nat. 16,863
*W. McL. Watson, Lab. 12,247

EDINBURGH.

Central, M. 18,201; W. 21,105
536 J. C. Morrison, Guy,
M.C., C. 17,293
*Rt. Hon. W. Graham,
Lab. 10,566
F. Douglas, Com. 1,319
East, M. 18,597; W. 21,079
537 D. M. Mason, L. 17,372
*Dr. Drummond Shields,
M.C., Lab. 10,244
Rev. T. T. Alexander,
Scot. Nat. 2,872
North, M. 20,918; W. 26,316
538* Sir P. J. Ford, Bt., C. 26,361
E. Gibson, Lab. 8,771
South, M. 17,350; W. 29,419
539* Sir Samuel Chapman,
C. unop
West, M. 24,006; W. 31,701
540 W. G. Normand, K.C., C. 31,407
*J. Mathers, Lab. 12,704

GLASGOW.

Bridgeton, M. 19,954; W. 20,366
541* James Maxton, Lab. 16,630
Dr. Catherine Gavin, C. 11,941
Camslachie, M. 20,411; W. 22,725
542 James Stevenson, O.B.E.,
K.C., C. 18,461
*Rev. C. Stephen, Lab. 15,282
Gathcart, M. 20,051; W. 25,347
543* John Train, C. 26,642
A. L. Ritchie, Lab. 8,919
J. McIllick, N.P. 529
Central, M. 23,370; W. 22,790
544* Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Alexander,
K.B.E., C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. C. 21,547
W. H. Martin, Lab. 11,450
Gorbals, M. 23,279; W. 24,093
545* G. Buchanan, Lab. 19,878
M. Bloch, C. 11,264
H. McShane, Com. 2,626
Govan, M. 19,372; W. 19,727
546* Neil Maclean, Lab. 15,047
A. McClure, C. 14,442
Hillhead, M. 14,394; W. 21,666
547* Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne,
G.B.E., K.C., C. 21,279
C. A. O'Donnell, Lab. 7,539

Kelvingrove,

M. 20,353; W. 23,644
548* Maj. Rt. Hon. W. E.
Elliot, M.C., D.Sc., C. 21,481
J. Winning, Lab. 12,415
Maryhill, M. 22,544; W. 25,336
549 Douglas Jamieson, K.C.
C. 20,710
*J. S. Clarke, Lab. 16,613
Partick, M. 17,048; W. 19,086
550 Maj. C. G. MacAndrew,
C. 18,904
*A. McKinlay, Lab. 11,252
Pollok, M. 18,671; W. 25,521
551* Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John
Gilmour, Bt. D.S.O., C. 27,772
J. Rankin, Lab. 6,323
St. Bollox, M. 20,077; W. 20,761
552* William Leonard, Lab. 13,545
F. Shoemith, C. 12,734
Miss E. Campbell, Scot.
Nat. 4,021
Shettleston, M. 21,171; W. 22,648
553* J. McGovern, Lab. 16,301
J. Lucas, C. 15,530
J. Marshall, Lab. 1,856
W. E. Stevenson, N.P. 402
Springburn, M. 22,083; W. 23,185
554 C. E. G. C. Emmott, C. 16,092
*G. D. Hardie, Lab. 16,058
A. Holmes, Com. 1,997
Tradeston, M. 19,296; W. 19,730
555 W. H. Maclean, Ph.D.,
C. 15,067
*T. Henderson, C.B.E.,
Lab. 13,579

GREENOCK,

M. 21,345; W. 22,601
556* Col. Rt. Hon. Sir G.
P. Collins, K.B.E.,
C.M.G., Nat. L. 18,013
T. Irwin, Lab. 10,890
A. Ferguson, Com. 6,440

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,

M. 19,650; W. 21,827
557 Albert Russell, K.C., C. 19,132
*Rt. Hon. Tom Kennedy,
Lab. 14,492

LEITH,

M. 24,209; W. 26,770
558* Ernest Brown, M.C.,
L. Nat. 24,847
A. Woodburn, Lab. 13,400

MONTROSE DISTRICT,

M. 12,380; W. 17,576
(Bye-election, June 28, 1932.)
559* Col. C. Kerr, L. Nat. 7,903
T. Kennedy, Lab. 7,030
D. Emstie, Scot. Nat. 1,996

PAISLEY,

M. 24,098; W. 29,275
560 Hon. J. P. Macdonald, L. 26,187
*James Welsh, Lab. 16,183

STIRLING AND FALKIRK
DISTRICT,

M. 20,737; W. 21,436
561 J. S. C. Reid, C. 21,845
*H. Murnin, Lab. 12,483

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINGARDINK

Central, M. 17,614; W. 20,484
562* R. W. Smith, C. 16,50
R. C. Berkeley, M.O., L. 12,751
Eastern, M. 16,364; W. 18,163
563* R. J. G. Boothby, C. 16,336
F. Martin, Lab. 6,295
Kingardine and Western,
M. 13,483; W. 15,266
564 C. M. Barclay-Harvey,
C. 14,266
*James Scott, L. 8,890

ANGUS,

M. 13,956; W. 16,152
565* Capt. W. T. Shaw, C. 13,912
W. Scott, L. 8,731

ARGYLL,

M. 19,697; W. 21,944
566* F. A. Macquisten, K.C.,
C. unop

AYR AND BUTE.

Bute and Northern,
M. 22,993; W. 22,102
567* Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-
Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
C. 24,467
A. Sloan, Lab. 10,287
Kilmarnock, M. 21,363; W. 24,643
568* Rt. Hon. C. M. Archi-
son, K.C., N. Lab. 21,803
J. Pollock, Lab. 14,767

South Ayrshire,

M. 19,215; W. 19,144
569 Capt. J. O. Mac-
Andrew, C. 16,675
*Rt. Hon. James Brown,
O.B.E., Lab. 13,733

BANFF,

M. 16,830; W. 18,597
570* Maj. Sir Murdoch
McKenzie Wood, O.B.E.,
L. unop

BERWICK AND HADDINGTON,

M. 21,744; W. 24,053
571 J. H. F. McEwen, C. 25,169
*George Rinkinson, Lab. 9,089

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,

M. 13,652; W. 14,731
572* Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. M.
Sindclair, Bt., C.M.G.,
L. unop

DUMBARTON,

M. 25,299; W. 29,429
(Bye-election, March 17, 1932.)
573 Com. A. D. Cochrane,
R.N., C. 16,749
Rt. Hon. T. Johnston,
Lab. 13,704
R. Gray, Scot. Nat. 5,178
H. McIntyre, Com. 2,870

DUMFRIES,

M. 20,488; W. 24,076
574* Dr. Joseph Hunter, L. 26,873
J. S. Paterson, Lab. 7,693

FIFE

Eastern, M. 19,977; W. 25,645
575* Sir James Duncanson,
Miller, K.C., L. Nat. unop

Western, M. 22,065; W. 22,175
 576 C. Mills, C. 12,977
 *Rt. Hon. W. Adamson,
 Lab. 11,063
 W. Gallacher, Con. 6,829
 FORFAR, *see* ANGUS.

GALLOWAY,
 M. 18,492; W. 22,818
 577 J. H. McKie, C. 18,993
 E. M. Campbell, L. 9,176
 H. McNeill, Lab. 3,418
 *Maj. C. E. Dudgeon,
 N.P. 986

INVERNESS AND ROSS AND
 CROMARTY.

Inverness, M. 22,479; W. 23,816
 578 *Sir M. MacDonald,
 K.O.M.G., C.B., L. 18,702
 D. N. Mackay, Lab. 5,941
 J. M. MacCormick,
 Scot. Nat. 4,016

Ross and Cromarty.
 M. 14,523; W. 15,250
 579 *Rt. Hon. J. Ian Mac-
 pherson, K.C., L. Nat. unop.

Western Isles.
 M. 12,790; W. 14,930
 580 *T. B. Wilson Ramsay,
 L. Nat. 5,793
 I. M. Moffatt-Pender,
 C. 4,783

LANARK.

Bothwell, M. 21,668; W. 20,970
 581 Mrs. Helen B. Shaw,
 M.B.E., C. 16,571
 *J. Sullivan, M.B.E. Lab. 14,423
 B. McCourt, Con. 3,163
 Oatbridge, M. 29,400; W. 18,511
 582 W. P. Templeton, C. 16,223
 *J. C. Welsh, Lab. 14,722
 W. W. Gilmour, N.P. 674

Hamilton, M. 17,125; W. 16,879
 583 *Duncan Graham, Lab. 14,233
 R. H. S. Calver, C. 11,180

Lanark, M. 18,668; W. 20,727
 584 Lord Dunglass, C. 20,675
 J. Gibson, Lab. 11,815

Motherwell, M. 18,722; W. 17,949
 585 Thomas Ormiston,
 C.B.E., C. 15,513

*Rev J. Barr, Lab. 14,714
 Northern, M. 26,964; W. 26,632
 586 *W. J. Anstruther Gray,
 C. 24,384

*Jennie Lee, Lab. 19,691

Rutherglen, M. 22,982; W. 24,866
 587 Capt H. J. Moss, C. 22,128
 *D. Hardie, Lab. 16,866

LINLITHGOW,
 M. 22,528; W. 22,024
 588 Sir Adrian Baulie, Bt.,
 C. 20,476
 *Emanuel Shiwell,
 Lab. 16,956

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES.
 Northern, M. 18,195; W. 21,101
 589 *Maj. David John Col-
 ville, C. 22,221
 A. B. Clarke, Lab. 8,501

Peebles and Southern,
 M. 16,040; W. 17,354
 590 Capt. A. H. M. Ram-
 say, C. 17,435
 *J. Westwood, Lab. 9,185

MORAY AND NAIRN,
 M. 13,878; W. 16,533
 591 *Hon. James Stuart,
 M.V.O., M.O., C. unop.

ORKNEY & SHETLAND,
 M. 15,513; W. 17,634
 592 *Sir R. W. Hamilton, L. unop

PERTH AND KINROSS.
 Kinross and Western,
 M. 15,299; W. 18,563
 593 *Duchess of Atholl,
 D.B.E., C. 16,228
 T. A. Robertson, L. 10,533

Perth, M. 20,022; W. 26,193
 594 Lord Seaton, C. 19,254
 F. Noile-Miller, L. 15,396
 Mrs. H. Gault, Lab. 3,705

RENFREW.

Eastern, M. 26,439; W. 30,844
 595 *Marquess of Clyde-
 dale, C. 27,740
 J. Strain, Lab. 22,477
 W.O. Brown, Scot. Nat. 6,498

Western, M. 18,493; W. 20,984
 596 Henry James Scrym-
 geour Wedderburn,
 C. 17,318

Mrs J. Mann, Lab. 10,203
 R. E. Muirhead, Scot.
 Nat. 3,547

*Dr. Robert Forgan,
 M.C., N.P. 1,304

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK,
 M. 20,049; W. 25,926

597 *Earl of Dalkeith, C. 21,394
 D. E. Kerr, L. 17,420

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN

Clackmannan & Eastern,
 M. 21,376; W. 22,476

598 J. W. Johnston, C. 20,425
 *L. MacN. Weir, Lab. 13,669

Western, M. 16,232; W. 16,751
 599 J. Campbell Ker, O.B.E.,
 C.I.E., C. 14,771
 *Rt. Hon. T. Johnston,
 Lab. 12,952

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,
 (St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aber-
 deen, and Edinburgh.)

M. 34,295; W. 12,701
 600 *John Buchan, O.H., C. unop.
 601 *A. Noel Skelton, C. unop.
 602 *D. M. Cowan, L. unop.

Northern Ireland.

BOROUGHS (4).

BELFAST.

East, M. 26,858; W. 30,308
 603 *Capt. Rt. Hon. H. Dixon,
 O.B.E., C. 28,431
 J. Campbell, Lab. 9,410

North, M. 28,022; W. 33,925
 604 *Thomas Somers, C. unop.
 South, M. 26,050; W. 33,344
 605 *W. J. Stewart, C. unop.

West, M. 26,775; W. 41,218
 606 Capt. A. C. Biome, C. 31,113
 T. J. Campbell, K.C.,
 Ind. 22,006

COUNTIES (8).

ANTRIM,

M. 60,763; W. 64,425
 607 *Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh
 O'Neill, Bt., C. unop.
 608 *Sir Joseph M'Connell,
 Bt., C. unop.

ARMAGH,

M. 37,524; W. 33,691
 609 *Lt.-Col. Sir W. J. Allen,
 K.B.E., D.S.O., C. unop.

DOWN,

M. 60,616; W. 67,042
 610 *D. Reid, C. unop.
 611 Viscount Castlereagh,
 C. unop.

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE,
 M. 61,009; W. 59,956

612 *Joseph Devlin, Nat. 50,650
 613 *Cahin Healy, Nat. 50,397

H. M. Irwin, C. 45,101
 T. Burgess, C. 44,921

LONDON DERRY,

M. 39,079; W. 42,172
 614 *Maj. Ronald Ross, M.C.,
 C. unop.

UNIVERSITY (1).

QUEEN'S, BELFAST,

M. 3,107; W. 543
 615 *Col. T. Sinclair, O.B.,
 M.D., C. unop.

"Right Honourable."—Members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, the prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations, for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Counsellor remains "His Royal Highness," a Duke remains "His Grace," a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." In the case of Earls, Viscounts and Barons a question has lately been raised whether peers of these three degrees are entitled to be called "Right Honourable" if not Privy Counsellors. While not presuming to make a statement in settlement of the question, the Editor feels bound to direct attention to the recital of Modes of Address of Peers of these three degrees (on pages 197, 201 and 204 of present Edition) The *Style* appearing in these headings has been recited in this manner for more than sixty years in WHITAKER, and appears to be evidence of a long-standing custom; moreover, it is borne out in each instance, in *A Manual of Dignities*, by C. R. Dodd (Whitaker & Co., 1842), and in *The Book of the Court*, by W. J. Thoms, F.S.A., "Dedicated by Command to the Queen" (H. G. Bohn, 1844). Earlier evidence of the courtesy could no doubt be produced. (Chief Magistrates entitled to the prefix are found on p. 605.

Government and Public Offices.

NOTE AS TO SALARIES.

THE salaries shown in the 1933 WHITAKER, in the case of H.M. Judges and of Government Departments, are subject to abatement in accordance with the decisions of His Majesty's Government. These statements, which took effect from Oct. 1, 1931, are set out in Command Paper Number 3952, in various Treasury Circulars, and answers to Parliamentary questions, and may be summarised as follows:

(a) Ministerial salaries—

£5,000 a year and over, 20%, £2,000 a year and over, but under £5,000, 15% under £2,000 a year, 10%.

(The salaries of the Attorney General and Solicitor General have been reduced to £2,000 a year plus fees.)

(b) Other salaries (£2,800 a year and over) —

£5,000 a year and over, an abatement of 20% £2,000 a year and over, but less than £4,000, 10%, subject to the proviso that the remuneration of any officer in receipt of over £4,000 a year, but less than £5,000, shall be 10% less of such larger amount as will suffice to reduce his remuneration to £4,000.

Salaries of £2,800 a year and over, but less than £5,000, such abatement as will suffice to reduce remuneration to £2,800.

THE COST OF LIVING BONUS

IN the year 1920 the Government introduced a *Cost of Living Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage earning Government employees received temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920.

The Government Scheme was adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances.

The standard cost of living in March 1920, was 130 per cent. In excess of that of July, 1914 and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Wages Council* on the basis of that figure was as follows:—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration did not exceed 30s per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeded 35s a week but did not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s a week (£69 5s per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £69 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeded £200 per annum, 130 per cent. on the first £21 5s 6d per cent. on the next £208 15s and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

The standard rate rose or fell *twenty parts* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the index figure average of prices over a six months period.

In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases were subsequently introduced:—

20 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700, 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800, 10 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900, and so on until 60 per cent. was reached in the case of salaries of £1,000 a year.

No bonus was payable so as to bring total remuneration inclusive of bonus above £1,000.

From September, 1931, to August, 1932, bonus was related to an average cost of living figure of 50 per cent. above the 1914 level.

STABILISATION

Under an agreement reached in July 1932 there will be a period of stabilisation until April 1, 1934, during which total remuneration will continue to be assessed at the rates then in operation (100) unless for six consecutive months during the period the official cost of living figure is either below 35 or above 60 in which event a review of the general standard of Civil Service remuneration will be undertaken in the light of all the relevant considerations.

The effect on Civil Service salaries below £1,800 a year shown in the succeeding pages (other than those shown as inclusive) at various salary points is set out in the table below.

Basic Salary	Total Remuneration
£100	£148
150	209
200	271
250	329
300	388
400	505
500	623
600	746
700	834
800	940
900	1,044
1,000	1,146
1,500	1,633
1,750	1,800

Offices other than "Government Offices"

Where bonus is payable to County, Municipal and other Officers on a sliding scale the following rates will obtain from September, 1932, to March, 1933:—

Annual Salary	Bonus % pt 1932	Weekly Wages	Bonus % pt 1932
£	£ s	s d	s d
90	45 0	14 0	7 0
150	59 4	15 0	7 6
200	70 14	17 0	8 6
250	79 8	18 0	9 0
300	88 0	20 0	10 0
400	105 7	30 0	15 0
500	122 13	40 0	18 8
600	126 0	50 0	20 11
700	133 13	60 0	23 3
800	139 13	70 0	25 7
900	143 18	80 0	27 8
1,000	146 9	90 0	29 5
1,750	50 0	100 0	31 8

Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission and in 1899 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act 1899.

Chief Commissioner	F. M. Upson	£1,500
Second Commissioner	H. D. S. Ienke	£1,000 to £1,200
Parliamentary Commissioner	Sir William Bage	£1,000
Secretary	J. J. Adams	£1,000
Assistant Commissioner and Principal Clerk	W. H. Fox, G. H. Roole, A. K. McLaren, C. N. Hope Wallace, W. R. Jackson	£750 to £900
1st Clerk	W. R. Jackson, R. J. Ford, J. C. G. Pownall, P. I. Caden	£700 to £750
and Clerks	W. R. Jackson, G. H. Roole, G. H. Pardon, W. M. J. Richards, W. Nixon, C. J. H. Highton	£600 to £650
Accountant, Official Trustee Dept.	F. Bucking	£700 to £800
Assistant do.	H. B. Denham	£600 to £650
Heads of Divisions	J. R. Smith, A. V. Mearns	£600 to £650
Librarian and Clerk to Sec.	W. W. Skippin	£400 to £500
Officer in charge of Accounts of Charities	A. G. W. Hart	£400 to £500
Assistant Draftsman	J. H. K. Spensley	£400 to £500
Officer in charge of Registration and Muniments	P. C. Gunn	£400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory)

13 Clements Inn Passage, Strand, W.C.2
Establishment Expenses 1932-1933, £66,666

Government Chemist	Sir Robert Robertson, B.Sc., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.	£1,500 to £1,500
Deputy Government Chemist	J. Fox, B.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S.	£900 to £1,000
Superintendent Chemists	A. More, B.Sc., F.R.S., R. Rodger, F.R.S., T. H. Bowles, F.R.S., G. F. Francis, B.Sc., F.R.S., F. S. Annonier, B.Sc., F.R.S., J. H. Gault, F.R.S.	£700 to £850
Senior Chemists	G. H. Tate, T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.R.S., J. E. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.R.S., J. K. Byles, B.Sc., F.R.S., C. A. Adams, B.Sc., F.R.S., F. R. Pinner, B.Sc., F.R.S., A. L. Parsons, B.Sc., F.R.S., G. I. Shppard, A. H. Rheinlander, B.Sc., F.R.S., J. H. Nurse, B.Sc., F.R.S., B. A. Ellis, M.A., A.C.	£550 to £650
Chemists, Higher Grade	A. F. Wens, B.Sc., A.C., R. Sutcliffe, M.A., A.C., J. King, F.R.S., J. A. Heald, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.	£450 to £550
Chemists	J. Stephenson, B.Sc., A.C., J. W. Poole, B.Sc., A.C., S. A. Ashmore, B.Sc., A.C., C. R. Hutton, B.Sc., P. M. Mooney, B.Sc., F.R.S., G. H. Croft, M.A., L. C. Nickolls, B.Sc., D.Sc., A.C., R. H. Settle, M.A., A.C., F. H. Williams, B.Sc., A.C., A. C. McGregor, B.Sc., F.R.S., B. R. Dixon, M.Sc., A.C., J. I. Hirst, M.Sc., A.C., J. R. Fraser, B.Sc., F.R.S., F. H. Warren, M.A., C. O. Harvey, B.Sc., A.C., A. C. J. L. Ruchan, M.Sc., A.C., J. W. A. Woodley, B.Sc., A.C., F. S. Hineck, M.Sc., A.C., J. Longwell, M.Sc., A.C., H. L. Bilton, A.C., C. G. Danby, M.Sc., A.C., H. G. Smith, B.Sc., Ph.D., A. K. Martin, B.Sc., Ph.D., P. J. Harwick, B.Sc., A.C., A. W. Russell, B.A., B.Sc., J. G. N. Gaskin, B.Sc., F.R.S., K. Q. Law, B.Sc., A.C., C. R. Hawkins, M.Sc., Ph.D.	£400 to £450
Staff Officer	I. Wortman	£400 to £500
Senior Clerk	H. Blanks, G. P. Holdell	£300 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Burlington Gardens, W.2.

1st Commissioner	Sir Roderick Maitland, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.S.	(personal) £2,500
Assistant Commissioners	D. B. Blair (Director of Examinations), L. C. H. Weekes (Secretary)	each £1,500 to £1,800
Joint Sec.	G. G. Mennell	£700 to £800
Senior Clerks	T. L. Hedley, J. Lloyd	£550 to £700

COLONIAL OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W. 1

The business of the colonies was until 1801 included in the functions of the Home Secretary to be transferred in that year to the newly created Secretary of War. In 1866 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies to relieve the War Secretary of colonial business. The expenditure Salaries etc. of the Colonial Office for 1930-31 was £144,286.

Secretary of State for the Colonies Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, B.A., M.A., F.R.S. £5,000
Private Secretaries: F. B. Boyd, C. A. L. O'Connell, Rear Admiral Arthur H. M. C. (Ceremonial and Reception Secretary)

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent Brig Gen	Sir A. H. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L.	£3,000
Private Sec.	N. L. Myle	
Parliamentary Sec.	The Earl of Plymouth	£1,500
Private Sec.	A. H. Poynton	
Deputy to Perm Under Sec.	Sir T. E. Shackburgh, C.B., C.D.	£2,500
Assistant Under Secretaries	Sh. C. Bottomley, M.A., D.S.O., A. C. C. Parkinson, M.A., C.B., G. F. Tomlinson, C.B.	£1,500 to £1,500
Legal Advisers	H. G. Buxton, M.A., D.S.O., £1,500 to £1,500 H. H. Duncan, £500 to £1,000 and Asst. do., K. O. Roberts, Wray, £700 to £900	
Chief Medical Officer	A. T. Stanton, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.	£1,500
Economic & Financial Adviser	Sh. John Campbell, C.B., D.S.O.	£1,500

Assistant Secretaries: J. F. N. Green, A. Kidman, F. E. Darnley, H. R. Cowell, C.M.G., R. V. Vernon, J. F. W. Flood, O.G.R. Williams, H. I. Allen, C. J. Jeffries, C.M.G. (Establishment Officer) (acting) M. R. D. Furse, D.S.O., H. Buckett (acting)

Principals	J. A. Colder, H. F. Downie, A. Cooke, G. I. M. Clouston, C.B., G. A. Jones, A. J. Dawe, O.B.E., L. B. Preston, O.B.E., M. Campbell, F. B. Boyd, A. B. Acheson, G. F. J. Gent, D.S.O., M.C., J. Howarth, O.B.E., G. H. Cray, A. L. Aylton, Capt. A. F. Newbolt, G. N. Irby, Major G. S. M. Hutchingson, A. Bevin, J. H. Hall, D.S.O., M.C., J. J. Parkin, M.C., T. K. Lloyd, G. F. Seal, J. B. Sidebottom (actg.), S. Robinson (actg.), K. W. Hixter (actg.), W. J. Biggs (actg.)	£700 to £900
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Assistant Secretary (Temp.) G. H. Halsey, O.B.E., C.A.L. Clift, D.C.L. £555
McWorrey, F. G. Lee, P. H. Morris, J. Cairne, C. G. Eastwood, J. M. Martin, A. H. Poynton, N. L. Myle, J. B. Williams, S. F. A. Luke, D. L. P. Tovey, F. J. Poddy, J. J. Rowan, I. W. Davies, N. E. Foster, J. I. James, J. H. F. Hughes, £500 to £500

Publicity Officer, C. Becker Platt, £666
Temporary Administrative Officers: F. R. W. Jameson, D.S.O., M.C., £300, J. G. Hibbert, M.C., £285 R. C. (ade)

Accountant	V. H. Boyce, M.A.	£500 to £700
Librarian	E. F. Wilkinson, M.A.	£400 to £500
Assistant Accountant	H. Palmer, I. Fleming	£400 to £500
Staff Officers	J. A. Smith, B.A., M.A., S. R. Hughes, M.A., G. Venning, M.A., £500 to £600, W. R. Shipway, M.A., J. Hunter, M.A., J. M. Jewell, M.A., B. H. Harper, M.A., F. H. Howell, M.A., M. Hatcher, W. H. Ruckle, J. Megson, W. H. Harman (actg.), J. H. Thompson (actg.)	£500 to £500
Registrar	B. C. G. Perry	£400 to £500
Chief of Printing	L. J. Breuery (£50 personal allowance)	£300 to £400

Consulting Physicians: London—A. K. Horn, M.C., M.D., P. H. Manson Bahr, M.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., B. Day, M.D., M.C.
Liverpool—G. E. H. Le Fanu, M.D., M.D., D.M.
Edinburgh—Lt. Col. W. Glen Liston, C.B., M.A. (ret'd)
Dublin—H. C. Drury, M.D., M.C., F.R.C.P.
Belfast, Foster Coates, M.D., D.M.

Colonial Audit Department

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street, S.W. 1
The accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for

* Seconded for service abroad

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, C E FitzRory £1,200 to £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, J C Robertson, C V Walker £1,200 to £1,800
Chief Clerks, F Dart, H N Harrington, A F Hubbard £750 to £900
Asst do, J P Davies, R L Fisk, T G Gibson, A B Pierson, E D Teasdale £500 to £750
Professional Clerks, E R Booth, L F Cuthis, B S Jaquet, L J Pollock, N W Porten, B M Stephenson, M G Whitlome, D J Willson £350 to £500

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE

(Chief Inspector, E J Charles, o n e) £1,400
Dep Ch Insps, J P Kelly, o n e, M Ryan, o n e £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, C M Cuttle, o n e, C Davies, C J Mills, J E Pyne, H Quares, P Renton, D J Roberts, G E Tomlinson £800 to £1,000
Inspectors 1st Class, R J Brown, D A M (asst), S J H Cotton, W C Dimmick, A I Dodd, A M Duff, T S Forre, J Hamilton, W H Hancock, J H Harris, A Home, A R Hewlett, D Inglis, J S Jackson, G E Jones, A Lunt, P M McLeod, H G Matthews, F Morrell, W H Nithsdale, C A T Paris, F F Sadler, H W Seex, J W Simmons, A Thompson, C W Todd, R J Treador, J Whillson, F M Wood £500 to £900
Inspectors and Class, J A Acheson (acting), R H Bell, R W Bullen, J W Butcher, C E Collins, P Corry (acting), C F Deslandes, A E Evanson, J Forbes, J Foxton (acting), J Gould, w m, G F Hinds, H J Hole, A N H McLeod, S W Perry, P B Bennahaw, i s o, W S Russell, W H Simmonds, A Stephen, A J Taylor, T Tudhope, D Young £350 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICE

Surgeon Commander W K Hopkins, o n e, r n (1st) £700 to £800
ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE
Accountant and Comptroller General, W Christian, o n e £1,350
Deputy Accountant General, H R Poole, o n e £1,100
Assistant Accountants General, J H Avison, o n e, R Elrick, o n e £800 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, P S Brandon, J I Lambbett, A E Miles, G S Shepherd Jones, w m, A C Wood (acting) £500 to £800
Accountants, A Boume, G S Butchall (acting), A H Chandler, T J Clarke (acting), J Corrie, J W Dobie, m s, A P Easton, J J Edmunds (acting), G E Epton, R Gibson, J P C Letchford, F W Loveless, S H Quayle, W G Rose, J de W Stapleford (acting), J H Strong, J W Taylor £350 to £700
Asst Accountants, (A Allen, H F Baker, B W R Batheeler, W E Boulwood (acting), H W Bridger, A Calvert, J Cameron, A B Clark, w m, C H Collins (acting), T G Edmond Smith (acting), L W Elson, H A Everett, D Forde, F Godfrey, R H Gooden (acting), A R C Hall (acting), E Hammond (acting), G E Hendy (acting), G F Hickman (acting), King (acting), A G Lane, J C Leverrier, R J Lloyd, H G McDaniel, B I Mooney (acting), H Pepper, W Quimby (acting), R Row, J C Spicer, A E Thorpe, R R H Tomlinson (acting), F W Tompkins, H Walden, H J Wilkins, C Williams, R W Woodford (acting) £400 to £500
Staff Officers, A Butcher (acting) £400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE

Controller W Henderson, o n e £900
Deputy Controller, (vacant) £600 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, C Clarke, m s, T Kelly, J Newson, m s £500 to £600
Staff Officers, H W Astbury, J J Beghan, E J Bishop (acting), M R Fisher, F W Kent, H Mitchell, J I Naughton, F H Pink, R J L Rochford £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH

Principal A D Webb £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal, H W Trotter, c n f £700 to £900
Intelligence Officer, J Byrne £500 to £700
Office of Information-General of Waterways
Insps Gen of Waterways, C M Woodford, o n e £1,000

Dep Insp Gen, J G Fitzsimons, o n e £1,200
Insps, J McLaren (actg), C F Stuart £700 to £750
Asst Inspectors, C A Boyle, C H Blade, W H Johnson (actg), (Unattached), E P Madden, (Unattached), A W Purdy (actg), (Unattached) £500 to £600

STORES BRANCH

Superintendent, J J Jackson, m s £800 to £900
Deputy do, B F R Black £400 to £500

LONDON PORT

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, E W Thaw £1,000
Asst Collector (Higher Grade), J J Hamilton £900 to £1,000

Asst Collectors (1st Class), C McCoy, R H Milles, R Sparshatt £800 to £900
Do (2nd Class), J H Bailey, W H Moore £500 to £700

Yard (Long Room) S W F Hart, w m £500 to £700
Surveyors (Outdoor), C Atkins, A I Barber, C G Barrett, H P Beadle, C L Blyth, G H Brooks, F P Choevort, F W Cordwell, J J Curran, F E Dorn, A F Goodwin, O T Griffiths, M Hayes, J J Henderson, D J Hennessy, R R MacGowan, D MacPherson, G May, E Mullen, T S Nicol, K O Kennedy, D B Panton, w m, V V Pearn, A E Rogers, J Scott, J Services, M J Shaw, A B Sheppard, M Shinnok, J K Stephens, T Wells, G A Written, G C E Wyeth £500 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD

Superintendent of Water guard (1st Class), F C Warner £700 to £750

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland
Aberdeen, J E Hall £800 to £900, **Asst, C Munih** £500 to £750, **Dundee, J D Johnston** £800 to £900
Asst, C L Hoppes £500 to £750, **Edinburgh, J D Ryall** £800 to £1,000, **Asst, W Ma Lennan** £500 to £750, **Glasgow, J P (1088, o n e)** £925 to £1,000, **Asst, H Walker** £800 to £900, **J R Gibson** £500 to £750, **Glenbrook, H R McI Pollard** £800 to £900, **Asst, F H Starks** £500 to £750
Inverness, L D Robertson £800 to £900, **Asst, A R Lillie** £500 to £750, **1st, P Abbott** £500 to £600

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S W 1

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1920. Advances are made for the Development of Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Damages of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.
Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Richard Cavendish, o n e (unpaid)
Vice Chairman, Sir Thomas H Middleton, m s, c n f, m s, c n f £2,000
Other Commissioners, Prof W G H Adams, m s, c n f, Walter W Beiry, m s, c n f, Sir William Haldane, H Jones Davies, c n f, Vaughan Nash, c n f, Rt Hon Earl of Shaftesbury, c n f, c n f, c n f
Private Sec to Chairman & Vice Chairman, S Stager
Secretary, R T Warner, c n f £1,000
Assistant Secretary, E H F Havelock £500 to £600

DOMINIONS OFFICE

Downing Street, S W 1

In July 1925 a new Sec retaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created and as a result the Dominions Office was set up to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self governing Dominions (including the Irish Free State), the self governing (Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories (Beaufort West, Beaufort West and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference. The expenditure on salaries of the Dominions Office in 1925-26 was £35,607.

Prin Sec of State for Dominion Affairs, The Rt Hon J H Thomas, m s £6,000
Private Secs, E Marsh, c n f, c n f, c n f, G L Byers
Private Sec (Ceremonial and Reception), Rear Admiral Arthur Bromley, c n f

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir E J Harding, m s, c n f, c n f £2,000
Private Sec, B Cookman
Parliamentary, Malcolm MacDonald, m s £1,500
Private Sec, E B Bowyer

*Assistant Under Secretaries of State, Sir H F
Batterboe, KCMG, KCVO, G G Whiskard, CM.*

Legal Adviser, H G Bushe, c.m.g. £1,500 to £2,500

Asst do, H H Duncan	\$900 to \$1,000
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and Asst. do, K O Roberts Wray \$700 to \$900
Assistant do, R A Wiseman (W Dixon C M G

Assistant Ascs, R A Wiseman, C W Dixon, c m G,
O B E. H N Tait, K G S Machtig, O B E.

U.S. , H. N. Tait, A. G. S. MacArthur, U.S. , \$1,000 to \$1,000

Principals, J E Stephenson, W C Hankinson, * m c ,

P. Leaching, c/o c, M. E. Antrobus, S. L. Holmes,
c/o c, R. Pike, N. K. Arbert, P. A. Clutterbuck

Mr. C. R. Price, N. E. Archer, F. A. Cluttsbuck,
Mr. (acting), R. R. Sedgwick (acting) \$700 to \$800

Assistant Principals, C G L Syers, B Cockrain,

MEDICAL STAFF

Senior Medical Officers R H Crowley, M.D., F.R.C.P. £1,500

Chief Woman Medical Adviser, (Dame) Janet M Campbell, D.S.O., M.D., M.S. £1,500

Medical Officers, Miss M C Bywaters, M.D., J E A Underwood, M.B., B.S., R Weyen, M.D., B.Ch., L.D.S., R P Williams, M.D., Miss L E Wilson, M.D. £600 to £900

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary S H Wood, M.C. £1,000 to £1,500

Principal W R Richardson £700 to £900

Librarian, Miss D F Shuckburgh £300 to £400

Architect's Office

Architect G E Kendall, B.A., F.R.I.B.A. £600 to £800

Assistant Architect I Tuckman, F.R.I.B.A. £400 to £600

Welsh Department

Permanent Secretary, Sir P. J. Watkins £1,500

Assistant Secretary C R Evans £1,000 to £1,500

Principal H L Watson £700 to £900

Assistant Administrative Officer H F Melvin £400 to £500

Committees

Consultative Committee

Chairman Sir W H Hadow, C.M.G. unpaid

Secretary, R F Young (Principal) £700 to £900

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff

(a) GENERAL

Heads of Sections W C Barber, D.S.O., M.B., F.R.C.S. £600 to £700

E C Bowen, J P Brown, A Brown £500 to £600

W C Clegg, J F Froeth, W F J Hinkman £500 to £600

A F Marshall, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Laker) £500 to £600

J P Lloyd £500 to £600

Staff Clerks E Biggs, A Bunton, J G Butler £500 to £600

T W Cooley, J C Dighton, F O Eades, C F Ebb, W A Graves, G F Grundy, L C Guinness, H W Inglewood, F I Jesty, A H Jones, G F A Jones, A C Kenaley, S I Kelly, F C Knight, C M Slack, M Wacey, W B Lithgowan, J Tucker, W H Wood £400 to £500

(b) FINANCIAL STAFF

Accountants, A R Cordingley, I Dark, C I Hun £500 to £700

Assistant Accountants T G Eagle, I Flint, I Hook, W C H Hutchings, M.B., C I Pratt £400 to £500

(c) PHYSICIAN STAFF

Principal Staff Officers H F Down, J A Manger, M.B., W I Orino, £500 to £700

Miss I Stevens, M.B. £400 to £500

Higher Executive Officers A Sutcliffe, £400 to £500

Miss L F F Cornwall, M.B., Miss M B H Gudgeon, Miss L N C Mullett £300 to £400

Inspectorate (England)

Senior Chief Inspector, Sir Henry M Richards, C.M.G. £1,500

Chief Inspectors, E G Savage, F B Stead, C.M.G. £1,500

Divisional Inspectors J J R Bridge, C.M.G., F W Cape, H I Dean, H I Holmès, C.M.G., A F Kerlake, C.M.G., C I Phillips, G R R Routh, C I Smith, J Strachan, A L Thurnton £1,000 to £1,500

Staff Inspectors, H E Brothroyd, J F Dulton, E M O B Dickey, W Blott, J E Hales, H Hartley, D A Macnoughton, A Morley, C W Purkiss, C A Ronald, G I Shaw, G H Winstanley £900 to £1,000

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Inspectors A B Adams, C.M.G., H Allsopp, F F Arnold, H R V Ball, J A Barrow, W J Batcheider, C P Bragden, F D Bloom, C Bouthflower, A S Bright, J L Brockbank, F A Bwne, H Bryett, C.M.G., F W Buckle, E Burney, M.C., E B Carter, C.M.G., F W Chambers, C.M.G., R H Charles, F B Coles, Sir R C M Coutin Bart, J J Diaper, A H Dunn, E J Edwards, C D North, H B Fox, L F Gibbon, J W Gofton, R E Harding, J F M Hamlin, G R Hayward, R Heath, H A Hinton, C B Hunt, C E Jackson, H A Jenkin, C.M.G., £1,000 to £1,500

† A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health

A E Kennov Herbert, P Lavender, G R E Lough, J MacInnes, F O Mann, C.F., Markham, R E Maunders, J Muddale, A M Moxie, J M Moxie, A M Morley, M C Morris, J A B Newman, A J Norman, Butler, C.M.G., M Osborne, A F Page, G W Paget, H N Parker, R O W Pemberton, A N G Peters, A Platts, J B Reynolds, M.B., C A Richardson, A J Ritchie, E E Roberts, A E Sandy, L C Schiller, M.C., J Scott, D M Stummonds, W K Spenser, G K Sutherland, H R Sweeting, J M Taitton, S Taylor, V Taylor, R W Thompson, H M Thurston, E V Watson, A I Watts, F J Wheldon, J H Whiteley, C F Winn, L S Wood, W H Young £1,000 to £1,500

Assistant Inspectors G Ames, M.C., T W Halmet, F I Levey, W S Bickett, F C Bishop, J F Blockbridge, P F Burns, H L Burrows, A H Cheslie, C K Clague, J R Coulthard, W E Clabb, H Cresswell, S K Caw, W L Crutchley, G F Diskin, M.C., F F Dunn, F W Deo, G P Dunn, D G Evans, F F Gurneill, F H Goose, N H Green, J P Guntton, S E Halman, N H Hoyle, A J Hinf, A W Hinton, L R C Howard, W Hunt, F H Jeffers, W Jessbury, S Jamphugh, E J Jago, D H Lawton, L G H Lee, A A Mutin, F H G McAnally, A Mills, J Mitchell, H McRobinson, G Nell, M.C., J W Page, C F Parmee, R F R Phillips, G A L Clegg, W J Rayner, J Reynolds, W L Roberts, W J Rolt, J Rutherford, C S Sutorio, C.M.G., J P S. Thorne, P W Scott, I W Smith, P E Smith, I W Southon, W D Squires, W Stator, J H Steinbridge, W Stringer, W H Talbot, F Tull, H F T. Hines, M.C., D Thompson, W S Thelfall, A G Thompson, J W J Towler, J R Walsh, F F Wolek, F C Whitworth, A W Wilkins, F G Witts, H W Woodhead, W F Wright £500 to £900

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Inspectors, R H Barrow, I D Bendall, C.M.G., H Brindenden, M.C., R G Duckworth, H E Kirkling, G I Hankin, F W Huckle, C B Joyner, M.C., C Kittern, H B Lawson, M.C., McLaughlin, A R Marshall, M.C., M.C., W Newbold, C.M.G., G R Owat, I I Pitcheard, W St J Pym, A B Roberts, M P Rowland, A J Smith, E S Stelling, R A R Tinker, C I R Whitmore, M.C. £500 to £900

Temporary Inspector of Art (part time), G H Hooper (Interim) £500 to £900

TECHNICAL AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS

Inspectors, F D Bontiff, F Bray, M B Briggs, H H Burness, M.C., I Chapman, A Coulson, C H Cleary, W S Dann, M.B., J Ebey, J Ewing, G K Gifford, F I Hummel, I Jack, E J W Jackson, W H Jackson, A R Kelway, M.C., G McFarlane, I Manson, A J Margetson, E A Mowat, I M Pyke, H Salt, H J Sholley, G H Stelfox, P C L Thorne, A J Walker £500 to £900

All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the inspection of Evening Schools

ART SCHOOLS

Inspectors, F W Burrows, R H Giron, W M Keown, M.C., G F Quinby, F C Stone, W Livers, M.C. £500 to £900

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Inspector, I I Menden £500 to £900

PHYSICAL EXERCISE

Staff Inspectors, Capt F H Gifford, C.M.G., £500 to £900

Inspector, Miss N M Palmer, £500 to £900

Inspector, Capt W A Goddard, M.C., R G Lean, (Capt S J Parker, C.M.G., Maj A E 4, M.C.) £500 to £900

Misses H V Armstrong, E R Clarke, R M Dewar, C S Ferguson, M G Grey, A E E Kooten, E M Poiry, M Waidle £300 to £500

Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, G P Williams £1,500

Inspectors, C P Clayton, M.C., D T Davies, M H Davies, M.C., W H Evans, A J Jones, C.M.G., J F Jones, J W Lewis, J Owen, M.C., H Price, A G Prys Jones, C Rees, W Roberts, W J Williams £900 to £900

Assistant Inspectors, J W Fisher, T Jones, &c.,
W King, P A Lewis, T H Lewis, J Morris,
D W Pugh, W Thomas £500 to £550

Woman Inspectors (England and Wales).

Chief Inspector, Miss A G Philip, &c. £500 to £5,000
Staff Inspectors, Misses J D Archibald, A Mier-
gusson, E A Ford, D M Hammonds, R E
Hewatson, H M Johnston, E Loveday, R P
McCall, E F G McCutchan, R L Monkhouse,
and J J Rowlands plus a shilling under Physical
Exercises £550 to £650

Inspectors, Misses L D Adams, A L Anderson,
K J Birdsey, E E Burton, R K Bastable, K P
Baxter, J H Bevier, W Biggs, G Bowen, G
Bradshaw, E Brindley, G M Brown, V M E Collins,
B F Cooke, D M Cox, F L Cumling, L Daly,
M Davies, M Dawson, G M Elud, M F Ellis,
R M Fletcher, M C L Graves, M G Hall, N
Hall, M A Harrison, I Hayes, M G Henry,
A M Heygate, A H Hamblow, C H H,
Hurford, A K Hutchinson, J A Jones, J Lark,
J Maek, A J Marks, A M Moodie, M Moore,
M M Morris, J H Murray, E C Oakden, L D
Parmenter, M E Pencock, E A Penson, N Peel,
A M Peuty, M E D Pountney, M T Rose, H M
Schooley, A H Skillcorn, F Smith, F E I
Smythe, E E Spencer, I M Steadman, and G F
Summers, F M Tinn, K M Thomas, W M L
Wickfield, A White, Miss C G Windsor, Mrs F A
Hear plus a shilling under Physical Exercises
 £500 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S W 7
Principal,* Sir William Rothenstein, Hon. A R A
(in absentia) £500
Regents and Lecturers on Art, A Hay (temporary)
 £500 to £500

Professors,* Richard Garbe, A R A, &c. (in absentia)
 £500 to £500
Professors, W G Newton, M F, &c. (in absentia) £500
Professors, M Holm (Deputy), A R A, &c. (in absentia) £370
Gilbert Spencer (in absentia) £370, E W Lydian,
A R A (in absentia) £500 to £500
Lecturers on Teaching,* E Dudley Heath, (in absentia)
 £237 to £237

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Down House, Whitehall, London, and
24 Queen Street, Edinburgh

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in
Scotland, W W McKinnon £5,300
Private Secretary, S W Lewis, D M Ogilvie
and Secretary, J W Puck, &c. £1,300 to £1,500
Senior Assistant Secretary H White (in absentia)
 £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, J Mackay Thomson, J W
Parker, J Jardine, &c. £500 to £1,000
Architect, J D Cairns, &c. (in absentia) £225
Principal Staff Officers, A S Lamb, &c. (in absentia) £750,
(J H Hall, M H E Boue, F H Lufford, R I
Hawkins (Asst. Accounts & Establishment Officer),
A Alderman £550 to £700
Staff Officers, W F Burton, H W S Hiden, I Mu-
doch, G E Davidson, C W Innes, W A Lorne,
P G Brown, A Dawson, H S Hardy, J Hobson
 £400 to £500

Accountant in Edinburgh

Accountant, J A Thomson £550 to £750
Asst. Accountants, G H Mitchell, G Boyd, W
Ryder (acting) £400 to £500

H M Inspectors of Schools

Senior Chief Inspector, W E Philip £1,250
Chief Inspectors, G Andrew W G Finnie, F W
Michie each £2,750
Inspectors, C J N Fleming, F B M Lamb, D H
Crawford, A C Smith, A Lang, H N Patrick,
&c. to £2,000, J G Eickin, W A Robertson,
R A King, W A Munie, R Pitt, G Watson,
F R S Walker, D J Marled, Pitt, J C
Stewart, R A B Glieve, &c., J Moffat, F
Muir, &c. G D C Stokes, &c. D D Anderson,
&c., G T Pringle, P K Stewart, W Hyslop,
R Barron &c., J F Imbie, G McNair &c., &c.

* Part time Appointment

Kerr, A F Hyalop, &c., J S W Boyle, &c.,
R McDonald, R Forbes, &c., &c., W F
Arbuckle, J W M Gunn, G Weddison, J S
Brunton, J J Davidson, &c. to £500, Miss M A
Kean £200 to £500
Medical Officer and Inspector of Physical Training,
G W Simpson, M D, &c. £500 to £500
Inspectors for Domestic Subjects, Mrs E L Waddie
(Principal), &c. to £500, Miss C M Kennedy,
Miss E N MacGlashan.. £300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sat
to 9 p.m.) and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, E Ward £5,000
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department,
R Kerr £750 to £900

Keeper Natural History Department, R H Grimshaw
 £750 to £900

Keeper Technological Department, T Rowan
 £750 to £900
Assistant Keepers, D Balalille, N D Luthbridge,
W C Wallis £475 to £500

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

Savoy Court, Strand, W C 2

The official returns sent to the Electricity Com-
missioners show the following growth in electrical
output in Great Britain —

	Units	1904	1905	1906	1907
1904	Units	6,034,000,000	1905	10,073,000,000	
1905		6,565,000,000	1906	10,214,000,000	
1906		7,040,000,000	1907	11,241,000,000	
1907		8,234,000,000	1908	11,241,000,000	

Chairman, Sir John Snel, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Vice Chairman, Sir J R Brock, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Commissioners, W W Lakin, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Wilmshurst &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

Secretary, R T G French, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Solicitor, R W Hudson

Chief Engineering Inspector, Henry Nimmo, &c., &c.,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Asst. do, A N East, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Assistant Secretary, W Cook

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

(Established under the Electricity Supply)

Act, 1926)

Office, Trafalgar Place, & Charing Cross, S W 1

The Board are charged with the duty of supplying
electricity to authorized undertakers in Great Britain.
Their main functions are to construct main transmission
lines (commonly known as The Grid) to concentrate
generation at standard frequency in the most efficient
stations (selected Stations) and to supply electricity
in bulk for distribution. With that object in view, new
schemes have been adopted by the Board and are now
being carried into effect. They embrace the whole or
Great Britain except the north of Scotland. The total
working powers of the Board are £50,000,000 and issues of
stock have been made viz £3,000,000 (4) in May 1926,
£7,000,000 (5) in January 1926, £5,000,000 (4) in Nov
1926, £3,000,000 (5) in Oct and Nov 1925, £7,000,000
(5) in Feb, 1926, and £20,000,000 (4) in June 1926.
The Board publishes Annual Reports and Statements of
Accounts

Chairman, Sir Andrew R. Duncan
Other Members, The Lord Harbington, &c., &c., Sir James
Devonshire, &c., &c., Frank Hodgson, W W Walker, Sir
Duncan Watson, Sir R L Wedgwood, &c., &c., &c.,
W K Whigham

Secretary and Solicitor, Richard H Fox
General Manager and Chief Engineer, Sir Archibald
Page
Chief Accountant D W Conner &c.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE

(see Overseas Settlement Department, p 287)

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,
Victoria Embankment, E C 4

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor
General an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict c 39
(1866) to replace with extended powers the separate
offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of
the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing
the Public Accounts. This office is appointed by
Letters Patent under the Great Seal and is irremovable

except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipts and Issues of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Gilbert Charles Upcott, C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary, W. C. G. Critchett

Secretary, F. N. Dixon, C.B. £2,500

Director of Audit, A. C. Hayward, N. W. Lindsay, J. W. Balfour, M.B.E., A. J. Knowlton

£800 to £1,000

Deputy Directors of Audit, C. H. Balmuir, D. F. C. Hunt, F. N. Harby, C. F. Honeysett, M. C. Cooke, W. V. Pugh £750 to £850

Senior Auditors, P. J. Aslin, E. G. Hiskop, R. G. Wall, E. J. Elias, A. Lovell, W. McCann, H. Way, T. H. Jones, G. E. Stokes, C.B.E., C. W. Sayce, G. Walker, J. O. Macdonald, S. D. Fiesco, A. Allen, M.C., P. Aherne, F. W. Fry, J. O. Toore, W. A. Brook, J. N. Cooke, M.C., I. Epton, A. Mathison, J. E. Biggs, S. J. Becker, A. Gullford, J. E. Gwyther, J. G. Macnamara, L. F. Armstrong, M.M., F. J. Marriott, A. W. Douglas £550 to £700

There are also 124 Auditors £350 to £500

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

9 Clements Lane, E.C. 4 (Royal 8771)

BRANCH OFFICES: Manchester—Ship Canal House, King Street (City 9305) **Bradford**—69 Market Street (8912)

The Overseas Trade Acts 1900-1930 empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees in connection with the export of British goods. These powers are administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department acting in consultation with a statutory Advisory Committee set up for the purpose. The Minister in charge of the Department is the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, who in April 1929 appointed an Executive Committee to control the daily conduct of the business.

Statutory Advisory Committee

Chairman, Col. Hon. Sidney Peel, C.B., D.S.O.

Deputy Chairman, Sir John Caulcutt

Other Members (has D. Selligman, J. P. Cotton Bagge, M.C., Sir Ernest Bunn, K.C.B., E. H. Gilpin, J. Goldsmith, W. E. Preston, A. Pugh, M.C., F. C. Scott, Sir Gilbert C. Vyle, W. E. Wells)

Officers

Manager and Chief Underwriter, I. H. Nixon, C.B.

(seconded from H.M. Treasury)

(and allowance) £700 to £900

Private Secretary, S. E. King

Assistant Manager, H. Somerville Smith, D.S.O., M.C.

(inclusive) £900

Underwriters, E. C. Adams, M.B.E. (and allowance)

£500 to £700

Secretary, A. Stilling, O.B.E. (acting) £700 to £900

Claims Officer, E. C. Adams, M.B.E. (and allowance) £550 to £700

Inspector, S. Judson (inclusive) £650 to £740

Accountant and Establishment Officer, G. S. Chuter (acting) (and allowance) £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, R. J. Lawrence (acting) £400 to £500

Higher Clerical Officers, H. V. Davies, M.B.E., A. Griffith, A. H. Temple (acting), £300 to £400, Miss D. W. Thorne £350 to £500

Temporary Officers, A. Greenblatt (inclusive), £450 to £550, C. Fitch, G. A. Fitch, A. L. Trump, L. E. L. Wright (inclusive) £350 to £450

• Members of Executive Committee.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION.

6 Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

Appointed in 1924 to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State and to report thereon to such Department and furthermore to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi public bodies where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous.

Commissioners, Prof. J. D. Adcock, M.A., March, M.B.E., Sir R. Blomfield, K.B., Litt D., March, M.A., M.B.E., The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, C.B., K.T., M.B., Litt D., M.A. (Chairman), W. Rold Dick, M.A., The Viscountess Lee of Farnham, P.C., C.B., C.V.O., G.B.E., Litt D., M.A., Sir N. Lutens, K.C.B., M.A., Litt D., M.A., Sir Walter Peacock, K.C.V.O., M.B., Wm. Rothenstein, M.A., A.R.C.A., Arthur J. Davis, F.R.S.A.

Secretary, H. C. Bradshaw, M.A., M.B.E., M.B.A.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND.

National Gallery Edinburgh

Appointed in 1927 to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State and to report thereon to such Departments, and furthermore to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous.

Commissioners, Lord Hamilton of Aulick, C.V.O., M.C. (Chairman), Sir George Macdonald, K.B., Sir George Washington Brown, M.B.E., James Miller, M.B., Litt D., John Smith (Clerk), Secretary, A. L. Howell Miller, M.C., M.B.

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,

201 George Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Geo. H. Guthrie

Deputy Chairman, W. Lyon Mackenzie K.C. (Chairman of Inquiry)

Other Members, Prof. D. A. W. Thompson, M.B., M.B.E., Sir Malcolm Smith, K.C.B., George Slater, C.B.E., Provost W. J. Morison, B.A., W. W. Cairns

Secretary, A. A. Norris

Chief Clerk, H. J. Rowe

Accountant, John C. Gilles

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W. J. M. Menzies

Inspector, P. R. C. Macfarlane, M.C.

Inspector, R. C. Alexander Bowman, M.C., M.B.E.

Senior Scientist, H. S. Clark, M.C., H. Wood, M.A.

Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, Wm. E. McKenzie

Inspector, Dr. Wm. Kerr, M.C.

Inspector of Fish Distribution, Comm. L. D. Fisher

Inspector, Superintendent, G. P. Finlay

Commander-in-Chief, John Wright

Consulting Engineer, R. Gordon Nicol, O.B.E., M.B.E.

Commander-in-Chief and Research Officer, John Wright, G. G. Macdonald, Wm. Angus, K.C.B., Simpson, A. Lunan, John Allan, David Sandison, J. F. Lightbody

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1720 superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1689). He is assisted by two Under Secretaries (one Parliamentary the other Permanent) two Deputy Under Secretaries and two Assistant Under Secretaries. Legal Advisers, a Finance Officer, a Press Officer, twelve Counsellors, a Librarian and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions in addition to the usual duties are receiving and answering communications from non officials or other Government Departments from Imperial and Consular Agents of this country or others and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £14,927 in 1929-30.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon, G.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., M.P. £8,000

Private Sec., H. J. Boynton, M.C.

Asst. Private Sec., M. B. Ronald (Diplomatic), H. L. A. Hopkinson.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Edgar Granville, M.P.

§ For Salaries see note, p. 281.

Deputy Chief Inspectors, Insurance, H L T West, £840 to £1,000, and Miss F G Woodgite

Divisional Inspectors Insurance P R T Ashton £700 to £800
 G W Brake, T A Galloway, H I Griffith, W F
 Irvine, S M Jessop, A J Langridge, A Mac
 farlane, O M, A Mason, J J Moynihan, O M
 G M Robinson, A C Scott, F C Wheeler £60 to
 £700, Miss G Rae £400 to £500

2nd Floor Mrs. J. A. Adams, W. W. Andrew, R. Howell, G. Gibson
Barlow, L. B. Beaulieu, I. Bright, D. H. Brown, J.
Bruntton, F. Bryan, W. G. A. O. Carter, N. Chees-
man, E. H. Comfort, H. Conover, H. W. Cowell,
H. H. Davies, W. J. Dawe, C. F. Denn, J. F. Dowdall,
G. & Drucup, A. W. Facer, A. R. Farlam, C. W.
Fisher, J. S. Fisher, A. W. Fraser, C. W. Gaiger,
W. H. Garner, C. H. F. Gordon, J. W. Grove,
J. A. Haney, J. Hatfield, A. & Hickford, T. Hill,
B. R. Hillard, G. R. Husband, C. Kelly, W. A.
H. King, P. J. Lathau, O. & L. Lewendon,
T. W. Linnell, J. Long, I. N. F. Mackie, A. &
Madison, J. & Maxwell, M. McCrear, Morris,
H. Murray, A. L. Newell, W. Norton, M.
O'Grady, J. J. Organ, T. A. Osborne, R. Purves,
I. R. Reed, Andrew Reid, I. Reilly, R. Rowlatt,
R. I. Rowntree, P. J. Sales, I. H. Sinkinson, A.
Mixmuth, F. Smith, A. Stewart, W. F.
Varnals, R. Watson, J. I. Watson, T. S. Williams,
S. Wright, R. G. Young, £600 to £600 and the
Misses M. Carey, F. B. Carter, J. V. Cohen, M. M.
Dalglish, G. F. Fishwick, F. M. Gardner, M. H.
Hardland, C. S. Howe, K. H. D. Jack, D. M.
Jennings, M. D. Jones, K. Leach, A. Ledwith,
C. Lehfeldt, D. Lunn, M. R. Limrick, J. A.
McCleavy, J. J. Monson, M. M. M. White,
Price, H. M. Runforth, M. Slater, B. S. White,
Trice, £400 to £400.

Inspector of Welfare of the Blind W	\$400 to \$500
\$500 to \$700, Miss W B Umhall	H Bennett
Public Cleaning and Sanitation Inspector	\$350 to \$550
	J C Dwyer

Pharmacist R. Dwyer Hutchinson
M PHARM 50C \$350 to \$500

Engineering Staff

(Chief Engineering Inspector R G Hetherington, (H
O R P, M I N S T (A £1450

Deputy do, W M Cross w inst c E

Engineers and Inspectors: F. Butler, A.M. Inst. C.E., H.F. Byrne, M.Inst. E.E. (Civil), M. A.M. Inst. E.E.

H W (order ONE M A MINT C), C B
 Connell, MINT C R C (ox. MINT C,)

Lt Col

Minister A. F. Marshall, Minister, G. M.

McNaughton A M inst () W Mason A M inst ()
 Maj () E Rhodes M inst () I O Stanford O B E

MAJ G F Rhodes v inst 1 1 O Sullivan, o A E
M inst: R I R Taylor v inst 2, M I Welch R G H

Thiselton Over, w inst Lt Col L F Wells

100, must be, H Gregson Williams, must be

Chief Inspector: H. T. Culvert

£600 to £1,000

Junior Assistant Auditors: F C Baker, E Baines, R C Bannerman, C Barracough, H T R Bates, G W Bellingham, J E Bowden, C R Bryant (armichael), W J Davies, A R Dean, C O Dean, D Ellis, W Loord, A H Gibbons, G Gurney, G H Healy, A S Hight, A D Hughes, J F Hunt, J W Jarvis, O F Jones, J B Kendrick, J W Kaine, J Lancaster, J I Lavoick, T M Mackenzie, A J Milne, J N McF Moyle, C H H Murphy, W Addison, W Punter, A H Farr, W G Ridd, W G M Roberts, S Spencer, J Standen, B Stead, H R Stevens, M C Sullivan, A W Vale, F D White, A H Willis, £250 to £500, and Miss W W Wilson £50 to £200.

Audit Officers: W G A Bell, P T W B dyotte, G F Bulling, W H Cayton, J W Champ (acting), H W Clampton, R H Daulton (acting), W A Evans, F I Godward, I C Grady (acting), A F Hawke, H Irvine, A J Jones, I H Large, B J Le Gall (acting), J Lacey, A J Lacey, B J O'Neil, W H Pritchard (acting), J D Rees, C Smith, W D Stephens, W V Straker (acting), C W Wooley, L D Wright £50 to £500.

Architects, and Housing and Town Planning

Architects, and Housing and Town Planning

Technical Staff.

Chief Technical Officer for Building and Town Plan

mini A Scott, MRF, FRIDA M1411 \$2,000

(Chief Town Planning Inspector, 41 Poplar Road)

Housing and Town Planning Inspectors A V H

BROWN FBI AMTPI F (BROWN ARINA

H. A. Chapman, R. H. Collins, K. S.

1991 (H)

ROCKWELL A W HSE 74 AMT 11 H S Stewart
ARIMA-FML-MPL R W Lloyd ARIMA

4400 to 4700

John H. Pearson & Point a Pyly...

4000 to 4500 5400 to 5700

450 to 450
 450 to 450

£400 to £700

General Staff

First Class Clerks and Staff Officers F V W Ablett

W.C. (actor) H.G. Allen, M.F. S. (Barham)

G I V Bickford J H Biddle H M Bright
E L G Brabe (acting) A H Catling A N

Charlton C O B Chrl A Cotten A J Cile

C M Condingley V H Croft (a firm) R Daly

P Davenport, A A Davis, I C Davis, A M

General Inspectors, M. Beaton, J B B Brown, G H Henderson, G A Mackay, \$500 to \$800
Chief Inspector, Insurance, J E Highton, \$1,000 to \$1,500
Deputy Inspector (Insurance), A Morrison, \$500 to \$800
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, B Wylam, n. o. r. d. \$800 to \$800
Insp of Public Cleansing and Salvage, T B Crookes, \$300 to \$500

§GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL.

Lunacy and Mental Deficiency

5 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

(Commissioner), Lt Col Sir H Arthur Rone, M.C.
(Chairman) M.P.
Legal Commissioners, Sheriff J R N Macphail, M.C.
and a vacancy M.P.
Medical Commissioners, Hamilton C Marr, M.D.
(£1,300), J P Sturrock, M.D. £1,300
Deputy Commissioners, H F Watson, M.D. £1,250
£900, Kate F Wilson, M.D. £700, (and a vacancy)
Secretary, J A W Stone. £650

OH M GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE.

Edinburgh

Loil Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The
 Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, &c
 Keeper of the Registers and Records of Scotland,
 George A J Lee, w/s £1 200
 (Chief Assistant Keeper) W B Mitchell £800
 (Registrar of Historical Records) William Angus £750
 Assistant Keepers, C J Poole, J M Dewar, J A
 Masterton £550 to £700
 Assistant R Burke £600 to £600
 Chief Clerk D R Couper, S Dugleish C M
 West each £500
 1st Clerk (Deputy) R D Gray, J Burt W Smith
 J W Milligan, J A Macquoen, H Robertson,
 R H Lindsay, G Nybot K M Macgregor, W
 K S Bredner, I Curran, J Cross, J Fisher
 D R Ross, J Smith, J Duff, A Brownlee,
 H M Paton, W Milson, W Robertson, R
 Barton, J McVie, A Dyden, J S Munroville
 each £475

NLW REGISTER HOUSE

General Registry Office of Births Deaths, and
Marriages.

Regimental General A. Froude 140
 Secretary C. Lyse
 Staff Officer A. McKinty, H. A. Scott
 High Grade Clerk, H. J. Linsay, J. Steven
 Postmaster J. Timmer, J. Ruck, J. J. Blyth, D. B.
 Gardiner, J. Luman, J. C. Young

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S W 1

The Secretaryship of State for the Home Affairs was created in 1792, the duties having previously been assigned to the Southern Secretaryship which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in a definite way, the names of the two offices forming a running high and low tide in the use of the term. In 1801, when the Home Secretary was until 1794. Was business also in the Colonial Secretary was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure and a channel of communication with the Sovereign and his ministers. It is the maintenance of the law and the enforcement of rules made for the internal well being of the community and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs Lt Col
Rt Hon Sir John Gilmour Bt DSO, MP £5,000
Private Sec F A Newsam, M.C.
Asst Private Sec, H A Strutt
Ceremonial and Reception Section to Secretary of
State, H R Boyd O.C.M. £800
Parliamentary do. Capt J. R. Lumley, M.P. £300

UNDER SECRETARIES

Permanent, Sir R. R. Scott, M. B., C.S.I., I.B.O. £3,000
Private Sec., G. F. Porter
Parliamentary, Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., N. C. Brook

Assistant Under Secretaries of State (including Legal and Permanent Deputy), Sir Ernley Blackwell, K (R Legal), A Maxwell, CB (Permanent Deputy), R. R. Bannatyne, CB, S W Harris, CB, C. O. A. L. Dixon, CB, CBE

1. *James A. Henderson, C. G. Mark*
preitor, J. C. Robinson, M. H. White
legat, A. C. Sh. E. W. Holderness, B. t.
F. Johnson, G. R. A. Buckland, 22, 200 to 25, 200
Principals, H. H. C. Prestige, F. A. Newman.
L. N. Odgers, M. H. Burrell, A. Whitley,
ony (Kinnor Office), L. S. Brass, J. C. Maciver,
E. H. Cooley, W. B. Vince, 250, 000, 000,
H. C. B. McAlpine, A. S. Hutkinson, T.
Hutson, R. L. Bucknell, S. Hoare, G. D. Kilham,
S. J. Baker, W. H. Cole, 250, 000, 000,
Peuna, M. H. L. Wall, C. M. Marth Jones.

(M) £500 to £600, (W) £600 to £750
Assistant Pim pals, G. J. Porter, N. C. Brook,
H. A. Stuart, C. P. Hill, R. S. Wells, A. Johnston,
K. B. Price, W. H. Cornish, Miss K. G. G. Davies,
J. M. D. Howe, C. G. Jarrett, J. A. R. Pimlott

(M n) £200 to £300 (Women) £200 to £400
Assistant Legal Advisers, O E Dowson £1,000
to £1,200, C M Knowles £1,000 to £1,200
Staff Officers for Administrative Duties, R Field, A J
Edmunds, M F, A I Tudor, I C Farnsworth,
E Curden, M B, W G Jagelman £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, Accounts Section, Finance Branch, L C
Labram \$550 to \$700
Chief Clerk (Trans. Section), Finance Branch, B J
Reynolds \$500 to \$600

Staff Officer Accounts Section, Finance Branch	W H	£400 to £500
Staff Officer Grants Section, Finance Branch	L 1	£400 to £500

Supt of Statistical Branch W A Hornon	\$400 to \$500
Supt of Registry A H May	\$550 to \$650
Asst. Chief Clerk J. B. Smith	\$400 to \$500

Chief Clerk, Factory Dept, W G Ashell 180 2400 to 2500
Chief Clerk (Children's Branch), H L Tubbs 2400 to 2500

(Chief Clerk, A & B Divisions) S W Drinkwater, M B B
\$400 to \$500
(Chief Clerk, Allen Branch), W W J Burton, M B B
\$400 to \$500

Official Analysts, G. Roche Lynch, of F. C. H., St. Mary's Hospital W. 2, and J. H. Ryffell, M. Ch., Guy's Hospital S. F. 2.

and Industrial Schools and Police Buildings, F. W. Froup, FSA, FRIKA 24 Gray Inn Square, WC1
Admirer on Fire Questions, Lt Col G. Symonds,

Factory Department, Home Office

In 1924 there were 3 309 662 males and 2 606 006 females employed in factories in the United Kingdom a total of 4 995 668, in 1930 the numbers were (excluding Ireland) 3 387 971 males and 2 806 850 females a total of 4 985 921. In 1932 there were 223 249 accidents reported under the Factory and Workshop Acts of which 753 were fatal.

H. M. Chief Inspector, D. R. Wilson, 1935

Dep Chief Inspectors, Home Office, Miss H Martin
dale, ONE £1,000 G S Taylor, ONE, L Ward,
ONE £500 to £1,000

H M Superintending Inspectors, F F May, Manchester
 Miss F J Crook, London, Law,
 Sheffield W Buchan, Liverpool, Miss F I
 Taylor, Leicester W B Lander, Leeds,
 T C Layton, Bristol H W Younger, London,
 S R Bennett, London, A W Garrett, Birmingham,
 Mrs H A Thomas, Glasgow.

(Men) £750 to £850. (Women) £600 to £700
 Medical Inspector, C Bridge, r r c s d, Home Office,
 £1,200. S. A. Henry, m d, London. E. L. Mid-
 dleton, m d, Home Office. Miss Stuart Horne,
 r r c s d, Home Office. E. R. A. Merewether, m d,
 Birmingham. A. N. Currie, m s, ch s, Sheffield.
 T. Ferguson, m r c s d, Glasgow. W. D.
 Hood, m s, ch s, Manchester. £500 to £600

• Additional for Irish Business

State Management Districts (Licensing Act, 1921), King's Buildings, Dean Stanley Street, S W :

COUNCIL

*Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary
Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and
the Secretary of State for Scotland*

*Members, and P J G
Rhee, C S (Official Representatives), Sir William
Waters Butler, Bt., S O Neville, Sir J C G
Byles, K C B
Sec. W B Vince, D. O. O. M. C. T. D (Home Office)*

Senior Clerk, P R Higgins; J Orbell £500 to £700

PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND 11 Rutland Square Edinburgh

*Sec. Lt Col R E W Baird, C.B. £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy Secretary, J Fulton £500 to £600
Medical Adviser, Robert A Fleming M.D. £1,000 to £1,500
Chief Clerk, W Muir £500 to £600
Supt. of Stores, G H Clark £400 to £500
Supt. of R. Reid Mill £400 to £500*

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

The Royal Commission on Honours 1922 recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider the names submitted to the King the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services and also such matters as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether so far as they believe such persons in the whole (circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended to the King.
Secretary James Rae (Treasury, S W 1)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings S W 1

This Committee was established in 1925 following the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Conference 1924 for the purpose of considering the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the products of the various parts of the Empire with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom and in view of the importance of foreign countries and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers. The Imperial Conference of 1925 further widened the reference to the Committee in the following terms of reference—

- (1) To investigate the marketing of Empire foodstuffs in the United Kingdom
- (2) To undertake inquiries into the production for export and the marketing in various parts of the world of raw materials of the Empire
- (3) To prepare a statement of the conditions of the Commonwealth and of any branch of Empire trade and marketing
- (4) To carry out certain investigations adopted by the Imperial Conference 1925
- (5) To facilitate references among those engaged in various industries in various parts of the Empire
- (6) To examine and report on any economic question which the Governments of the Empire may agree to refer to the Committee

The Committee has published twenty four reports the first a general report and reports on meat fruit dairy produce fish poultry and honey functions and work of the Committee to the Imperial Agricultural Machinery, and the position in the trade of the British Empire and the manufacture of goods hides and skins progress report (1929) tea coffee cocoa wine and spirits the wheat situation (1929) Imperial Industrial Co-operation and Constitution and work of the Committee (1929)

*Chairman Sir Horatio Wilson K.C.B. C.B.
Secretary, Sir David Chadwick, C.B. C.B.*

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE, Great George Street, S W 1

Set up in 1922 (1) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freight facilities and conditions in the Imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities and to report their conclusions to the Governments concerned (2) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes

as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type size and speed of ships depth of water in docks and channels construction of harbour works and similar matters and in so doing to take into account facilities for air transport on the routes in question. Like the Imperial Economic Committee it derives authority from and reports to all the Governments represented at the Imperial Conference.
*Chairman Rt Hon Sir Halford Mackinder
Secretary V. Graham, M.P.*

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S W 1.

Prior to 1925 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company under the supervision of a Government Board of Control whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1925 a Secretary of State assisted by a Council was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and a Board of Directors of the Government of India.
*Secretary of State The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare Bt. C.B. C.B. £1,500
Joint Secretary W D Croft (all India) £1,000
Deputy, Capt. Hon. M. H. Knatchbull, C.B. £1,000
Assistant Private Secretary, F F Turnbull (all India) £1,000
Political A.D.C., Lt Col S B A Patterson, C.B. £1,000*

UNDER SECRETARIES

*Permanent, Sir Findlater Stewart, K.C.B. £1,000
Private Sec. A T Williams (all India) £1,000
Parliamentary Sec. A Butler, M.P. £1,000
Private Secretary H A Humbold (all India) £1,000
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C C Solon £1,000
Assistant Under Secs Sir Louis J. Keshaw, C.B. £1,000
Lt D Wakely, C.B. £1,000 to £1,500*

COUNCIL OF INDIA

*Sir Reginald A. Maitland, K.C.B. £1,000
Rhodes, C.B. £1,000
Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.B. £1,000
Colonel Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan, C.B. £1,000
Sir Denys de Sumares Bray, C.B. £1,000
Sir Henry Strachan, C.B. £1,000
Sir Atul C Chatterjee, K.C.B. £1,000
Sir Reginald I R Glancy, K.C.B. £1,000
Sir Charles A. Taggart, C.B. £1,000
Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi, C.B. £1,000*

*Clerk of the Council Lt D Wakely, C.B.
Deputy Sec. J A Simpson (all India) £1,000
Assistant Clerk of the Council, G G Hewlett (all India) £1,000
Asst. to Pol. A.D.C. O Grueseler, M.P. £1,000 to £1,500
Resident Clerks, W B Goodchild, Lt W N Homan (all India) £1,000*

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

SECRETARIES, ETC.

*Financial Sir Cecil Kisch, K.C.B. £1,000
Monteath, C.B. £1,000
Military, Major Gen. S F Musgrave, C.B. £1,000
S K Brown, C.B. £1,000 (Joint Sec.)
Economic & Overseas, E J Turner, C.B. £1,000
Political and Secret, J C Walt, C.B. £1,000
Carter, C.B. £1,000
Public and Judicial, P Dawson, C.B. £1,000
Services and General, F W H Smith, C.B. £1,000
Accountant General, S Turner, C.B. £1,000*

Superintendents of Records, W T Ottewill, M.P. £1,000 to £1,500

*Irregulars, G H G Anderson, D.S.O. £1,000
Raiders, G H Baxter, M. J. Clauson (actg.) £1,000
W D Croft, A. Diddin, G J Dixon, E. P. Donaldson, R E Field, J P Gibson, P J Grim, N Johnston, M.C., J G Lathwaite, R. Mowbray, P J Patrick, R T Peel, M.C., G E Shepherd, J A Simpson, W D Tomkins, W H Turner, M.C. £1,000 to £1,500, Asst. Secs. £1,000 to £1,500
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers
K Anderson, R S Brown, M J Clauson, D M Cleary, G E Crombie, W Gauld, L W N Homan, G W F Martin, W F Morley, W R Hayner, H A F Humbold, C H Elvior, F F Turnbull, A T Williams £1,000 to £1,500*

Marsh, G H Solas, E F Saxton, A J Stanton,
G W Carter, E H Roe, E L Widdup, F
Overy, F Root, J O Vorne, E R Platt,
G H Bumbay, J C Harrison, R N Cook,
R Mead, J S Atwood, T A McKee, W M
Brown, J D Geake, F W Hamilton, W H
Lynes, K McFarlane, A Edmunds, G C Burton,
J P Clear, J G Ibbotson, H J Porter, R F
Goodman, T Katough, L C Rae, N M Parker,
M J P Kelly, H A P Stanning, M H
Tucker, D W Glation, F M Townsend, R
B Bowden, J A McDowell, O W Godwin, C
Haves, J N Harmer, G H Ingram, H C Scott,
G Tucker, D Huisson, G R Blake, L Johnson,
H H Lacey, W Reader, H W Hobbs, M P I
Bacon, I Hyman, E G Frankland, E K Morgan,
J A Smith, A T Evans, E L Ishewright, W A
Lucas, T W King, F R Parks, V H Culling
ford, E W Handley, G B Mason, D W Marks,
A F Law, E L Acher, H G Du Heaume, H
Smith, H P Peck, J A Taylor, T J Carroll
W K D Atkins, H Cook, A H Folland, H
Allen, C S Herdridge, I E Price, C I Brown,
W A J Barnett, W L Jones, H G Congrove,
A H L Vigurs, L F Boden, E G Tucker,
H Leslie Smith, H Noigate, C W Elliott,
N G M Prichard, E H Pratchett, P Bunting,
J W Lea, H N V Clarke, G Wilson, N
Babbage, G M Green, G Patrick, A E P Loak,
C O Hughes, G F Puiott, R W Thomas,
T Jobling J Scott, T W West, W G Mitchell,
E C V Muter, R Lee, H S Fowler, G H H
Whitrow, A W H Cooper, J H Andies, H
Lockhart Smith, J S Agnew, J M Henderson,
A Donald, C C Ferguson, R R Newby,
P A Smith, E A P Stoney, C H Wilker,
John A Smith, L Smith, P H Bruin, P I
Stephenson, C P Nutt, C Milton, H T Veall,
L B Wafford, P Furner, J K Hulford, W R
G Coleman, D O White, A D Koules,
Roberts, W G Lewis, P C Anderson, B C
Lynes, E W Corbett, K M Davies, W G Evans,
E I Ashman, P Dunphy, W Wright, R May,
A I Anderson, A Wylie, J M Stevenson,
D W Mitchell, F Y Knights, N Duane, W L
Plummit, A H Watson, A Kay, A P Cunnik,
O C Watson, B Franklin, T M Jones, D E
Davies, C E Milner, R P Innes, L Alday,
L F Poole, C Nettleton, E Withers, I D Londe,
H Kauer, H Motion, H I Isak, T R Moore,
L M Merricks £500 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller Gen, H R Spies £1,000

Deputy do, W G H Chelmsick £500 to £1,000

Principal Clerk, C C Newbold £750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerk, E W West, J F Falk

F R Shurt, F Woots, A H Goldsmith, J G

Tottenham, R G Pichet £500 to £700

Higher Executive Office and Staff Officers.

Gibby, G E W Herbert, J A Matheson, V J

Coxens, H J A Lambert, B H C Houseman,

A C Reid, W Adams, J Stail, G E Wright,

H C Harris, G E Wilkinson, H K Grant, W J

B Baylis, G H Pearce, W L Alder, O C Webb,

A K White (acting), H S Bunton (acting) £400 to £500

Principal Collector, J R M Turnbull, W S Innes

Superintending Collectors, W S Brown (acting), J H

Kell (acting), W A House (acting), T H McKewin

(acting), D E Stamp (acting), O J Johnson

(acting) £500 to £700

Collectors attached to Head Office, J V Lino (acting),

R W Atkins (acting), S A Croucher (acting),

W J Noah (acting), E H Trafford (acting), J A

Lewis (acting) £450 to £550

Office of the Controller of Stamps, and Registrar

of Companies, Business Names, Newspapers,

and Bank Returns (including the Stamp Offices,

London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's).

Controller and Registrar, J Greenwood £1,000

Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, W A

McKenna £750 to £850

Principal Clerk, A W Stokes £750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerk, A Oulley, E Westher

head; W A Stuart, P. Eke; P Martin; W
Burnett; J Burgoline (acting) £500 to £700
Higher Executive Officers and Staff Officers, W J
Bassler, C W Parsons, T A Allin; R J Sparks,
A Kinaman, O E Cook, A Roney, G H
Bennett, J Rahilly, J W Howard, A Laugharne,
J F Furness, H S Brown, S G Rowe, J R
Blade, J D Mackay, L A Collins, H H Tibble,
W H Finney, W A Bruty, A H Gander, T T
Jameson, C G Chinn, D Neish (acting), A L
Kirk (acting) £400 to £500

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, H W Longley £900

Inspectors, J Patient, M R, C H Parker £425 to £525

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, E A Kborall, C M £1,500

Deputy Chief Inspector, A F Pool, O M £1,000

Principal Inspectors (attached to Head Office),

M C Furland, J G Dixon, J H E Garlick,

C M, A H West, O M, R W Oler, J

Baker, J W E Best, C K Turner, H G Butler,

O M, J G Smith, O M, J B Hinton, O M,

R A Paul, C H Rand, G J Scales, J P T

Horton, O M, W F Atkins, J F J Connor, P

Suggett, J T Young, D Dunham, W E Cox,

S J Wood, G W Gordin, W E Diggins, J

McGowan, O M, J A Hill, H C Sinflet, F A

Loupson, J W Whitwell, W M Wallace £1,000

Senior Inspectors (attached to Head Office), H W

Mitchell, O M, F T F Watts, O M, G H

Hyett, R Robinson, C F Tillett, W J Hills,

A H Havelock, C E Garland, E B Stilwell,

F R Evanson, R W Green, A W Louch, H F

Rowles, C A Nash, G W Booth, R C Cross,

D Johnston, R A Elkorker, J Compton, D R

Rees, J E Catell, W R Bennett, A G Morley,

C J Robinson, H M Bice, E Prichard, L G

Whit, C F Lawrence, J T Beare, T Wilkinson,

G Wilkinson, A B Osborn, W R Dear, V

McCauley, E E Taylor, A W M Dickson, G

Vanghan, H J Stevens, L S Murphy, G H

Kear, J K Colquhoun, F C Landell, A K

Heurikun, E G Fox, L Sweet, S R Richard

son, E Atkinson, R W Smith, H V Beauland,

C T Cheese £750 to £900

Inspectors—Higher Grade (attached to Chief Office),

N C S Down, F E Seldon, F Smeed

E W Harris, J M Sunlett, W F Grant,

D Keir, W G Wardup, A F Cross, P

Darby, I D M Loehhead, E A Raven, G J

Finch, C A H Foskett, B A Gaunt, J S

Mallett, C Martin, H K Saunders, E G Talbot,

L A Pottick, S H West, G W Wormald, W E

Tyson, J Cattermole, J Maine, C A Steele

G K Green, K H Hillebrandt, G W Pole

J T M Wonnack, H W Bonnett, T H Hum

phreys, E A Muter, E Ransom, J Burland, J

Chear, J J Davies, W E W Naylor, C Snape

C Staley, E H Western, J Arnot, J J Bryan,

M J Collier, H P Keene, D Mangun, E M

Pick, R A Snook, W Williams, L Wilson

A T G Bowler, T M Anet, T G Coopes, R

Halval, R J Harrison, C D Hunter, L B

Hutchinson, F W Smith, G J C Bowyer, H V

Strong, E J R Wilson, B Barnes, R A Burnard

A K K Dolly, O D Pullin, V H Raby

T H Brugn, W F Martin, F E Alkin, A P

Dale, I C How, A S, E C Vase, F B

Dolmore, F Gilbert, G H Hill, E W F

Salmon, H O Fry, R Morrison, H E Vincent

T J B Arnold, F A Mac £500 to £700

Inspector (attached to Chief Office), T A Adkins

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, Sir John Houldsworth Shaw £1,800

Assistant Solicitor, W B Black, M R, F England

O J Walcked Green, D O, M C £1,000 to £1,500

Chief Clerk, F N D Preston (in receipt of allowance

as Acting Assistant Solicitor), H P Walker, A R

Whitney, J S E Foote, J MacD Baker, E G

Sergeant, C W D Miller, J Read £750 to £900

† Personal pensionable allowance of £500

" " " " £375

Asst. Chief Clerk, R. B. Waters (in receipt of allowance as *Acting Chief Clerk*), N. L. Goldard, R. L. Garbutt, H. Baxton, P. G. Hutton, W. Spencer, A. G. Tribe, G. B. Todd Jones, N. E. Mustoe, G. H. Dewey, R. J. Fernau, R. W. Quayle

Professional Clerks, S. M. Young (in receipt of allowance as *Acting Assistant Chief Clerk*), D. G. Passmore, P. G. Osborn, F. T. Lewis, A. B. Lyon, J. M. R. Wistford, H. F. Nic, F. D. Wetton, S. S. Spindlow

Senior Staff Officer, J. James, M.P.

Valuation Office

Chief Valuer, H. Mirth, F.R.I., F.A.I., £1,500
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, D. L. Paton, F.R.I., £1,200

Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically),
F. G. Byvendale, F.R.I., H. B. Radcliff, M.P., F.R.I.,
F. G. B. Crisp, F.R.I., D. J. Davies, O.N.E.,
F. J. M. Kerr, F.R.I., A. B. Killick, O.N.E., F.R.I.,
T. W. Marsden, F.R.I., S. Martin, F.R.I., J. O. Newbitt,
F.R.I., H. Osenden, F.R.I., J. E. Torg, O.N.E., F.R.I.,
B. G. Turner, F.R.I., £200 to £1,000

Valuers attached to Head Office, A. F. Black, F.R.I.,
A. B. G. Perry, O.N.E., F.R.I., J. J. Ingram, F.R.I.,
A. C. Spicer, F.R.I., C. W. Carr, F.R.I., F. C. Lane,
F.R.I., F.A.I.

Edinburgh Branch Office.

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh

Stamps and Taxes

Comptroller, J. Hutton, £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Comptroller, A. M. Dunan, £700 to £900
Asst. Principal Clerk, J. B. Scott, R. B. Henderson, £550 to £650

Higher Executive Officers and Staff Office, P. McIl-
Mline, J. Lush, J. H. Logan, G. F. Edwards, F. I.
Cigman, W. B. Johnston, W. I. Mackie (acting), £400 to £500

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, Stair A. Gillon, B.A., F.R.S., £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L., £750 to £900
Professional Clerks, G. Roberts, H. Watson, J. B. Wilson, £200 to £500

Estate Duty Office

Registrar of Death Duties, G. C. Cunningham, £1,000
Chief Framers, W. R. Morison, S. M. D. Findlay, £750 to £900

Senior Examiners, J. H. Beattie, F. M. Gaudie, R. K. Letts, W. J. M. Cosh, J. T. Ittner, O. S. Elliott, H. W. Gardiner, C. S. Matley, W. J. Henderson, A. W. H. Noakes, R. B. Oliphant, £550 to £700
Examiners, A. R. Stachan, R. Beveridge, G. Emmitt, M. G. Mackenzie, F. C. Walker, W. I. Pitt, A. J. Williamson, P. Butler, D. McDonald, A. Stuart, D. McK. McCall, J. A. McK. McK. Jack, R. A. Grieco, J. Roy, J. Howison, J. B. Kirkwood, A. S. Grant, H. G. Guthrie, A. J. Kilpatrick, G. G. McGregor, J. L. Muir, J. A. Beaton, F. S. Sharp, A. D. Brown, J. F. Halley, W. H. Cartwright, R. Clark, D. Calder, J. W. B. Crombie, R. Fraser, £550 to £500

Valuation Office, Scotland.

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh

Chief Valuer for Scotland, J. Watt, M.P., F.R.I., £1,200

Asst. Chief Valuer, J. Glen, F.R.I., £900

First Class Valuer (at Head Office), T. S. Ronaldson, M.P., £1,000 to £700

§ MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Mountagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £71,663,000 for the year ending March 31, 1933, reduced by Appropriations in Aid of a net sum of £24,250,000. The gross estimate is made up as follows:—Salaries, £24,500,000 for Headquarters Departments, £550,000 for Claims and Record Office, £2,943,300 for Provincial Offices, £200,000 for Travelling Expenses, £200,000 for Incidental Expenses, £250,000 for Telegrams and Telephones, £300,000 for Law Charges, £25,779,000 for Unemployment Insurance and Transitional Payments (State Grants &c.), £600,000 for Employment and Training, £20,000 for the Office of the Umpire, £2,000 for the Industrial Court, £2,000 for Fees Travelling Expenses &c. of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards Committees &c. There is also included in the Gross Estimate a

sum of £55,000 in connexion with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations) including a contribution of £24,000 towards the expenses of the Organisation

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry B. Cotton, Bt., M.P., £2,000

Principal Private Sec., G. H. Ince, £2,000

Asst. do., H. H. Buller, £1,000

Parliamentary Private Sec., Capt. C. Waterhouse, M.P., unpaid

Parliamentary Sec., R. S. Hudson, M.P., £1,200

Private Sec., G. C. Vasey, £1,000

Do. (Party), R. H. Cross, M.P., unpaid

Permanent Secretary, Sir Francis L. C. Flood, M.P., £3,000

Private Sec., H. N. de Villiers, £1,000

Deputy Sec., T. W. Phillips, M.P., £2,000

Private Sec., K. A. Hitchman, £1,000

Solicitor, Sir Bertram O. Bircham, M.P., £1,000

Director of Services and Establishments, Humbert Wolfe, M.P., £1,000 to £1,500

Accountant General, I. G. Bowden, M.P., £1,000 to £1,500

Principal Assistant Secretaries, T. A. N. Harlow, M.P., £1,000 to £1,500

Chf. Sec., T. E. Price, M.P., F. W. Luggatt, C. W. G. Fudy, M.P., £1,000 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Nicholson, M.P., W. W. Marsh, M.P., H. Duhamel, M.P., J. A. Dalt, M.P., P. A. Blundin, G. I. Reid, J. M. Glen, O. C. Allen, M.P., A. Norman, M.P., W. H. Lowe, M.P., £1,000 to £1,500 (Men), £200 to £1,000 (Women)

Principals, C. B. Hawkins, M.P., J. B. Row, C. W. K. Macmillan, I. Howe, M.P., J. H. Skan, L. G. M. Glover, G. H. Ince, R. C. G. Somerville, W. Ivor, I. N. Tribe, M.P., R. F. Gomme, A. F. Kingham, G. S. Owen, H. H. Wiles, H. D. Hancock, Miss F. Whyte, A. B. Valentine, W. I. Burton, M.P., I. S. Chagwellen, H. C. Emmerson, L. G. Lee, M.P., C. G. Jennings, M.P., R. M. Gould, G. M. Viddin, M.P., Miss B. M. P. P. W. £700 to £900 (Men), £600 to £750 (Women)

Assistant Principals, H. Holloway (Personal Sec.), H. H. Sellar, G. C. Vasey, H. D. K. Davies, H. N. de Villiers, F. A. Hitchman, G. C. I. Griffin, H. R. Hodges, Miss M. C. Snelton, G. I. Nash, J. Waller, A. J. Atkinson, M. M. D. Hble, J. G. Stewart, P. Goldberg, P. H. St. J. Williams, £500 to £500

Para. Sec. Officer, Miss F. M. Foster (Personal Sec.), £500 to £500

Solicitor's Department

6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1, £1,000

Solicitor, Sir Bertram O. Bircham, M.P., £1,000

Assistant Solicitors, S. H. Ackroyd, M.P., £1,000 to £1,500

Chief Clerk, F. W. Fordham, M.P., C. L. M. Langham, A. F. Harrison, F. H. Richards, £750 to £900

Services and Establishments Department

6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1, £1,000

Director of Services and Establishments, Humbert Wolfe, M.P., £1,000 to £1,500

Asst. Sec., J. A. Dal, M.P., J. M. Glen, £1,000 to £1,500

Chief Inspector, H. Smith, M.P., £1,000

Deputy Chief Inspector, R. J. Humphreys, £750 to £850

Chief Institution Officer, H. N. Grundy, M.P., (with allowance of £200) £750 to £850

Chief Clerk, W. Wilson, M.P., £750 to £850

Outstations

Divisional (controlling) (each £1,000)

South Eastern (London), C. T. Balyun, M.P., £1,000

Scotland (Industrial), W. S. Douglas, £1,000

North Eastern (Manchester), S. Warrington, £1,000

North Eastern (Leeds), J. B. Adams, M.P., £1,000

Midlands (Birmingham), W. R. L. Blakiston, £1,000

South Eastern (Bristol), F. G. Rundell, £1,000

Wales (Cardiff), R. Pierce Jones, M.P., £1,000

Unemployment Insurance Department

Headquarters Mountagu House Whitehall, S.W. 1, £1,000

Principal Asst. Secretary, J. E. G. Price, M.P., £1,000 to £1,500

Asst. Secs., J. S. Nicholson, M.P., P. A. Blundin, £1,000 to £1,500

Headquarters Insurance Officer, C. J. Wile, M.P., £1,000 to £1,500

o.a., £500 to £1,000

One of the Board and General Manager, S. R. Hobday
(Barrister-at-Law)
Engineer, B. Howorth, A.M.I.E.E.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 2.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the sixth Great Officer of State the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I to the family of De Vere Earls of Oxford.
Lord Great Chamberlain, The Viscountess Leveson
Secretary, Brig Gen Lord Esmé Gordon Lennox
(M.D., D.C., M.V.O.) £500
Clerk, Capt G. W. Townsend, M.V.O. £250
Resident Supt. House of Lords, Capt F. L. H. Elliott £300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 2
Lord Privy Seal, Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin M.P.
Private Sec. (see Lord President of the Council)

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices—38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 2

Telephone Whitehall 5097

Telegrams "Medresco, Parl London"

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1923 under the National Health Insurance Act but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April 1926. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health, Lord and a (Wales) and the Secretaries of State for Scotland for Home Affairs for the Colonies and for Home Affairs. The Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply money voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports published by H.M. Stationery Office are obtainable through any bookseller.
Members: Rt Hon Viscount D'Abernon, G.C.S.I., M.P. (Chairman) Rt Hon Lord Milning (Treasurer), W. S. Milne, M.C., M.P. Prof J. R. Macleod, M.D., F.R.S., W. L. H. Lister, M.D., F.R.S., J. A. Aikwright, M.D., F.R.S., Sir Charles S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S., M.P., The Lord Dunsen of Penn, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.P., Prof E. Mellanby, M.D., F.R.S., Prof E. D. Adrian, M.D., F.R.S., Prof A. F. Boycott, M.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Sir Walter M. Fletcher, M.D., F.R.S., M.P.
Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Secretary (Publications), F. Schuster, M.D.
Assistant, F. H. Green, M.D., M.P.
Accountant, J. H. Morton

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3

Telephone Hampstead 2222

Telegrams "Medresco, Havel London"

Director, Sir Henry H. Dale, M.D., F.R.S.

Deputy Director, Capt S. R. Doughty, M.C.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 2

Telephone Sloane 2181

Curator, R. St John Brooks, M.D.

Standards Laboratory.

Institute of Pathology, University of Oxford

Telephone Oxford 2273

Industrial Health Research Board.

Office 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 2

Telephone Whitehall 5097

Secretary, Ali Vico Marshall Sir David Munro, M.C., M.D.

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD.

Liverpool

Nominee Members (appointed by the Minister of Transport), Robert S. Johnson, O.B.E., Charles McVey, Sir Max Muspratt, Bt, T. Stone
Executive Members (elected by the Board), Richard D. Holt (Chairman), J. G. B. Beasley, M.C., T.D., A. H. Bibby, M.C., Charles Booth, Sir Thomas

A. L. Brooklebank, Bt, E. G. Brownhill, Lt Col Albert Buckley, D.S.O., William M. Clarke, Ernest Cook, John W. Dart, Henry J. Ferris, Edmund Gardner, Walter Harding, Robert L. Holt, Charles Livingston, A. C. Morrell, Edward B. Orme, William Park, Hugh R. Rathbone, D.D., Thomas Rome, Hugh L. Roxburgh, J. A. Shone, John H. Tiffin, R. Sutton Titmus

General Manager and Secretary, L. A. P. Warner, M.C.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The General Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for general subjects. The work of the Office includes—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observations for the study of weather with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the British Rainfall Organisation was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July 1929.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, The Under Secretary of State for Air

Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, M.C.

Assistant Directors, R. G. K. Lempfort, M.C., M.P. £1,500 to £2,500

Asst. Dir. (1) Lt Col J. Gold, M.C., F.R.S., R. J. W. Whipple, M.A., M.D., M.P.

Superintendents, R. G. Bilham, M.C., M.P., D.C.

(British Climatology and British Rainfall Organisation) (1) Lt A. Brooke Smith, M.C., M.P.

(2) Lt A. P. Brooks, M.C. (General Climatology) D. Bunt, M.A., M.C. (Astronomy) R. Colless, M.C., M.A. (Forecasting) S. Dines, M.A.

(Instrumental) Capt J. L. Entwistle, M.C. (Astronomy) Coln L. G. Garbutt, M.C. (2) Lt A. H. R. Goldie, M.A., M.P. (Scotland)

(Chief Clerk, H. L. B. Larnant, M.C.)

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (Kent) F. J. W. Whipple, M.A., M.D., M.P.

Magnetic (Babington), Maj A. H. R. Goldie, M.A.

Wester (Falmouth, Cornwall), M. G. S. Jones, M.C.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

273 Sevenoaks Avenue, E.C. 2

The Board serves an area of 533 sq. miles. The charges are levied on net annual value at a rate not exceeding 8½ pence, as the Board may fix. The net water rental for 1932-33 was £4,938,722. The capital debt on May 1st 1933 amounted to £54,269,667. The interest paid was £2,747,519. The number of servants being 1,308,650. The annual supply was 222,765,000 gallons (equivalent to 43,800,000 tons) a daily average of 260 7/8 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the New River Company's undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I (1606) by Sir Hugh Myddelton to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell Hertford to London.

Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, Sir W. Price, Bt, M.C., D.C.

1st Vice Chairman, R. W. Jones, M.A., M.P. (M.P.)

2nd Vice Chairman, R. W. Jones, M.A., M.P. (M.P.)

Chair of the Board and Parliamentary Officer, G. J. Stringer, Barrister at Law £2,000

Chief Engineer, Henry K. Salgoe, M.C., M.P. (M.P.) £2,500

Accountant & Registrar of M. & W. Water (A) and (B) Companies, G. M. Junnuge, M.A., M.P. £2,000

Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, M.C., C.V.O., M.C., M.P. £2,250

Secretary, H. A. D. Collins £2,250

Superintendent, Harold Ordley, M.A. £2,300

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 2.

Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon to Fri.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1877 and the buildings from 1910, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £500,000.

The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1824-29) the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham who died in 1866. In 1870 the (omage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £200,000 for 1932-1933. Appropriations in aid £200,000 leaving a net cost of £150,000.

Master and Wife, The Chancellor of the Exchequer	
Deputy Master and Comptroller and Registrar	
H M Seeds (1 Sir Robert A Johnson, K.B.E.)	£1,500
Chief Clerk, H M Customs	£550 to £700
Superintendent, Operative Department	H W L
Surveyor	£900 to £1,000
Deputy do, R W Burton	£700 to £800
Chief Sawyer, S W Smith, do	£700 to £900
Quartermaster and Librarian, C I Barrett	£400 to £500

Branches of the Royal Mint

<i>Melbourne, Victoria</i>	
<i>Deputy Master, H D McCay</i>	<i>£1,200</i>
<i>Perth, Western Australia</i>	
<i>Deputy Master, H A Corbet</i>	<i>£1,100</i>
<i>Pretoria, South Africa</i>	
<i>Deputy Master, G J Pearson</i>	<i>£1,200</i>
<i>Superintendent, J T Buckle</i>	<i>£800 to 6,000</i>

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomington, W.C.

Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. *Lecture tours* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. *Reading room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays (closed for cleaning first six week days in May). Tickets of admission, for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753 when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books & of br. Hano. Some the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1824 and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases and by the operation of the right of purchase in 1802. The collections include sculpture & a collection of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters and prints and drawings of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Chinese, Japanese, British and medieval and other antiquities, coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects, & monuments of Indian, Chinese & the Mohammedan. The collections of the British Museum were first arranged in 1756 and in 1793, 32 and were met by a vote under Education, Science and Art, Class 11 of the Civil List.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Three Principal Figures, The Archbishop of Canterbury, The Lord High Chancellor, The Speaker of the House of Commons, appointed by the Sovereign, The Earl of Harwood, Other Masters, The Prince of Wales, Earl of Crawford and Balcarney, Earl of Ilchester, Viscount Grey of Faldoon, Lord Rothchild, Lord Howorth, Rt Hon H A L Fisher, Lt Col Sir D Pringle, Sir Henry A Miles, Sir J Macdonald, Prof G R Hewson, Prof J A Murray, Mr R Jamieson, Stanley Gardiner.

LICENS

Director and Principal Librarian, G F Hill, C H, 11th St, B R A, V P P A \$2,000
Sec, Arundell J K Kordale, M A, D C A \$800 to \$1,000
Assistant Secretary, J H Witney, M H F \$500 to \$600

Accountant, J R Hoatson	£500 to £600
Staff Officer, C J Curtis	£400 to £500
Clarks, Higher Grade, A R Tait, H H E Simmonds	£300 to £400

Keeper of Printed Books, W A Maraden, M A, \$1,000
Deputy Keepers, H Thomas, M A, \$100, J V
 Scholdest, M A, I Ellis, M A, \$500
Superintendent of Reading Room, I Ellis, M A
Assistant Keepers, First Class, P Wilson, M A, L C
 Wharton M A, G D R Tucker, M A, F C W
 Hiley M A, A Forbes Johnson M A, E W
 O Lynum M A, A G Macfarlane, M A
 F G Rendall, M A, W A Smith, M A, H Sellers,
 M A, Hitt, I, A Sheppard, M A, B Oldum,
 M A, H A S Kuhn, Wm C Smith, A G
 Clwily \$475 to \$500
Assistant Keepers, Second Class, J C W Horns, M A
 I C Brindley, M A, R A Wilson, M A, F
 Shup M A, A H Chipping, M A, I D Cooper
 L W Hinson M A, Hitt, B H U L Townshend,
 M A, B A Skilton, M A, F L Kent, M A

(Leila Hughes) grade, L C Rudd J A McDonald
E J Bivard W W Johnson, J Korvick W E
Hughes, J D Butt
Keeper of Manuscripts and Fegerton Librarian, H
Idris Bell one, MA, NA
Jesse Kepper, F W J Lower, with cell, F G
Miller, M Ditt
Assistant Keeper, First Class G T Hales, MA, HI
J M Milne MA, A J Collins, MA, R A Conter,
MA, B Schofield MA, HD, G J Longley

Assistant Keeper, Second Class	H R Aldridge, W A	\$475 to \$500
F Wormold, M A	W C Skout, H A	Murgely, I
Hoyle, M A		\$500 to \$440
(Tele. Higher Grade)	P W B Brockwell	\$300 to \$400
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS	L Dunlop, I	\$1,000
Barnett, M A, 11th		\$1,000
Deputy Keeper	Donald Gilby, M A, 11th	\$900
Assistant Keeper, First Class	Edward Edwards, M A	\$1,000
A S Fulton, M A	J Taven, M A, 11th	\$475 to \$500
Wilkinson, M A		\$500
Keeper of Prints and Drawings	R Laurence Binn	\$1,000
(C H D)		\$1,000
Deputy Keeper	M A Hindon, M A	\$900
Assistant Keeper, First Class	A F Popham, M A	\$1,000

Assistant Keeper, Second Class, K I Paken	\$475 to \$500
B Hays, N A	\$450 to \$440
(tel.) Higher Grade, H Hampton	\$300 to \$400
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Sydney Smith, W A	\$1,000
Assistant Keeper, First Class, C J Gidd W A, F R A	\$475 to \$500
Assistant Keeper, Second Class, A W Shorter W A	\$450 to \$440
R L Barnett, N A	\$300 to \$400
Civil Higher Grade, H I Scally	\$300 to \$400
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, E J Foy	\$1,000
W A, F R A	\$475 to \$500
Assistant Keeper, First Class, F N Price W A, F R A	\$475 to \$500

4 Assistant Keepers, Second Class, R P Hinkley, M.A.	\$475 to \$500
1 Assistant Keeper, Second Class, J. J. Hinkley, M.A.	\$500 to \$540
Keepers of British and Medieval Antiquities, Roginwald	
A Smith, B.A., M.A.	\$500
4 Assistant Keepers, First Class, A B Tunnoohy, M.A.	\$500 to \$540
1 A. T. D Kendrick, M.A.	\$475 to \$500
4 Assistant Keepers, Second Class, C K Hawkes, M.A.	\$500 to \$540
1 A. A.	
Keepers of Classics and Ethnography, Robert L	
Hobson, M.A.	\$500
Deputy Keepers (in charge of the Sub Dept of Ethno	
graphy), J. J. Hinkley, M.A., M.A.	\$500
4 Assistant Keepers, First Class, H J Braunholtz	
W A H King, M.A.	\$475 to \$500
1 Assistant Keeper (Second Class), R S Jones, B.A.	\$500

Kepler of Coins & Metals, John Allan, M.A., F.R.S.	£450 to £440
Deputy Keeper, G. C. Brooks, M.A., Litt. D., F.R.S.	£2,000
Assistant Keepers, First Class, Harold Mattingly, M.A., & G. Robinson, M.A., F.R.S.	£475 to £300
Assistant Keeper Second Class, J. Walker, M.A.	£450 to £440
Clerk, Second Division, H. C. Gregory	£300 to £240

Director of Laboratory, A. Scott, F.R.S.
Assistant Keeper, Second Class, H. J. Plenderleith,
£500 to £540
Solicitors, Messrs Warrens, 5 Bedford Square

THE LANCASTER MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, 91 James's, S.W. 1
 Admission on Tuesdays, 12 Wednesdays and
 Thursdays, 6d.; other days free, closed for clean-
 ing on Friday till 5 p.m. Hours—April 5 till
 Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.).
 Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2
 to 4 p.m.).

The Lancaster Museum was instituted on the lines of
 the Carnavalet at Paris for the conservation of
 antiquities and other objects associated with the his-
 tory of London. The collection was originally housed
 in Kensington Palace and was reopened in 1924 at
 Lancaster House.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, Dr P. F.
Mortimer Wheeler, M.A., F.R.S., £500
Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Hon. Maurice Brett,
£430
Assistant Miss M. T. Orms, £300

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7

Open free on week days (except Good Friday
 and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays
 from 10 to 6.

An Official Guide lecturer conducts visitors
 round some portion of the collections at 12 noon
 and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of
 charge, and his services are available at other
 times for special parties (also free of charge)
 by arrangement with the Director. Students
 are admitted daily for the special study of the
 collections, and to make drawings and take
 photographs of specimens, under special regu-
 lations to be obtained from the Director. The
 Museum issues a large variety of publications,
 comprising scientific monographs and cata-
 logues, the "Natural History Magazine"
 (quarterly), popular guide books and manuals,
 instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets,
 and picture post cards, both monochrome and
 in colour.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum
 were removed to South Kensington and remained
 there in 1883 as the new museum being opened to the
 public in 1887. The collections comprise all kinds of
 natural history. A morphological series in the
 central hall a collection of domesticated animals a
 series of insects illustrating economic zoology galleries
 of mammals including whales birds and their nests
 fishes, reptiles insects shells corals sponges &c.
 galleries of fossils of all kinds a botanical gallery and
 an extensive gallery of minerals rocks and meteorites
 with series of specimens forming individualities. The
 daily. The administrative expenses were estimated at
 £68,530 in 1923-24.

Director, C. Tate Regan, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., £2,500 to £2,500
Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, M.A., D.Sc., £500
Assistant T. Woodhouse £500 to £600
Chief Higher Grade, A. C. Wray, C.A. Wray (Fishes), £500 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Librarian), A. C. Townsend, M.A., £500 to £600
Guide Lecturer, Miss M. R. J. Edwards, B.Sc., £250 to £300

Keeper of Zoology, W. T. Calman, D.Sc., F.R.S., £1,000
Deputy Keeper, M. A. C. Hinton, G. C. Robinson, M.A., £500
Assistant Keepers (First Class) W. P. Pycraft, J. G. Dollman, M.A., P. R. Lowe, O.B.E., M.A., N. B. Kinnear, H. A. Baylis, D.Sc., A. K. Tutton, M.A., J. R. Norman, C. C. A. Moore, V.A., H. W. Parker, M.A., £475 to £500
Assistant Keepers (Second Class) M. Burton, M.Sc., £500 to £540, Miss A. B. Hastings, Ph.D., Miss C. Finnegan, Ph.D., Miss I. Gordon, D.Sc., Ph.D., £300 to £320

Technical Asst., Higher Grade, H. W. Fungland

Keeper of Entomology, N. D. Riley, £300 to £400
Deputy Keeper, G. J. Arrow, K. G. Blair, M.Sc., £1,000
Assistant Keepers (First Class) F. W. Edwards, M.A., F. L. Ling, M.A., M.Sc., W. H. T. Tams, M.A., E. China, M.A., H. Scott, M.Sc., £475 to £500
Assistant Keepers (Second Class) R. B. Beaman, M.A., A. W. McKenny Hughes, D.Sc., £500 to £540
Miss D. Aubertin, M.Sc., £450 to £500
Technical Assistant (Higher Grade), H. J. Stirling, £300 to £400
Keeper of Geology, W. D. Lang, M.D., F.R.S., £1,000
Deputy Keeper, W. N. Edwards, M.A., £500
Assistant Keepers (First Class) L. R. Cox, M.A., I. H. Withers, £475 to £500
Assistant Keepers (Second Class) F. I. White, Ph.D., A. I. Hopwood, M.Sc., W. F. Swinton, M.A., Ph.D., H. D. Thomas, Ph.D., I. Hurstod, M.A., £500 to £540
Technical Assistant (Higher Grade), J. O. Burdon, £300 to £400

Keeper of Mineralogy, L. J. Spencer, M.D., F.R.S., £1,000
Deputy Keeper, W. Campbell Smith, M.Sc., £500
Assistant Keepers (Second Class) F. A. Hannibal, M.A., M. H. Hey, M.A., M.Sc., £450 to £440
(Chief Higher Grade) F. F. Vincent, £300 to £400
Keeper of Botany, J. Burdett Smith, O.B.E., M.A., £1,000
Deputy Keeper, A. J. Wilmott, M.A., £500
Assistant Keepers (Second Class) A. W. F. Hall, M.A., G. Tandy, M.A., J. L. Dandy, M.A., G. T. Taylor, M.A., A. H. G. Abston, M.A., £450 to £440

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7

Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas
 Day, 10 to 6, Sunday, 10 to 6. Admission
 free. *Science Museum Library*, Imperial Insti-
 tute Road, S.W. 7. Attached to the Science
 Museum. The National Library especially de-
 voted to pure and applied Science. 285,000
 volumes, 12,200 periodicals, a set of British
 patent specifications. Subject matter index to
 articles in periodicals, 1,000,000 aids. Biblio-
 graphies supplied—Open on weekdays, 10 to
 5.50. Admission free. Books lent to Govern-
 ment Departments, Universities and approved
 Research Institutions.

The Science Museum was instituted in 1883 under the
 Science and Art Department as a part of the British
 Museum and opened in 1887. It was added in
 1883 to the collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the
 administration of the Science Collections was separated
 from that of the Art Collections which were transferred
 to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The collections in
 the Science Museum illustrate the application of science
 to industry and the development of scientific
 and industrial mechanisms, apparatus and machinery.

The divisions are (a) Industrial Engineering, (b)
 Mechanical Engineering, Land Transport and Con-
 struction, (c) Water Transport and Air Transport,
 (d) Science and Scientific Instruments.

Director and Secretary, Col. Sir Henry G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S., £1,500
Staff Chief, S. I. Kelly, £400 to £500

Industrial Machinery Division.

Deputy Keeper, A. I. Spencer, M.Sc., £500
Assistant Keeper (First Class) F. St. A. Hulle, £500 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Second Class) I. C. (S. W. H. M.), £450 to £500
W. I. O. D. M., £450 to £500

Engineering Division.

Deputy Keeper, A. I. Spencer, M.Sc., £500
Assistant Keeper (First Class) G. I. Workitt, M.A., £500 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Second Class) A. Stowers, M.A., £450 to £500

Water and Air Transport Division.

Keeper, G. L. Overt, D.Sc., £1,000
Assistant Keeper (First Class), M. J. B. Davy, £500 to £600
A. I. H. S., G. I. Laird Clowes, M.A., £400 to £500

Science Division I
(Astronomy, Optical Instruments, Mathematics,
Chemistry, &c.)

Deputy Keeper, D Randall, F.R.S. £500
Assistant Keeper (First Class), A Barclay, F.R.S. £400 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), W T Pictet, F.R.S. £250 to £400

Science Division II.
(Physics and Geography &c.)

Deputy Keeper, H Shaw, F.R.S. £600 to £700
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), W G Pincherne
and F A B Wud, F.R.S. £250 to £400

Library.

Keeper, S C Bradfield, F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keeper (First Class), E Lancaster, F.R.S. £400 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), H T Pledge, F.R.S.
and H P Syme, F.R.S. £250 to £400

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring the use of the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road, open free every day same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m. Casts of various objects in the Museum, and also from Sculptures in the British Museum, can be obtained on order on application to the Department for the Supply of Casts.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1855 when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Mulborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1853 Exhibition on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship at a cost of £55,300 (together with other specimens purchased to the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837 and dispersed among them). Additions have since been made by purchase gift and bequest. The Museum contains nine departments: viz.—Architecture and Sculpture (Carving Engraving Illustration and Design Metalwork Paintings Woodwork Textiles Library (books on art and Book Production and the Department of Circulation). The older parts of the building were erected between 1850 and 1860, the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £120,000 in 1932-33 and were met by a vote under Education, Science and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (a tentative expense of 1932-33 £50,000) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington and are erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, E R D Macgregor, C.B.E., F.R.S. £1,800 to £2,500

SECRETARY

Museum Superintendent, J P Wilcock, F.R.S. £500 to £600
Staff Clerk, C E Fish, £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES AND SCULPTURE

Deputy Keeper, R P Belford, F.R.S. £500
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), Miss M H Longhurst, F.R.S., £250 to £300, H D Moleworth, £250 to £400

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS

Keeper, E Rickman, F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keepers (First Class), A L B Ashton, F.R.S. £450 to £600
Honorary, £450 to £600

DEPARTMENTS OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTING

Keeper, M Hardie, F.R.S. £1,000
Deputy Keeper, B S Long, £500
Assistant Keeper (First Class), J Lawer, £450 to £600
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), F W Stokes, C Winter, £250 to £400

LIBRARY

Keeper, A Van de Put, F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keeper (First Class), H C Andrews, £450 to £600
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), A W Wheen, £250 to £400

P B James (Secretary to Advisory Council), J Wardrop, C H Gibbs Smith, £250 to £400

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK

Deputy Keeper, A J Koop, £500
Assistant Keeper (First Class), M J C I P Bailey, £450 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), C C Onian, £250 to £400

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES

Deputy Keeper, A J B Wile, F.R.S. £500
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), F C Tattersall and T L Nevinnson, £250 to £400, Miss M Claston, £250 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK

Keeper, O B Wickett, £1,000
Assistant Keeper (First Class), H Clifford Smith, F.R.S. £450 to £600
Assistant Keeper (Second Class), H C R Mawdsley, £250 to £400

INDIAN SECTION

Deputy Keeper, A J D Campbell, £500
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), K de B Codrington, A D H Smith, £250 to £400

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION

Keeper, H A Kennedy, £1,000
Assistant Keepers (Second Class), C M Weekes, W A Thorpe, £250 to £400

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Bethnal Green, Cambridge Road, E 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British brids. Section for objects of special interest to children free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day), Mon, Th, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Tu, Wed, Fri, Sat, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

Assistant Keeper (First Class), A K Sablin, £450 to £600

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Imperial Institute Road, S.W. 7.
Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The formation of a collection connected with the War was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5, 1917. The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 2, 1916 and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The Museum was opened by H.M. the King on June 9, 1917 at the Crystal Palace. The tenancy of the Crystal Palace having expired on March 31, 1926, the Museum was removed to the galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road. The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan. The Museum was re-opened to the public on Nov. 2, 1924. The collection includes Naval and Military trophies and relics, ordnance, small arms and ammunition, ship and other models, works of art, photographs (comprising over 250,000 subjects), prints of which may be purchased, and a reference library containing 60,000 books and pamphlets available for study to the public. The reference sections are not open on Saturday afternoon or Sunday. All the attendants are men who served during the Great War (Major and Sec, Charles John Boult, C.B.E., F.R.S.).

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Open 10-4.5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6d), Thursday and Friday. Open free other days, Sunday, from 2 to 4.5 or 6 (closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day).

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £500,000 in 1824 for the purchase and exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures. The present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1868, 1887, 1912, 1922 and 1930. The cost of administration of the National Galleries (Trafalgar Square and Millbank) in 1932-33 was estimated at £30,000.

Director, Sir Augustus Daniel, K.C.B., £1,200
Keeper and Secretary, Edwin Glasgow, £2,200
Assistants, H I Kay, E K Waterhouse, M Davies, £250 to £600
Higher Clerical Office, F G Thompson, £300 to £400

NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK.

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, W 1.

Students days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d ;
other days free For hours and Sundays see
National Gallery

The National Gallery, Millbank better known as
The Tate Gallery was opened in 1897 on the site of
Millbank Gaol the cost of erection (£300,000) being borne
by Sir Henry Tate who also contributed the nucleus
of the present collection. The Turner Wing built at
the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen Bart was
opened to the public in 1930. The Gallery now includes
a gallery for Modern Foreign Art and a gallery for
Sargent's works opened in 1926 the gift of Sir Joseph
Duveen.

Director, James B. Manson £7,000
Assistant, H. S. Pde D. C. Fincham £250 to £600

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W. C. 2

Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and
Saturday from 10 to 4.5, 0.6, according to season
free on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter),
Thursday and Friday (Students days) admission
6d from 10 to 4.05.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1866
the collections being successively housed in Great
George Street Westminster, in South Kensington and
in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in
1896 £300,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H.
Alexander an extension is now being erected at the
expense of Sir Joseph Duveen Bart. The amount for
salaries and expenses including a grant of £2,500 for
purchase of portraits was estimated at £8,714 in 1932-33.
Director, Keeper, and Secretary H. M. Hill £900
Assistant to Director, C. K. Adams £250 to £600
Assistant and Lecturer, J. Stegmann £250 to £600

WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Admission 6d on Tuesdays and Fridays other
days free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures daily
(Wed. excepted) at 3 p.m. and Saturday at
12 noon. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve
and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation
by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace Bart. K.C.B. in 1837
and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the
Government. The collection includes pictures, draw-
ings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain,
armour and miscellaneous objects d'art. The expenses
were estimated at £12,000 in 1932.

Keeper and Secretary, S. J. Camp, £500
Assistant to Keeper, W. P. Gibson, £250 to £600
Cox, £250 to £600

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES

Aberystwyth

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.,
closed on Sundays.

Founded by Royal Charter 1907 and maintained by
annual grant from the Treasury. It contains over 1,000
printed books together with valuable MSS. and 1,000
printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages.
One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges
under Copyright Act 1911.

Librarian W. L. Davies, £500

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Apr. -
Sept., 8 p.m.), Sundays (admission 3d) 2.30 to
5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter 1907 and maintained by
Annual Grant from the Government and Museum Com-
mission of the Cardiff City Council. The collection consists
of (Geology) Relief Maps of Wales, David Davies
collection of fossil plants, Griffith J. Williams collection
of minerals and extensive collections relating to
geology in Wales. (Botany) the Welsh National Her-
barium illustrating especially the flora of Wales and
collections illustrating general, agricultural and forest
botany. (Zoology) Collections of skins, British mam-
mals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive ethno-
logical collections, British molluscs, spirit collections,

all of special Welsh interest. (Archaeology) Welsh pre-
historic Roman and other antiquities (casts of pre-Nor-
man monuments of Wales) Welsh Folk Collection
(Art) Swansea and Bangor porcelain, the De
Winton collection of continental porcelain, the works
of Richard Wilson R.A. and of Frank Langwyn R.A.
are well represented. Pyke Thompson collection of
water-colour drawings and a general collection of
paintings in oil & water-colour.

President, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth

Vice President, Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby Gore, M.P.

Director, Dr. Cyril Fox, F.R.S.

Secretary, A. H. Loe, M.C.

Keepers (Geology) Dr. F. J. North, F.R.S. (Botany)

H. A. Hyde, M.A., (Zoology) Colin Matheson, M.A.,

(Archaeology) V. E. Nash Williams, M.A., F.R.S.

(Art) Isaac J. Williams

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,

Mound Edinburgh

Open free Sun 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in winter),
Mon, Tu, Wed, Sat, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in
winter) Admission 6d Thurs and Fri, 10 a.m.
to 5 p.m. (4 in winter)

Director Stanley Curator Mrs. A. R. S. R. W.

Keeper A. F. Hewell Miller R. W.

Secretary, Robert M. Smith

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Queen Street, Edinburgh

Open free on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in
winter) Not open on Sundays

Director, Stanley Curator Mrs. A. R. S. R. W.

Keeper, A. F. Hewell Miller R. W.

Secretary, Robert M. Smith

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND

Queen Street, Edinburgh

Open free on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (4 in
winter) Not open on Sundays

Director J. Graham Curator Mrs. A. R. S. R. W.

Assistant Keeper, Arthur J. H. Edwards

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND,

Parliament House, Edinburgh

Open free on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.,
Saturdays, 10 to 1. Not open on Sundays

Under the National Library of Scotland Act 1925,
the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, became the
National Library of Scotland

Chairman of the Trustees, Principal R. S. Rait

Librarian of the National Library, Henry William

Melick, D.D.

OTHER LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, &c

ASHMOLLEAN MUSEUM, Oxford - Art and
Archaeological collections of the University.
Randolph and Egyptian Sculpture galleries,
Medieval room, Arundel vestibule, Dept. of
Antiquities (with Cretan collection), Dept. of
Fine Art (with Raphael and Michelangelo
drawings &c.) Open daily 10 to 4 admission
6d free after 2 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 4 free
(10 a.m. time only).

Keeper of the Ashmolean and Dept. of Antiquities,
P. J. Leach, M.A.

Keeper of Dept. of Fine Art, K. M. Clark, M.A.

BEDFORD LIBRARY (Theological), 36 Euston
Square, London, S.W. 1

BIRMINGHAM ART GALLERY AND MUSEUM -
Open free daily 10 to 5 Wednesdays to 8
Sundays 2 to 5

BODLEIAN LIBRARY AND PICTURE GALLERY,
Oxford (one of the 6 Copyright Libraries) - Open
daily from 9 to 7, admission (for visitors) 3d

Bodleian Librarian H. H. E. Croft, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Senate
House Yard, Cambridge (one of the 6 Copyright

Libraries—Open daily from 9.30 to 4; Saturdays 9 to 1.30

Librarian, A. F. Schofield, M.A.

CARLYLE HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, W 3—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1s (6d Saturdays)

Hon. Secretary Miss Daphne Sanger

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S E 17—Natural History, "Folk relics," "Bygones." Royal relics, Marshalsea Pump. Linworth panels. Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat. 10 a.m.) to 8.30 p.m., Sun. 6 to 9 p.m.

DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, Somers Town, Euston Road, N W 1

DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street, London, W C 1 (Dickens Fellowship)—Open daily 10 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted) admission 1s

DR JOHNSON'S HOUSE Gough Square, Fleet Street, London E C 4—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season), admission 6d. Not open on Sundays. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, or through Wine Office Court.

DOUGLAS, I. OF MAN, Manx Museum, Library and Art Gallery (established under Act of 1914) 1896 and 1898

Librarian and Sec. W. C. Cullen

ELIZABETHIAN MUSEUM Trumpington Street (Cambridge)—Art collections of the University. Numerous Picture and Sculpture galleries. Library. Open free daily, 10 to 4, or 5 (according to season). Sundays from 10 to 4, or 5. Closed first Wednesday of each month.

Director M. C. Cockerell, Litt.D.

GERMIE MUSEUM Kingsland Road, E 8 (formerly Ironmongers Almshouses)—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Thursday evening lectures on furniture and allied arts. Maintained by I.C.C. Open free from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. on week days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GLASGOW—Corporation Art Gallery, Kelvin Grove Park. Open free Mon., Wed., Fri. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tu., Th., Sat. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays 1 to 5.

GLASGOW—Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts, 270 Sauchiehall Street.

Art Librarian, George Middlemass, M.A.

GUILDHALL LIBRARY, MUSEUM, AND ART GALLERY Guildhall, London E C 4—Admission free from 10 to 5. March to Sept. and from 10 to 4. Oct. to Feb. Library and Newspaper Room open daily 10 to 6.

Librarian, Curator of the Museum, and Director, Art Gallery, J. I. Douthett

Art Librarian, H. C. Wick

Asst. Curator Museum, Quinton Waddington, F.R.S.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W 4. Open Mon. Wed. Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5. Sept. 1 to April 30 11 to 3. Admission 6d.

HOME OFFICE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster S W 1—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers. Open every weekday 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. Visits at other times by arrangement with the Director. Admission free. Persons under 18 not admitted except in parties for instructional purposes.

Director, D. R. Wilson, C.B.E. (I.L.M. Chief Inspector of Factories)

HORNEMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S E 23 (L.C.C.)—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Week days—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 10 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

Curator, Dr. H. S. Harrison

HULL—Fezens Art Gallery. Continuous display of loan exhibitions with the permanent collection of pictures, including unique collection of works by Frank Brangwyn, R.A. Also Spring and Autumn Open Exhibitions. Admission free daily 10 to 5, Sundays 10 to 4.30.

Curator, Vincent Galloway

KFATS MEMORIAL HOUSE, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N W 3—Open free Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 10 to 6 April to Sept. 10 to 4 Oct. to March. Other times by appointment. 101 Hampstead 200s. *Kents Museum* (adjoining) open every weekday 10.30 to 8.

President Curator, F. Edgumbe

LAMBETH PATRICK LIBRARY, Lambeth, S E 1—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter in September, and early part of October.

LEEDS ART GALLERY—Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wed. and Sat. 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Sunday 10 to 5 p.m.

Director John Rothenstein, M.A., Ph.D.

LIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W 14—Arab hall, collection of Lord Lighton's sketches and pictures, and works by well-known Kensington and other artists. Open free Mon. and Th. 11 to 3. Wed. and Fri. 11 to 1, Sat. 11 to 5. Closed on Sundays.

LIVERPOOL—Walker Art Gallery. Roscoe collection of Old Masters and large collection of Modern Paintings. The gallery is undergoing extensive alterations and large extension. Closed to public at present.

London Library, St. James's Square, S W 1

Sec. and Librarian, Dr. C. F. Haggberg Wright

MANCHESTER ART GALLERY, Mosley Street—Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays 10 to 5.

Curator, Lawrence Howard, M.A.

MANCHESTER—Chetham Library. Open free daily 9.30 to 5, Saturdays 9.30 to 4.

MANCHESTER—The John Rylands Library, Deansgate. Open to holders of Readers' tickets (forms of application to be obtained from Librarian) Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 6, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 6. Saturdays 10 to 5. Public admitted to view exhibition and main hall, Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 to 6.

NATIONAL (SERIAL LIBRARY), Galen Place, Bury Street, London, W C 1. Books may be borrowed through any public or other library in England and Wales.

Librarian, Lummoore Newcome

NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND (1888), 35 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S W 1, Northern Branch, 5 St. John Street, Manchester. 121,734 volumes (including music) in Braille and Moon types.

Sec. and Librarian, Miss O. I. Prince

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Lang. Art Gallery and Museum—Admission free, daily 10 to 6 (Fridays 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.) Saturdays 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sundays 3 to 5 p.m.

Curator, C. Bernard Stevenson

models of ships, &c., daily, free, from 2 April to 30 Sept. 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. to 31 March from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4, Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5, Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m. Arrangements can be made to conduct parties and schools round the museum on application to the *Secretary*, R. A. Institution, Woolwich, S E 18.

YORK.—Yorkshire Museum, founded in 1858. Open 9 to 5, admission 2s. Collections of Yorkshire pottery and porcelain, mediæval pottery, Roman and mediæval antiquities, flint, stone and bronze implements, mediæval architecture, geology, &c.

Keeper Dr Walter E. Collings, F.R.S.

§ NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, 29 Old Jewry, E C 4

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under Act 111 (c. 32) 1896 by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established and a sum of £200,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt being commonly spoken of as Mr Pitt's Sinking Fund. In 1899 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund and this was commonly known as the Old Sinking Fund. In 1899 the New Sinking Fund was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote and in 1902 another New Sinking Fund was set up by Mr. Baldwin. These with other funds detailed on p. 636 now mainly operate in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Master of the Rolls the Lord Chief Justice the Accountant General of the Supreme Court and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. The net administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £1,687 in 1932-33.

Comptroller General, Maurice Francis Headlam, C.B., C.M.G. £5,500
Private Secretary R. W. Illing £2,500
Asst. Comptroller, H. Weatherill, C.B.E., F.R.A. £2,000 to £2,500

Actuary, H. Weatherill, C.B.E., F.R.A. £2,500
Chief Clerk, F. S. Jones, C.B.E., F.R.S., F.R.A. £2,500
Principal Clerk, E. R. Jones, C.B.E., F.R.S., F.R.A. £2,500
E. W. Kitson, F.R.S., C. B. Hobbs £2,500 to £3,000
Assistant do., G. R. Khan, F.R.S., H. R. Powell, F.R.S., A. M. McKenzie, G. T. Milne, F.R.S., C. J. Phillips £1,500 to £2,000
C. P. Southern, B. B. Vels (acting) £2,000 to £2,500
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co. £5,000

§ NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT

Head Office, 57 Broad Street, Bloomsbury, W C 2
By the National Health Insurance Acts 1924 1928 it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies and Branches, and Insurers of committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6 1922.

Chief Auditor & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500

Chief Inspector of Audit W. G. Iwont 180 £2,500
Establishment and Accounts Officer, R. Macormack £2,000 to £2,500

Inspectors of Audit (5) *Senior Auditors* (13), *Auditors* (24), *Senior Assistant Auditors* (27).

§ H. M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

Royal Naval College, Greenwich S E 10
The Nautical Almanac was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now under the control of H. M. Board of Admiralty.
Superintendent, L. J. Conrict, 1st D., F.R.S. £500 to £700

BRITISH ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORIES

Observatory	Director	Altitude		Position	
		Metres	Long. E or W	Lat. N or S	
Arimagh .. (ambulatory) (Solar Physics) ..	Rev. W. J. A. Ellis, D.M.A.	64	H. M. S. 0 26 35 W	54 21 N	
	Mr. Arthur A. S. Heddington, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Honorary Professor)	28	0 0 23 E	52 22 N	
	Prof. F. J. M. Stratton, F.R.S., D.M.A.	30			
	Dr. Jones, F.R.S. (Charles Martin (acting) Committee (Honorary G. R. de la Bédouille)	62	3 9 33 W	51 30 26 S	
Dunelm Durham University		86	0 25 21 E	53 33 N	
		208	0 6 20 W	54 46 N	
Edinburgh Glasgow University		146	0 12 44 W	55 55 S	
		58	0 17 21 W	56 27 N	
Greenwich Norman Lockyer (Salcombe Hill, Devon)		47	0 0 0	51 28 6 N	
	Major W. J. Fisher, M.A., Ph.D.	172	0 22 33 W	50 42 N	
Oxford (University) Oxford (Radcliffe)	Prof. H. H. Plaskett, F.R.S.	64	0 5 0 W	51 45 6 N	
	Dr. K. S. Shiv, M.A., Ph.D.	65	0 5 3 W	52 45 6 N	
South Kensington (Imperial College) Murray's (Clare)	Prof. Herbert Dingle, F.R.S., Ph.D.	21	0 0 44 W	52 28 6 N	
	Rev. J. P. Rowland, F.R.S.	127	0 9 53 W	53 50 6 N	
Mill Hill (London, N.W. (University of London)) Kodjikanal Madras	Prof. L. N. G. Eilon, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.				
	Thomas Royds, D.Sc.	2343	5 9 52 E	10 13 8 N	
Adelaide (S.A.) Adelaide (S.A.)	G. K. Dudwell, B.A. (Government Astronomer)	7	5 22 0 E	13 4 1 N	
	J. Wadsworth	...	9 14 20 E	34 55 6 S	
Apia (Samoa) Cape of Good Hope Cape of Good Hope	W. B. Rimmer, M.Sc. (acting)	808	9 56 0 E	35 19 6 S	
	(See above)	10	1 13 25 E	33 56 1 S	
Delhi (Dun. (Harg. Obs.) H. (Dun. (Harg. Obs.) Hong Kong (Royal Obs.) Hyderabad (N. Indian Obs.) Johannesburg (Union Obs.) Melbourne Melbourne (Imperial Obs.) Perth (N. Indian Obs.) Sydney (N. Indian Obs.) Victoria, B.C. (Dominion Astro-physical Obs.) Wellington, N.Z. (Dominion Obs.)	A. J. Bamford, M.A., Ph.D. (Indian Geographical Survey)	6	4 19 20 E	6 44 N	
	P. A. (N. Indian Obs.)	682	5 12 12 E	30 28 0 N	
	F. A. (N. Indian Obs.)	125	5 22 12 E	29 51 5 N	
	T. F. Claxton, F.R.S.	33	7 36 42 E	28 18 0 N	
	T. P. Bhaskaran, Ph.D., M.A.	554	5 13 49 E	17 28 0 N	
	H. E. Wood, M.Sc.	1766	1 22 12 E	26 20 0 S	
	R. A. Watson, B.A.	55	3 30 13 E	20 57 6 S	
	J. M. Baldwin, D.Sc.	26	9 30 54 E	37 40 0 E	
	R. Meldrum, M.A.	101	5 22 12 E	45 31 6 N	
	H. B. C. Lewis, B.A.	60	7 43 22 E	31 57 6 S	
	James Nangle	44	10 4 40	33 21 7 S	
	J. S. Plaskett, D.Sc., F.R.S. ...	209	8 13 40 W	48 21 3 N	
	C. F. Adams, D.Sc.	127	12 30 4 E	42 17 1 S	

§ For Salaries see note, p. 281.

§ For Salaries see note, p. 281.

MANCHESTER OFFICE.
Keeper of Cotton Marks, 9 Mitton £450 to £500
Staff Officer, H Bottomley £350 to £450

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Whitehall, S W 1

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1865 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1868. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks (to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England) but cash payments are also made, and the payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The establishment expenses were estimated at £50,000 in 1933-34.

Paymaster General, The Lord Rochester, C.B., unpaid
Assistant Paymaster General, Roland Wilkins, C.B.

Private Sec., E G Hawwood £1,500
Principal Clerk, J Mahood £850 to £950, J H W Webster, P. S. Owen £750 to £850
Heads of Divisions, S Stephens, A H May, J W Beard, M E Martin, W Luck, H L Bottomley, J H Ashworth, J C McIntyre, R C S Lloyl £550 to £700

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS

28 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S W 1

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act was estimated at £47,243,800 for 1933-34.

Minister of Pensions, Maj Rt Hon G C Tryon, M.P.
Private Sec., I P Well, C A Purcell, M.P. £2,000
Deputy, Maj A J Edmondson, M.P. unpaid
Permanent Secretary, Sir George Christall, K.C.B. £2,500
Private Secretary, R Herbert

General Administration

Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Adam Hope, K.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, A Gunnison, C J G Tate £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, P I Atkin, G H Glover, C R Leah £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R Herbert, A Lavin, J I Well £500 to £600, Miss W S Cox £300 to £400

Awards

Directors, C M Wynne, W H C Plummer £1,000
J H Muggs, £850 to £1,000
Senior Principal Clerk, P Orr, £750 to £850

Accounts

Accountant General, W Sanger, C.B., F.R. £1,200
Deputy, R A Lodgaid £850 to £1,000
Assistant Accountant General, J D Stewart, £750 to £850

Pension Issue Office

Controller, T J Arnold, £850 to £1,000
Deputy Controller, E L V Clocker, £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee

Secretary (Senior Principal Clerk), E G Hinks £750 to £850

Headquarters—Executive and Clerical

Senior Principal Clerk, I Ross, A W Rowe, £750 to £850

Principal Clerks, Lt Col J Atkinson, £500, £500, A R Campbell, W A G Christie, R B Cobb £450, J A Outforth £450, A C Dodd, G J Gillart, £450, P G Grimble, C W Hall, F A Halliday, R W H Harbour, £450, J R Hodges, £450, R W Horridge, £450, W S Lettis, £450, J R Owen, £450, E S Roberts, J P Sikes £450, C V Tapp, W A Tatcher, £450, D Walker, £450, A J Watts, £450, W H Whitely, £450, S H Whidom £450 to £500
Senior Staff Officer, F V E Radbell, £450 to £500

Deputy Principal Clerk, Capt J C Arnold, W S Bell, £450, D Blackford, W E Flint, W Henderson, H H Rix, R C Roberts, £450, C Watts, £450
Higher Executive Officers, T W Amos, J A Brown, H D Bury, J Cairns, H K Calder, C C Cobbe, F Cooper, J J Cooper, J Coward, Maj B S R Cunningham, F L Cuthbert, W S L Dailley, M Dancyger, C F Doyle, H C H Fland, Maj H Frwin, £450, J D Feely, £450, W W Fielding, £450, J Foster, J Gray, G F Hayes, R Haythornthwaite, £450, D Hendy, J A Hirst, E V C Hughes, W J Irving, J D Jamieson, R E Johnston, Cpt C H Jolley, W C Lucas, A F MacDonald, A S Martin, R R Martin, P Mitchell, W C G Moger, £450, R S Morgan, A W Moss, £450, H L Nicholls, £450, A K Noakes, A M Olsen, (Capt R F Orton, £450, A N Proust, A T Porter, F Pratt, W G Pratt, £450, F I Pindhoe, £450, G Rayner, D R Roberts, £450, M Roberts, A G W Sawyer, W H Scottland, G L Shulton, B A Simms, A Smith, F J B Smith, J Stables, C A Stephens, C St John, V W H Waller, C B White, A Wilson £450 to £500
Staff Officers, F F Best, R Briaud, R Cook, A H Hudson, F A Ickett, B D Wenban £450 to £500

Higher Executive Officer, Miss M F I Hinchcock £300 to £400

Senior Staff Officer, Miss M F Browne £350 to £500

Staff Officers, Miss M J (Jaeger) £350 to £500, Miss E L Hyll, Miss D K K Smyth, Miss G A Thorne £300 to £400

Medical Office, Ottawa

Ministry Representative, I N Smith £700 to £900

Asst do, S V Latham, £370 to £450, D W Lagg £450 to £500

Commissioners of Medical Services, P R Bliss £500 to £500

Medical Services

Director General, Col Sir A Link A Webb £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do, J I Hebb £1,200 to £1,500

Directors, Lt Col A W Mott, £1,200 to £1,500, Lt Col A W Mott, £1,200 to £1,500

Principal Medical Officers (Established), S Brown £1,200 to £1,500, J I Forward £1,200 to £1,500, W Hayward £1,200 to £1,500, A F Knight £1,200 to £1,500, J C McKenna £1,200 to £1,500, C R Nicholson £1,200 to £1,500, R S Oldham £1,200 to £1,500, H G Peel £1,200 to £1,500, J E Pindhoe £1,200 to £1,500, C H R Hudson £1,200 to £1,500, A Sandison £1,200 to £1,500, C R Stewart £1,200 to £1,500, J Wallace £1,200 to £1,500, J G Willmore £1,200 to £1,500, O H Woodcock £1,200 to £1,500, H D Wyatt £1,200 to £1,500

Medical Officers (Established), M K Atherton £1,200 to £1,500, W F Allerson £1,200 to £1,500, A A Atkinson £1,200 to £1,500, J M Bell £1,200 to £1,500, Col L J Blandford £1,200 to £1,500, W A Brend £1,200 to £1,500, J G Buchanan £1,200 to £1,500, A G C £1,200 to £1,500, M S Davies £1,200 to £1,500, E B Dutt £1,200 to £1,500, J H Egan £1,200 to £1,500, S R Matthews £1,200 to £1,500, J Wilson £1,200 to £1,500, L L McCreedy £1,200 to £1,500, J P I Musson £1,200 to £1,500, W G Ioter £1,200 to £1,500, J T Ross £1,200 to £1,500, J Basill Rhodes £1,200 to £1,500, J S Ross £1,200 to £1,500, Lt Col D J Scott £1,200 to £1,500, M J Sheedy £1,200 to £1,500, A H Style £1,200 to £1,500, Col G L Thornton £1,200 to £1,500, R McLeod Veitch £1,200 to £1,500, J E Williamson £1,200 to £1,500, Col E A Wealth £1,200 to £1,500, £500 to £500

Principal Matron, Miss H G Palm, £500 to £500

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, London, E C 3

The Port of London Authority established under the Port of London Act 1908 (8 Edw VII ch 68) on the 23rd March 1909 for the purpose of administering, preserving and improving the Port of London consists of 25 members—20 appointed 1 and 5 elected with a Chairman appointed by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 23rd March 1909—Thames

Conservancy (all rights powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington, London and India Docks Company Surety Commercial Dock Company Millwall Dock Company, and Waterman's Company except certain property and funds). The working of the Post for the year ended March 31 1932 showed a deficit of £526 leaving a balance of £474 375 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt Hon Lord Ritchie of Dundee
Vice Chairman, C J Leach

APPOINTED MEMBERS

By the Admiralty, Adm Sir F C Laumouth, K.B.E., (Ministry of Transport) D Gilbert, B.E., J T Scoulling, (Corporation of London) Sir Francis Aker, Lord Rochester, C.M.G., (L.C.C.) Sir Alfred Baker, W. Devenay, J. Adlam C. Mooring, M.I., Vice Adm. A. G. Hotham, C.B.E., (Trinity House) Captain Owen Jones, C.B.E., R.D.

LISTED MEMBERS

Seventeen members are elected by voters of dues wharving is and owners of river craft and one by wharf ing.

C. A'lon, F. W. Bellamy, Capt. S. I. H. Benn, B.E., J. L. H. Bolton, Sir A. C. Cory, Wright, D.E., A. C. Davis, C.S.S. Guthrie, C. W. Hodge, D. J. N., C. F. Leach, E. Aubrey Lloyd, W. J. McVittie, A. Maclean, Sir C. McLeod, B.E., O. H. Smith, Sir M. C. Turner, Rt Hon Thomas Wiles, P.C., W. L. Wightson.

Offices

General Manager, Sir David J. Owen
Solicitor and Secretary, J. D. Ritchie, M.A.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St Martin's-le Grand, E.C. 2

A House of Commons report in 1844 states it is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects. The first Master of the Posts was appointed in 1536 but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue producing departments and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties it has a large annual profit. It also receives large sums of duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commission and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Widows' and Old Age Pensions and Naval Military and Air Force Pensions and Allowances. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840 the Book Post in 1855 the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861 the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870 the Money Order Office in 1872 Postal Orders in 1880 the Parcel Post in 1883 and the Telephone Service in 1886. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, etc. only) were estimated at £35,500,000 in 1932.

Postmaster General, Rt Hon Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P.

Private Secretary, H. Naylor, £2,500

Assistant Master General, Sir Eric Bennett, M.P., £1,500

Permanent Secretary, C. O. L. Leigh Clark, £1,500

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B., £3,000

Private Secretary, Comdr B. V. Sturdee, M.P., £2,500

Second Secretary, F. Raven, C.B., £2,500

Director of Postal Services, Sir Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B.E., £2,500 to £2,500

Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, L. Simon, C.B.E., £2,500 to £2,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. J. Bell, C.B.E., A. R. Kinnear, £1,500, W. J. Parnham, H. D. Wakeley, £1,500, Phillips, £1,500, H. S. Grant, C. I. K. Peck, H. F. Sambock, £1,500 to £2,500

Secretary's Office.

Principals, G. O. Wood, E. H. Nichols, W. E. Weston, A. C. Belgrave, W. H. Wightman, E. C. G. Linn, L. A. Jones, W. R. Birchall, G. E. Forbes, J. Scholes, O.M., W. D. Waterfall, H. G. Welsh, E. R. Radice, E. E. Waters, J. J. Townshend, O. W. Baker, J. Loudon, D. O. Lumley, O.M., J. Hardwick, T. Daltch, M.C., W. D. Shupp, B. L. Barnett, M.C., L. F.

Masters, S. A. Paterson (acting), R. A. Little (acting), C. O. L. Leigh Clark (acting), £700 to £900

Woman Establishment Office, Miss J. Buchanan, O.M., £800

Clerk (1st Class), F. C. Hawker, £550 to £650

Assistant Principals, A. Stark, W. A. D. Smith, Comdr B. V. Sturdee, M.P., H. Naylor, R. H. King, E. C. Tanner, R. P. Harvey, J. F. Greenwood, A. C. Hill, A. E. Welch, S. D. Sargent, J. Vaughan, P. J. W. de Grouchy, A. E. James, Miss K. M. Tostevin, H. M. Phillips

Man £500 to £600, Women £500 to £600

Senior Staff Officers, J. W. Wisenden, E. H. King, R. W. Hatwell, M.A., A. T. Taylor, O.M., E. A. Codd, Maj. H. H. Higginbottom, R. H. Squire, H. J. Kipling, W. H. Symons, A. E. Marillier (acting), £550 to £700, E. N. Katherley, £500 to £600

Staff Officers, C. W. S. Braun, B. L. Couch, D. T. Tonkin, H. Morrill, S. C. Foster, P. Greenfield, R. W. Roadknight, E. R. Davis, S. L. Francis, J. J. O'Donnell, A. Elliott, A. Williams, E. C. Le Moens, J. King, M.P., E. Brown, E. Piddock, W. M. Smith, G. R. Brown, T. G. N. Crocker, T. W. Card, C. W. Drew, D. Walker, J. Blackwell, F. Blackwell, A. H. Wood, Maj. A. J. Caley, C. G. Bray, A. E. Reid, F. J. Ford, K. McKennie, E. W. Hinson, B. T. P. Hollins, A. H. Buley, W. H. Postlethwaite, J. V. Roberts, M.C., H. A. Norton, R. Upjohn, C. G. O. Curry (acting), E. E. Hale (acting), G. W. Southey (acting), P. F. Apted (acting), C. R. Clear (acting), £400 to £500

Investigating Officers, P. F. Lloyd, J. Robson, £550 to £700

Inspector of Telephone (Local Establishments), A. Entwistle, £550 to £700

Investigation Branch

Director, C. E. Wavish, £700 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, C. W. Whitelust, F. H. Bourne, £550 to £700

Clerk (1st Class), W. E. Stratford, M. Brodie, J. B. Petherton, F. B. Booth, R. H. Clay, M. A. H. Bishop, A. M. K. M. J. B. Hinson, H. Farth, W. E. Bowk, W. E. Bowk, £550 to £650

Clerk (2nd Class), E. G. Hales, W. G. Hales, £550 to £650

Renwick, R. S. Parquhar, R. E. Evans, M.P., P. G. L. Strong, J. Dillmer, J. H. Young, D. Ross, O.M., M. F. Allen, J. Kelly, J. F. Bovall, P. R. J. Marr, J. C. Mathison, D. MacGregor, D.C., M. F. McI. Marshall, C. Crosby, C. A. W. Plonley, S. H. Hunter, E. G. Robertson, R. F. Roberts, A. C. Hawksworth, S. P. Wright, J. C. Clark, J. C. Clark, A. Wilson, L. J. F. Cull, E. W. Lester, S. A. Hunsnett, J. Johnstone, S. H. Rice, £400 to £450

Technical Staff.

Architect and Surveyor, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.B.A., £600 to £850

Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C. B. Smith, £550 to £650

Buildings Surveyor, A. Banker, £450 to £550

Assistant Buildings Surveyor, R. Jackson, £370 to £450

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, J. F. Edmunds, M.P., £800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Inspector, H. F. Deane, £700 to £800

Inspectors, H. G. Tristram, W. D. Stewart, F. Riley, R. K. Keir, £600 to £700

Assistant Inspectors, Class I, P. G. Heid, C. H. Jones, G. W. Gomm, G. F. Saffer, S. H. Ince, J. E. Darby, C. R. Wright, A. J. Ogilvie, C. J. Robertson, L. B. Inge, A. J. Walker, H. J. Still, H. Booker, W. F. Pilon, A. Walker, H. A. Ashton, J. A. Mathison (acting), £400 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, G. H. G. Smith, £800 to £1,000

Inspectors, J. Lane, A. F. Squirrel, A. Gordon, E. Harper, £600 to £700

Asst. Inspectors, Class I, D. S. Cooper, C. H. Robinson, J. E. Yates, C. N. Kell, E. J. Pierce, £400 to £500

Sales and Publicity.

Controller, G H Taylor £800 to £1,000
Asst. Controller, A G Highet, A K Murray (acting) £500 to £600

Wireless Telegraph Establishment

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Lt Col C G G
Cawley, R M £700 to £900
Deputy Inspector, A H Reid £600 to £700
Asst. Inspectors: F Adley, 9 T Andrews, T A
Davies £350 to £500

Registry Branch.

Registrar, R A B Poole £500 to £600
Asst. Registrar, F Callaway £400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant General, Sir Henry
N Bunbury, KCB £1,500 to £2,500
Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General, A J
Waldegrave, FCO, MBE £1,000 to £1,500
Assistant Accountants General, W G Gilbert, F
Strong, H Buckland, OBE, C R Stamps, P M
Comber £600 to £1,000
Accountants, J Russell, F R Kelly, F C Poulter,
F Lambert, A Kendall, W Sharp, L H Luck,
W A O'Cook, J C Magrath, T N Golden, A
W Abbott, J Hardie, W J Warty, E J Mayes,
E H Ward, H Dunn, C H Sainsbury, W
Ingram, F Wornuld, T E F Turner, J M
Goodman, H Wilkinson £500 to £700
Asst. Cashier, S W Briggs (fixed) £550
Staff Officers, A Snell, E S Payne, C Swanson,
A E. Best, W R Binnie, A J Oliver, A M
Jainson, J R Key, G D Nicholson, A R
Harvey, A G Gray, F C J Rowan, R McB B
Polham, A Barnard, P Laddell, E N Mullett, C
F W Bindoff, R Sellers, R P Macdonnell, H
V Lift, F C Kettle, C Cross, H E Boyd, L R
Andrew, Major H I Atkins, E B Walling, G
Baker, R C Bates, A O Ellery, J A Monmouth,
P Plumstead, R S Clarke, H J Chamberlain,
G Russell, C Renne, A W Clark, J A P
Wilson, F W Seal, V B Pullen, E B Williams,
H F Beckley, F D Mable, A G Bony, H G
Lee, J & Fowle, J H Burdige, W H Stool,
J N Brown, A J Naylor, A L Clark, F I
Haswell, H Hewitt, P S Port, E J Budge, G H
Dullall, S H Hodges, T J Keyte, A H L
Cousmant, A E Austin, H B Sanson, C K
Toulson, E J Andrew, L Wright, W C
Higgins, C M Gallagher, W H E Eckford, F
G Dutch, A L Williams, K H H Stansfield,
C Goddard, I H Eggleston, T H Warden, F
H Hundley, F J Jacobs, D Morgan, J W
Glennie £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E Brandy, OBE £550 to £700
Deputy Supts., A Keith, B Blackburn, J Budd
£450 to £550
Staff Officers: F O Steer, R A W Thompson, M A
Bartholomew, M G A Triennan, A J Davis, M
M Page, A Levy, G Chandler £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, I Stuart Jones, OBE £1,000 to £1,500
Deputy Controller, G T Archibald £800 to £900
Asst. Controller, A Paull, Condr E L C Grattan,
D O, RN, H W Dunne £650 to £750
Staff Officers, R J B Bidwell, Capt W G Bouch
£400 to £500
Superintendents (Higher Grade), H L Dent, F I
Clair, C Land £450 to £550
Superintendents (Lower Grade), C B Franklin, E
J Samuel, F W Dore, E Colliver, F C Whitaker,
W R G James, R T Sutton, C B Rudderly,
A McO £380 to £450
Superintendents (Table Room), J G King, £480 to
£540, C R Glanville £400 to £450
Chief Superintendents, Miss B M Luffman £350 to £400
Superintendents (Higher Grade), Misses J E M Nish,
A J McCarthy, M A Aitken, A B Noddige
£300 to £345

Engineering Department.

Engineer in Chief, Colonel Sir Thomas F Paves,
KCB £1,500

Asst. Engineer-in-Chief, Lt Col A G Lee, OBE,
MC, Major H Brown, OBE, A B Hat, OBE
£900 to £1,200

Principal Power Engineer, H C Guntton, MBE £800 to £900

Superintending Engineer (London), E Gomerall, OBE £900 to £1,200

Deputy Superintending Engineer (London), H V
Carrish £800 to £900

Superintending Engineer (Provinces) and Staff Lunn
(in Chief's Office), J F Lumb, J R B
Gall, J M Shuckleton, B S Cohen, OBE, R A
Waver, G F Greenham, MBE, J W Atkinson
Col A S Angwin, DCO, MC, TD, J S Terras, J
Hedley, A B Gilbert, C Robinson, F G C
Baldwin, T E Herbert, C Whillie, B O Anson,
Capt J G Hines, P F Wood, H Kitchen,
C J Moscor, F J Ridd, J Wilby, I Cornfoot
£800 to £900, Provinces, £750 to £850

Principal Engineer (Engineer in Chief's Office), A J
Sheppard, H A Hardham, G W Bell, Maj R
J S Gold £550 to £700

Staff Officers (Engineer in Chief's Office), C W Burge
Maj A Young, DCO, S M Freeman, G F
Medland, J L Milkin, G Oldfield, W H Stephen
son, J Ramsay, H J Hoguth, H Rhides,
W D Robinson, W Lwys, J Betram, C G
Andrews, S Wilcox £400 to £500

Chief Motor Transport Officer, Capt A Hudson, MBE
£800 to £900

Motor Transport Officer, (Class I), W C Buus
£600 to £700

Submarine Superintendent, E G Ramsay, MBE
£750 to £850

(Commander), Lt Comdr G H Iavel, OBE (HM LBS
Monarch), E R Hutchins (HM LBS Albat)

£600 to £700

Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and
Provinces), Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer in
Chief's Office), W H Powell, J R Matthews,
C A Jackson, A Wright, I H Jenkins, H S
Thompson, S C Bartholomew, MBE, A H
Bullock, J Baxter, J G Lucas, Lt Col F Reid,
MC, TD, W O Bligh, H W Sulcher, J H M
Wakeneld, Major J R Kingston, OBE, F H
Horne, A J Gill, E S Francis, W Scan, J F
Fletcher, F O Burdett, C A Taylor, MC, F I
Putridge, R I King, T H Edgerton, H J
Hunter, F Woollard, G M Muddock, Capt N
Case Browne, Capt C Brocklesby, E Black, F V
Smart, Capt A C Inniss, G Leigh, A S
Johnson, A J Aldridge, R G Leigh, W W
Stewart, H Faulkner, A O Gibbon, J H Bell,
A B Morley, J S Ebdon, Capt J F Fletcher,
G E Odell, J J McKelohan, OBE, H A Smith
London, £600 to £700, Provinces, £550 to £650

London Postal Service Department

Controller, F R Gardiner £1,500 to £1,500

Vice Controller, F T Green £900 to £1,200

CONTROLLERS AND ILLUSTRATION OFFICE

Asst. Controllers: E G Gonnell, J Leeder, J David
son, OBE, F H Boyd £800 to £900

(Asst. Supts.): F W St A Lillis, W H Cox, P A
Carrish, J G Bott, A J McCraith, OBE, W F
Piddock, H A Crawford, A Micklethwait, J H G
Stewart, MBE, H Wells, G Hickins £550 to £700

Staff Officers, F C Redgrave, J A McRitchie,
A Hamilton, T D Borthwick, C R Reynolds,
J J C Bowden, F T Shaw, W W Munimer,
H J Tibbo, E J Robinson, A H Robinson, H J
Gabb, A V Coombe, G R Tomlinson, W J
T Foster, A E Briggs, F W Clail, H S Wigney,
F W Knight, A W Johnson, G Nicol, OBE,
G C Wickins, H J Gunningham, A G Simpson,
P R Mellois, A B Holland, J Gardiner, P B
W Stanley, J F Triennan, A Payne, W L
Davies, F Milligan £400 to £500

Asst. (Telegraph) F E Hodson £350 to £450

Asst. (Postal), M M Ridley £350 to £450

Asst. Postmaster, E A Mason £300

CIRCULATION OFFICE

Superintendents (Higher Grade) J N Lowe, J W
Blyth, G E Hardman, G D Sweeney, H McLeod,
E T Charlton, W Harrison, F G Austin, E S
Dwyer, W F Purvis £450 to £550

* Also allowance of £50 + £50 allowance

Superintendents C J Walker, R Pratt, F G Bishop, J C Windebank, W J Lugwood, D H Evans, A J Woolfe, W J Maynard, G B Chapman, G S Fudge, F A Newman, T C A Shrimpton, A H A Watson, G Loder, W L Penke, J Minter, W S Potter, W H T Cook, Capt G Gerhold, A E W Sweetser, T H Behington £360 to £460

Metropolitan District Officers

West Central New Oxford Street, W O 2
District Postmaster, W J Lofth £550 to £650
Assistant District Postmaster, F J Pedler £400 to £500
Superintendents, F J Weeks, W G Hancock, J W Lawton £360 to £460

Western Wimpole Street, W 1
District Postmaster, D Burden £550 to £650
Assistant District Postmaster, G H A Gould £400 to £500
Superintendents, W C Riley, A J G Pearson, A W Rogers £360 to £460

Paddington 19 London Street, W 2
District Postmaster, M Delaney £550 to £650
Assistant District Postmaster, A Sandilands £400 to £500
Superintendents, W H Viktorn, W H Hancock, W H Hammon, E Higgins £360 to £460

Easton 205 Whitechapel Road, E 1
District Postmaster, H G Logan £550 to £650
Assistant District Postmaster, H G Logan £400 to £500
Superintendents, R Ingham, J J Harris, J Douglas £360 to £460

South Western 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S W 1
District Postmaster, J W Biskerville £550 to £650
Assistant District Postmaster, J W Biskerville £400 to £500
Superintendents, H Harding, P Wigley, H C Overall, F Peto, G W Dixon, C E Whillier (Tub), P H Belkham £360 to £460

St. Martin's 100 Whitechapel Road, E 1
District Postmaster, J G Roberts £550 to £650
Assistant District Postmaster, J G Roberts £400 to £500
Superintendents, J G Roberts £360 to £460

St. Martin's 100 Whitechapel Road, E 1
District Postmaster, J G Roberts £550 to £650
Assistant District Postmaster, J G Roberts £400 to £500
Superintendents, J G Roberts £360 to £460

St. Martin's 100 Whitechapel Road, E 1
District Postmaster, J G Roberts £550 to £650
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Superintendents, J G Roberts £360 to £460

St. Martin's 100 Whitechapel Road, E 1
District Postmaster, J G Roberts £550 to £650
Assistant District Postmaster, J G Roberts £400 to £500
Superintendents, J G Roberts £360 to £460

St. Martin's 100 Whitechapel Road, E 1
District Postmaster, J G Roberts £550 to £650
Assistant District Postmaster, J G Roberts £400 to £500
Superintendents, J G Roberts £360 to £460

London Telephone Service.

Controller W H U Napier £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, M C Pank £800 to £900
Assistant Controller, R P Crum, H Dye, W E Taylor, R Tinniewood £700 to £800
Principal Clerks, W K Bold, J R Baiter £500 to £700

Superintendents, J Himehlowood, C W Muirhead £500 to £600
Staff Officers, E H Barnes, S Bird, C A Bostwick, C H Brandreth, W R Child, D J Davies, W Glenny, H Gray, A H Harris, A W Kelland, Lieut L J Lee, G W Livermore, J F Page, C G Silby, G H Tree, W C R Watson, L T Woolfe £400 to £500

Superintendents of Traffic, B L Beaumont, W B Benham, W F Dobson, W C Griffith, P J Mantle, P W H Maycock £500 to £600
Assistant Superintendents of Traffic (Class 1), E S Abbott, E B Boucher, C C A Brodie, G Buckridge, J E Collins, E A Durrant, A H Dyer, I Gray, W C Gregory, R T Gregory, F H Grove, E Hawkey, C D Illiff, J A Jenkins, J W G Kennedy, A H Morris;

* Also allowance of £50
 † On personal scale, £50 to £1,200

H R Moulton, A M B Newitt, F B Nichols, F W B Thwaites £500 to £600
Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss E. M. Mahlendorf £500 to £600
Staff Officers, Miss M L Harris, Miss E M Newport, Miss M L Phillips, Miss M E Ross, Miss E Saunders £500 to £600
Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A. L. Cox, Mrs £500 to £600

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col H V Pyne, CBE DSO £1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H E Hewitt MD, £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Medical Officers, H H Balfour, MD, £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Medical Officers, H H Balfour, MD, £1,000 to £1,200
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Assistant Medical Officers, H H Balfour, MD, £1,000 to £1,200

Money Order Department

Controller, Col D I Lidbury, DSO £500 to £1,000
Assistant Controller, J New, J Boiger £500 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, F E Warron, W A Hamer, E A Fitzgibbon, £500 to £1,000

Staff Officers, Capt W A Tullin, MC, W H Stevens, A C Gibson, J D Macnair, J L Boulton, H H Tupper, E E Owen, J H Huffington (acting) £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss E M Le Plastrie, OBE £500 to £1,000
Deputy Superintendent, Misses A A Renwick, T M Jackson, H M Nichols, L F G Dunn £500 to £1,000

Staff Officers, Misses A I Wood, C Dodd, M J Love, F W Camp, A J D Crawford, M I Givale, J M Chapman, W Hury, E M Brown, I T Arnold, K C Nicol, I E Bechold, E M Gate, A J Spalding, F A Ride (acting) £400 to £500

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Col T M Banks, DSO, M £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, J Thompson £800 to £900
Assistant Controller, F M Wood, OBE, T C Armstrong, F B Stetia £700 to £800

Principal Clerks, E Harris, A Wade, H Thomas, R Coman, D J Haatic, E A Carpenter, H Higgin, F H Jones, W A Christie, R Fisher, J B Wilson, E P Burnage, H G Cochrane, W H Cann, A Davidson, R C Harry, £500 to £600

Staff Officers, J W Smart, P E Lewis, E H Haines, J Gray, R I Herring, P Roney, R C Newton, J B Mount, P G Williams, P A Grinyer, W E Stoddart, R J Vincent, G O J Perry, C Pigott, W Branch, H B Smith, T W McIlough, W E Hall, A F Clifford, J L Robertson, J F Wright, F Parker, H N Croxford, G R Baker, J J Long, C Mason, W E Wood, A D Potter, I C Wood, H J T Proctor, A Buckingham, J M Shaw, R E Frode, I C Col H W Chapman, J H J B Chennell, N C Prior, W G Parks, E Grant, U A Monck, E P Stone, H W Ridley, C Lake, A O Hogben, W Gooding, F P Bishop, T H Harrison, H S Turner, A Clements, H Gilmour, J G Meanwell £400 to £500

Female Staff

Superintendent, Miss M Curtis £500 to £700
Deputy Superintendent, Misses H M Bridges, E M Frost, E L Ireland, I M Brabrook, E M Butterfill, £500 to £700

Staff Officers, Misses M J Carr, S E Whitaker, E Irwin, A L Roaton, A D G Gruchy, Mrs N M Board, A I M Sayle, E E Welch, H J Meagher, E Tidy, M C Thomson, I D Anderson, H McKee, B Brady, B K Allen, I F G Strangways, M G Hogg £500 to £700

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir R W Woods, C.B. £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, H S Pearce, D A Stroud, D A £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, J Okell, H E Gallaher, C T £750 to £900
Hallam, S Johnson, 11 D £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, J Forbes Smith, M A, 11 B, W N £750 to £900
Raymond, 1 A Watte, B Robson, G Fraser, R C £750 to £900
Fosterbrook £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, F V Harrison, F Hesketh, 11 B, £750 to £900
L C Thomas, 9 Pemberton, 11 B, A A R Mat £750 to £900
tin, A F Nornington, 11 B, R C, W A Ham £750 to £900
meiton, J F Brown, H H Plummer £530 to £500

Stores Department

Controller, H Sparks, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Proc. Controller, A G Iydemann £900 to £1,200
Asst. Controller, Lt Col H A Mann, C.B., M.C., £800 to £900
R Farnshaw £800 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, C J Gaten, W M Cook, £800 to £900
Major C H Crisp, L W Wright, J M Rusk, £800 to £900
Capt A S Rouse, B D Hurst, £800 to £900
Maj P G Benell £800 to £900

London, £550 to £700, Birmingham £495 to £530
Staff Officers, D Mearns, W F Weyell, H Phillips, £800 to £900
R J Jennings, W G Potter, H J S Bennett, £800 to £900
G T Hensel, T L Admonson, H J Willmott, £800 to £900
I H Henderson, W Mahon, A W Bart, Capt £800 to £900
A Heath, W P Hines, H J Hall, P Green, G £800 to £900
W Somers, C J Riddell, A J Glover, R £800 to £900
Jonking, R Crook, R W R Cross, W H, D D £800 to £900
Dell R C Owen, H A Thomas, M H Hallett, £800 to £900
R G Bennett, A G Fearon, H A Slock, F L £800 to £900
Hawkins, A H Oliver, S H Smith £800 to £900
London, £400 to £500, Edinburgh, £380 to £475, £800 to £900
Birmingham £360 to £450

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom)

Surveyors, R F Bradford, F J Gaves, R Bell, £1,000 to £1,200
H C Bullio, J P Hobbins, C A O £1,000 to £1,200
Spafford, C.B., V C Hall, J C A Jackson, £1,000 to £1,200
R J R Morsham, C.B., J T Foxall, F F £1,000 to £1,200
Nunns, J W J, A H Bury (acting), £800 to £1,000
£1,000, F W McIntire £800 to £1,000

Asst. Surveyors, 1st class, D K Hopkyns, H £800 to £1,000
C A White, J W McConnell, L Hinde £800 to £1,000
M W R Stori, S F Sifton, T B Brund, £800 to £1,000
A S Langlands, Lt Col W R Roberts, S H £800 to £1,000
Hunt, C J Miles, M W F Davies, M D £800 to £1,000
Spottiswoode, A J Stocker, G P Hall, W H £800 to £1,000
Contra G T Canneons, J Sweney, H £800 to £1,000
O'Halloran, I W Nicholson, H P Bullock, M C, £800 to £1,000
S W Campbell, £550 to £700, H L Sooley, H D £800 to £1,000
Woolster, F N Gosling £600 to £750

Asst. Surveyors, 2nd class, J Caldwell Johnston, £800 to £1,000
G Muir, C.B., J Haig Smith, C.B., Lt Col £800 to £1,000
H H Nevece, C.B., M.C., J Evans, A H £800 to £1,000
Wilson, A R Angles, C R Miller, M.C., £800 to £1,000
D Mackenzie, A W Langford, A J Ryan, £800 to £1,000
W H Bloomfield, R Hutchinson, C A Black £800 to £1,000
more, F E Price, R H Locke, J R E Aitken, £800 to £1,000
W H Macnaughton, S H Bates, W H Penny, £800 to £1,000
S H Hoid, L T Taylor, H Hewitt, G D Kravon, £800 to £1,000
W H MacKenzie, John Evans, T W Smith, P £800 to £1,000
W Urban, A Crikwell, H N Pickering, J S £800 to £1,000
Black, R A Weir, W A Wolverson, £500 to £450, £800 to £1,000
G Parsons, H J Rogers £800 to £1,000

Staff Officers, H A Hinton, A F Clark, F J £800 to £1,000
Atwood, A Ackroyd, G Stambury, S P £800 to £1,000
Gahagan, F W S James, R G Gilbert, F F £800 to £1,000
Holden, C Chapman, £350 to £450, L H West £800 to £1,000
ways £400 to £500

Postmaster Surveyors

Birmingham W P Palace, Bristol, W R Harris, £800 to £1,000
M W F, Leeds, Col A A Jynn, C.B., C.B., M.C., £800 to £1,000
Liverpool Lt Col F H Kempe, M.C. Manchester, £800 to £1,000
J G Middle, Newcastle on Tyne, F Ferguson £800 to £1,000
Sheffield, T J Hubbard, Glasgow Lt Col F N £800 to £1,000
Westbury, C.B., Belfast, A J Arden £800 to £1,000

General Post Office,**Waterloo Place, Edinburgh**

Secretary, F G Milne £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerk, A J Turner, J Robertson £1,000 to £1,200

Staff Officers, A M Forsyth, J Kinloch, J M Mc £550 to £650
millan, J F Calder, H G Bruce, J Service £550 to £650
(£400 to £500), £380 to £475

Solicitor, J Richardson, W W £700 to £800
Accountant, W Tule £700 to £800
Examiner, W Hyslop £700 to £800
Bookkeeper, A Whittow £700 to £800
Staff Officers, W H Higgin, D Thomson, J Douglas, £700 to £800
R C Johnstone, W M McIntosh, T H Shepley, £700 to £800
W Galloway £700 to £800
Contractors (Postal and Telegraph Districts), J Munnoch £700 to £800
Deputy do, A C S Ingles £700 to £800
Asst. Controller (Local), T M Mitchell £700 to £800
Asst. Controller (Telegraph), J G E Hogg £700 to £800

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE Whitehall, S W

The Privy Council office of vernal origin. A Council the number of which was at one time was instituted by Alfred the Great and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet in the Middle Ages the Chief Adviser of the King who was prominently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy it was reconstituted in 1579. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given in 128. Members of the Council must be Privy Counsellors and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act with the King upon the demise of the Crown and many matters referred by the Sovereign to the Committee of the Council some of which are standing committees and others constituted to deal with particular cases of the Judicial Committee the Board of Trade &c. The Lord President of the Council is the fifth Great Officer of State and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., Sir Geoffrey Key Bt, C.B., C.V.O., M.P. £2,000

Asst. Private Sec., Viscount Hinchinbrooke £2,000

Parliamentary Sec., Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P. £2,000

Chief of the Council Secretariat the Cabinet and the £2,000

Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence Col Sir £2,000

Maurice Hankey, M.C., M.P. £2,000

Deputy do & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith, M.P., C.B. £2,000 to £3,000

Senior Clerk, F C F Leadbitter £600 to £800

Staff Clerk, C W Lumbie, M.P. £400 to £500

Cabinet Office.**Whitehall Gardens, S W**

Secretary, Col Sir Maurice Hankey, C.B., C.V.O., M.P. £2,000

Deputy Secretary, R B Hewith, M.C. £2,000

Principal Sec., J J Burgess, M.P., M.C. (Private Sec. to £2,000

Secretary), W D Wilkinson, M.P., M.C. (seconded £2,000

from the Treasury) £2,000

Committee of Imperial Defence,**Whitehall Gardens, S W**

Secretary, Col Sir Maurice Hankey, C.B., C.V.O., M.P. £2,000

Assistant Sec., C Longhurst, C.B., Wing Comd. J J £2,000

Hodges, M.C., M.P., Comd. C C A Allen £2,000

M.C., Lt Col H R Pownall, M.C., M.P. £2,000

(Confidential Clerk), Maj W H M Ivimey, C.B. £2,000

Economic Advisory Council.**Whitehall Gardens, S W**

Joint Secretaries, Hubert D Henderson, A F £2,000

Hemming, M.P. £2,000

(Confidential Clerk), Capt F W Rawlins, M.P. £2,000

Historical Section

Secretary, Lt Col F A Daniel, M.P. £2,000

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE**Chancery Lane, W C**

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories. Search is open daily with certain exceptions from 10 to 4.30 Saturdays

to to 2 The Museum (open Mon to Fri, 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (a valuable volume) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086 and *Domesday Book*, Lord Montagu's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605) hall of Pope Clement VII confirming Henry VIII as legal Defensor (1524) the scrap of Paper and many other documents of permanent interest

Keeper of the Records The Master of the Rolls
Deputy, A F Stamp £1 400
Secretary, C J Flower £500 to £500
Assistant Clerks (not class) J V Lyle, M C Grassepi, 180, 200 H K Hoadham J B Chapman, S C Hatchett, 110 M C H Davies, 180, C H Jenkinson, 180 J J O'Rielly, P L Atkin son, 180 C S B Buckland £500 to £500
Assistant Clerks (and class) A Wood, D L Evans, K R Fildes, P V Davies, J R Comp ton, J H Collingridge, H C Johnson, E H Blingbery, 180, H N Blackinton, 180 G G Potter, D B Waidle, C F S Drew, L C Hutton £500 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records A F Stamp £1 400

CITY OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE,

Guildhall, E C 2

(contains charters of William the Conqueror Henry II and later Kings and Queens to 1837 ancient customs and Horn Dunthorne Liber Custumiarum Olimani nunn Memorandum and Albus Labor de Antiqua Legibus, and collections of Statutes containing laws of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1225 to 1837 in day 10 or 15 of the Old Bailey and Guildhall records from 1225 and financial records from the 16th century together with numerous subsidiary rolls and museum of historical interest Regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal archives in existence Readers Room open Mon to Fri 10 a.m. to 4 45 p.m. (with certain exceptions)

Keeper of the City Records The Town Clerk
Deputy Keeper, A H Thomas £1 400
Assistant Clerk P L Jones £1 400

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingway W C 2

(See also p 360)

Public Trustee Sir Oswald R A Smith £1 400
Assistant Public Trustee T H Trench £1 400
Shackburgh £1,000 to £1,000
Accountant Office E A Lowndes £500 to £500
Assistant Accountant Office E A C £350 to £500
Officer in Charge of Equality of Investments R R Whitty £500 to £500
Trust Officers P P Bankwell, J F Brown £1 400
Castle C J S Cole, G Cooper Willis, A S Hillison, A L Gish, A E Glover, R B Guy, R Higson, F W Hunt, W M Timb, A G Meary, A G Nott, S A Vander, G M Powland, J J Stebbing, J L Sulway, M Hump, H M Wallace £500 to £500 and £500 to £500
Chief Clerk J S Wilkes £500 to £500
Supervising Officer J H L Higgins £500 to £500
Statistical Officer G R Firth £500 to £500
Superintendent of Women Staff Miss E D Garner £300 to £500
Lady Under Miss S G Clark £500 to £500
Chief Accountant A F Day £500 to £1 000
Assistant Chief Accountant W M Pinking £500
Accountants A H Craig, A G Fook, K Hildfield, J B Henry, S H Wauds, S A Tunley £500 to £500
Cashier A H Cabbett £500 to £500
Income Tax Officer C L Thompson £500 to £500
Investment Managers, W Fuller Smith, J H Blois £500 to £1 000
Assistant Investment Managers, H A Bunnett, G H Porter, I G Turner £500 to £500
Securities Officer F W Norridge £500 to £500
Chief Property Adviser, H H Hadden, O M, F 11 £500 to £1,000

Assistant Property Advisers, C Bowes, F 11, P G Crawley, F 11 £400 to £500

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Arkwright House, Paragon Gardens, Manchester

Deputy Public Trustee, T M Young £1,000 to £1,000
Principal Clerk, P Archer, W 11 £500 to £500
Trust Officers, G T Combes, G P Seed, A G Taylor, A A Webster £400 to £500
Chief Accountant, F E Chapman £500 to £500
Accountant, W R Howie £400 to £500
Chief Clerk, Property Section, L A Ashby £400 to £500
Chief Clerk, Securities do, H Gregson £500 to £500
Staff Officer, R Watson £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E C 2

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1837 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works During the financial year 1905 28 the Commission advanced loans amounting to £29,081,867 Of the total advanced out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £20,472,217 was for purposes of the Housing Acts

The average rate of interest was —

£ s d	percent in	1901 28
4 25		1902 31
4 27		1903 31
5 0		1904 31
5 0		1905 29
5 0		1906 27
4 25		1907 27
4 25		1908 25
4 25		1909 25

Chairman The Rt Hon Lord Hunsdon *unp*
Deputy Chairman Laurence Currie *unp*
Secretary, H G H Barnes £1,500
Assistant Secretary (Legal), D F Buckley £800 to £1 000
Assistant and Chief Clerk T B Ellis £1 000 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S W 1

Incorporated in 1704 when Queen Anne with the consent of Parliament transferred to the Governors the annual income of the first fruits and tenths derived from the ecclesiastical dignities and benefices with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings By the *First Fruits and Tenths Measure 1706* these payments have been extinguished with a few exceptions The surplus income from capital held by the Governors is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £500 in net annual value the total amount so available for the year ended Dec 31 1905 was £24,950 They are the central authority under the *Beneficial Dispositions Measure 1903* an important duties have been laid upon them in connection with ecclesiastical tithes rentcharge under the *Tith Act 1895* The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of church funds They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings and for dilapidations

Secretary and Treasurer, F G Hughes
Principal Assistant Secretary, W G Hannah
Assistant Secretary, D F Henson
Head of Tithes Division, C S Ansdan
Deputy, J R Brumfit
Solicitor, F J Hale
Assistant Solicitor, N H Oldham, L R C Cornford
Architect, Martin Skinner
Architect, A P Ly
Chief Accountant, H R Ford
Assistant Accountant, M L Warren
Accountant (Tithes Accounts), C G Harris
Assistant Accountant (Tithes Accounts), D J Herring
Assistant Heads of Divisions, E Jump, W J P Smith, W Holford, S D Knight, G C Baird, J H Hurdman, W J Gimson
Higher Executive Officers, F E Willott, R E Darby, F W Mathewley, S B Wood, J Fraser, C Needell, S C Grimes, W E Ticker

Assistant Director, F M Oliphant £650 to £750
Administration Office, A R H Cox £500 to £600
Timber Mechanism Office, C J Chaplin (inclusive) £500 to £590

Timber Utilization Office, Major J R Coagrove, £500 to £590
Principal Assistant, S T C Sullivan £500 to £590
Senior Assistant, K St G Carwright £500 to £590
Assistant, W W Barkas, J Bryant, W G Campbell, £500 to £590
E C Fitch, R P Harris, £500 to £590
M H O'Dwyer, PhD, £575 to £675
Strong, R G Bateson, F R Carr, J H Clarke, £500 to £590
W P K Findlay, J Latham, B J Rendle, F D £500 to £590
van Rest, £500 to £590, Miss C B Pettifor £525 to £575

Temporary Assistants, A N David, H E Kinns, £500 to £590
W H Lovagrove
Higher Grade Clerk, L Forbes £500 to £590

Fuel Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir Harold Hartley, CBE, MC, £1,000
Director of Research, I S Smitth, MBE, DSC £1,000
Assistant to the Director, May E O Hume £500 to £590

Intelligent Officer, Sir Ioderick L Nathan, MBE (part time) £500 to £590

Fuel Research Station

Blackwall Lane East Greenwich SE 10
Chief Engineer, Capt J Pinner Shaw, MBE £1,000
Chief Chemist, J G King, PhD £500 to £590
Senior Assistant, A I Barber, A Hickie, D £500 to £590
McDonald, A B Manning, PhD £500 to £590
T E Hurley (acting)
Assistants, W E Baker, D T Davies, PhD, M A £500 to £590
Matthews, DSC, PhD, £500 to £590
H Burdgett, J H G Cubile, R Cook, R Dickinson, L Horton, £500 to £590
A C Mates, H L Newell, J Rogers, O A £500 to £590
Saunders, A H Taylor, MBE, R A A Taylor, £500 to £590
W J Walker, PhD, F T Williams, A A Williams, £500 to £590
Miss K M E Shepherd £525 to £575

Principal Technical Assistant, C W G Ockelford £500 to £590
Staff Officer, C B Fitzgerald £500 to £590

Physical and Chemical Survey of National Coal Resources

Senior Assistant, I Slater, PhD (Sheffield), W J £500 to £590
Skilling (Glasgow), £500 to £590
Assistants, A Duce (Nottingham), H Jones, PhD (Newcastle), £500 to £590
H Barry (Newcastle), J R Campbell, £500 to £590
PhD (Glasgow), J Evans, D Hicks (Liverpool), £500 to £590
J O N Millott (Stoke-on-Trent), F Scarf (Birmingham), A M Wandless (Leeds) £500 to £590

Radio Research

Chairman of Board, Lt Col A G Lee, OBE, MC
Radio Research Station
Slough, Bucks

Principal Assistant, R A Watson, PhD £500 to £590
Assistants, R H Bushfield, L H Hambridge, Bell £500 to £590
I I Hord, £500 to £590, S R Chapman, £500 to £590
Miss W Taylor, PhD £525 to £575

Water Pollution Research

Chairman of Board, Sir R Robertson, KBE, DSC, £1,000
Director of Research, H T Culvert, MBE, PhD, FIC (part time)
Assistant Director, A Baker, DSC £500 to £590

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology

Head Office, Tennyson Street London SW 1 and Southpark 7, George Street Edinburgh (Branch Office at Manchester Newgate on Tyne and York)
The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1830. It was under the Science and Art Department from 1833 till 1900 when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On 1st July 1909 the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the survey includes the preparation of geological

maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world and especially Great Britain.

Chairman of Geological Survey Board, Dr. T F Sibbly, £800 to £900
Director of Survey and Museum, Sir John S. Flett, £1,000 to £1,200
Assistants to Director, B Smith, MBE (England), M £800 to £900
Macgregor (Scotland)
District Geologists, C H N Bromhead, R G £800 to £900
Carruthers, H Dewey, C H Dinham, I I Istedwood, £800 to £900
I L Kitchen, MBE, PhD, MBE (Paleontologist), £800 to £900
J F Riches, MBE, PhD, MBE (Petrographer), G V Wilson, W B Wright, MBE

Senior Geologists, G A Burnett, C P Chalkin, H £800 to £900
G Dimes, E F L Dixon, A Fowler, L £800 to £900
Hildane, J Phemister, MBE, R W Puckock, £800 to £900
J Pingle, T Robertson, PhD, R I Shalloo, £800 to £900
J B Simpson, F M Trotter, MBE, T H £800 to £900
Whitehead, D A Wray, PhD £800 to £900
Geologists, J K Allan, W Anderson, S Buchan, £800 to £900
R Crookall, PhD, F H Edmunds, W N Edwards, £800 to £900
V A Eyles, I N George, PhD, S F Holling £800 to £900
Worth, R C Jones, MBE, W Q Kennedy, MBE, £800 to £900
J Knox W Lloyd, A G MacGillivray, MBE, G H £800 to £900
Mitchell, PhD, W C C Rose, G Ross, J £800 to £900
Stephens, C J Stubblefield, PhD, L H Tomkins, £800 to £900
B B Welch, PhD £800 to £900
Higher Grade Clerk, P A Frisby £500 to £590
Superintendent of Maps, A E N Haynes, C G £500 to £590
Foxkington

Museum of Practical Geology, Tennyson Street, London, SW 1
Custodian and Librarian, W F P McLintock, MBE

1st Assistant, A F Hallmond £500 to £590
Assistant Librarian, E G W Elliott £500 to £590

The National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1902 as a public institution for standardizing and verifying instruments for testing materials and for the determination of physical constants. The laboratory comprises eight main sections: (1) Physics, (2) Electricity, (3) Metrology, (4) Engineering, (5) Aerodynamics, (6) Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry, (7) The William Prout Laboratory, (8) Veterinary

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society
Vice Chairman of General Board and Executive Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, KBE, DSC, FRS
Director, Sir Joseph Petavel, KBE, DSC, FRS (and financial director) £1,500

Secretary, W F Higgins £500
Assistant to the Secretary, J W Christelow £500 to £590
Accountant, G F Bailey £725
Higher Grade Clerk, P H Durham, W J Gower, £500 to £590
A May, H Shiphead £500 to £590

Physics Department

Superintendent, G W C Kaye, DSC £500 to £1,000
Principal Assistants, F Griffiths, MBE, FRS, F £500 to £590
Smith £500 to £590
Senior Assistants, I S Anderson, MBE, A H Davis, £500 to £590
DSC, J Guild, F H Schofield, G Shoucrier, MBE £500 to £590
Assistants, J H Ambey, J Buckhurst, J A Hall, £500 to £590
G H Aston, G F Bell, W Hinks, £500 to £590
R Donaldson, F J Evans, N Fleming, A F £500 to £590
Knowler, D S Perfect, R W Powell, J Thewlis £500 to £590
C W Swinwright, W Wood £500 to £590
Principal Observers, A G Williams, MBE, £500 £500 to £590
G Baderly, A C Cooper £500 to £590

Electricity Department

Superintendent, K H Rayner, MBE £500 to £1,000
Principal Assistant, J W T Walsh, MBE £500 to £590

Asst Under-Secretary of State, P J G Rose, £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, P R Laird, R N Duke, £800, £1,000
 W C J E de Wottonville £1,000 to £1,500
Principal Asst Sec, C Cotton, £1,000 to £1,500
Principal Asst Sec, D Milne, F Moq Walker, H Crow, H, £800 to £1,000
Assistant Principals, W S Murrie, C C Cunningham, J B W Armstrong J Anderson £800 to £1,000
Staff Clerks, P J Spratt W Hamford, E G Offord, C G R H Jacques £800 to £1,000
Controller to the Secretary of State, P F Wood, £1,000 to £1,500
Inspector of Anatomy, Sir Norman Walker, £1,000 to £1,500
Inspector of Constabulary, Brig Gen R M Dudgeon, £1,000 to £1,500
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex King £800 to £1,000

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Princes Street, Storeys Gate, 8 W 1, Gorse Street, Hollinwood, Lance, 47A George Street, Edinburgh, 1 St Andrews Crescent, Cardiff, Custom House, Belfast

Publications Sale Offices —

Retail—Adastral House, Kingsway, W C 1, 26, York Street, Manchester, 120, George Street, Edinburgh, 1, 4 St Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff, 12, Donegal Square West, Belfast
Wholesale—Conwall House, Stamford Street, E 1, 120 George Street, Edinburgh

H M Stationery Office was established in 1780 and amongst its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments and the superintendence and control of Government printing & contracts. The Controller under Letters Patent is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament and in him is vested the copyright in all Government publications. The amount estimated to pay the salaries wages &c in 1923-24 was £253,401

Controller, W R Codrington, £1,000 to £1,500
Private Sec J G Hughes Roberts, £1,000
Deputy Controller Lt Col N G George, £1,000
Establishment Officer, J B Gotta, £800 to £1,000
Registrar, C F S Plumbie £800 to £1,000
Director of Accounts, A L Sorech, £800 to £1,000
Director of Publications, W E Liddington £1,000 to £1,500
Director of Supplies, G McInnes £800 to £1,000
Director of Duplicating and Distributing, E H Chapman, £1,000 to £1,500
Director of Transport, Capt A Hammond £800 to £1,000
Director of Mechanical Printing, S F Lovatt £800 to £1,000
Director of Printing and Binding, D J Todd £1,000 to £1,500
General Manager of Printing Works, A J Biggs, £1,000 to £1,500
Chief Receiver and Frammer, F C Bateman, £1,000 to £1,500
Supt Northern Area Branch, H A White £800 to £1,000
Supt Edinburgh Branch, R J Palmer £800 to £1,000
Supt Belfast Branch, T C D Evans £800 to £1,000
Officer in Charge, Cardiff Branch, W S Fox £800 to £1,000
Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, &c, L W Hill, £800 to £1,000, J P Stevenson, £1,000 to £1,500
Newnham (Technical), J H Whitehead, J Stone, £1,000 to £1,500
Chief Frammer of Printing and Binding Accounts, G W Riley, £1,000 to £1,500
Staff Officers (Technical), J (Dashfield), H (Shanger), W J Langman, C F S Plumbie, H G Pearce, F Phillips, £1,000 to £1,500
 J (G P Thomas), H (Goodall), C Lawton, W Hawkins, R M Griffiths, A H W Turnbull, T C D Evans, P H J Dovey (acting), (Technical), J Peterson, P A Dawe, W C Cowell, W J I Archer, H F Wade, A G Petley, C B Thoutton £800 to £1,000
Clerks, Higher Grade, A L Harris, A Craddock, R J S Webber, B S Baker, M. W

Womaack, E W Ede, J G Hughes Roberts, £1,000 to £1,500
 G Alford, W Cox, A Rider, H G Smith, G A Oglo, W J Milner, W S Slater, R E White (unestablished), D Campbell, A W Liddington, S H Packer, W N Forrest, E A Williams, D C Glen, W S Brittain, B C Roberts, C S Walker, £800 to £1,000
 F W Vessey, F H Nunn, D J Jenkins, A L Turner, C A J Argent, C H Legg, H Pontin, *A C Brown, *H J Hewitt, *C S Day, *I R Cowell, *A C (Leon), *A J Baldwin £800 to £1,000
Technical Clerks, Higher Grade, F E Curley, W I P Stockham, T Brimclow, H C Tucker, C A G Biggs, T E Sewell, C J Bruce, G A Eden, E W Gurod, R E J Blumell, J Jackson, W S Fox, W C Petley, F Smith, O G Williams, W Houd bent, F R D Horn, G Gairdner, J O Farlow, F W Hallam £800 to £1,000
Examiners of Paper and Office Requisites, H A Bromley, H W Foreman £800 to £1,000
Supervisory Executive Officers, E H Biddle, W R Griffiths, F W S Hittin, C W Blawing £800 to £1,000
Technical Adviser — Cinematography, E Foxall Cooper (unestablished) £800 to £1,000

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W C 1

The Conservancy of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487 and delegated to 22 conservators in 1569, the powers being reconstituted in 1804. The Port of London Act 1808 took over as from March 31 1809 all rights powers and duties of the conservators in respect of the river below Teddington. Under the Lind Drainage Act 1892 the Conservators were reconstituted as from April 1 1892 and appointed the Drainage Board of the Thames (at present Area) (chaired, Rt Hon Lord Desborough K.C., CVO Vice Chairman, Charles G Field, J Secretary, E W Geary.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Great George Street, S W 1.

Headquarters, Great George Street, S W 1 Bankruptcy Dept., 20, Great Smith Street S W 1
General Receiver and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen Tower Hill, E C 3, Standards Dept., 6 & 7, Old Palace Yard, S W 1

(See also Dept of Overseas Trade and Patent Office)

A Council for Trade and Plantations was instituted by King Charles II in 1660. This paid Council was abolished in 1706 and in 1706 a Committee of the Council on Trade (which unlike the other Council Committees had a President of its own) was set up. The President of the Board of Trade, as at present constituted, controls the Department principally responsible for matters relating to trade and industry. The Board is concerned with international commercial and industrial policy and administers certain statutes including those relating to merchant shipping and seamen bankruptcy, joint stock companies, gas, key industries, merchandise marks, cinematograph films, weights and measures, patents, designs, trade marks and copyright and mines and quarries. It administers the (outward) and also exercises control over the principal lighthouse authorities of the country and over the construction of works on tidal lands. It collects and publishes statistics of the trade and industry shipping and navigation of this country its Dominions and Protectorates and foreign countries, as well as particulars of customs tariff regulations &c and publishes a weekly journal of commercial information. The Board Council is attached to this department. The Department arranges the provision of all sea transport required for the conveyance of personnel and stores by the fighting services and other Government Departments. In addition it under takes duties arising out of the War, the most important now remaining being those of the clearing Office for Enemy Debts. Jointly with the Foreign Office it controls the Overseas Trade Department.
President, Rt Hon Walter Runciman, £5,000
Private Secs, W B Brown, £1,000, J R C Hollister, £1,000
Payd do, Geoffrey Fets, £1,000, £1,000
Personal Private Sec, Miss R Miller, unpaid

* Acting

Parliamentary Sec. E L Burgin, I L D, M P £1,500
Private Sec. R M Nowell
Parly do J A L Duncan, M P unpaid

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries
 (a) (Overseas Trade), Lt Col J Colville, I L D, M P £2,000

Private Secs. W G Weston (Board of Trade), £1,000
 F I Mercer (Dept of Overseas Trade)

Parly do Harold Mitchell, M P, M P unpaid

(a) (Mines) Ernest Br w n M P £1,500

Private Sec. H G Gunn

Parliamentary do Dr Sidney J Peters M P unpaid

Chief Economic Adviser to H M Govt. Sir Frederick W Leith Ross, K C M G, C B £3,000

Private Sec. Miss N F F Crucknell, M P

(Chief Industrial Adviser to H M Govt.) Sir Horace J Wilson, K C M G, C B £3,000

Private Sec. R J W Stacy

Permanent Secretary, Sir Horace P Hamilton, K C B £3,000

Private Sec. G S Bailey

Second Sec. Sir Henry Mountun, K C M G, C B £2,000

Under Secs. E J Foley, C B, L H Hodgson, C B, O B L

Heads of Departments.

Mines Sir Alfred Faulkner, C B, C B (Under Sec for Mines) £1,500

Petroleum (Mines Dept.) E C Stirling (Director) £1,500

Overseas Trade Sir F I F Crowe, K C M G (Comptroller Gen) £1,800

Industries and Manufactures L Brouett (C) £1,500 to £1,500

(Prime Assist Sec) £1,500 to £1,500

Do W Palmer (Asst Sec) £1,500 to £1,500

Do (Gas Administration) J F Rouse (Director) £1,500 to £1,500

Patent Office and Industrial Property Sir W B Tennant (Comptroller Gen) £1,500

Commercial Relations and Treaties L St G Hill, O B, and A E Overton, M C (Asst Sec) £1,500 to £1,500

Statistics H Leah (Asst Sec) £1,500 to £1,500

General H R Curdell (Asst Sec) £1,500 to £1,500

Do Standards R J Truump (Controller) £1,500 to £1,500

Do Food Council, J R Williams (Secy) £1,500 to £1,500

Merchile Marine F J Foley, C B (Under Sec), £1,500 to £1,500

Do Asst Secretary, G H Baker (C) W Carter £1,500 to £1,500

Do Director of Sea Transport W G Hyndard, C B £1,500 to £1,500

Do Deputy Asst Sec, C H Gilmanham £1,500 to £1,500

Do Deputy Dir of Sea Transport, A Akuru £1,500 to £1,500

Do Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen £1,500 to £1,500

Do Harbord, C B, M P £1,500 to £1,500

Companies F I Wells (Comptroller) £1,500 to £1,500

Bankruptcy D Williams (Inspector-General) and £1,500 to £1,500

Do Controller, (Leasing Office) (Enemy Debt) £1,500 to £1,500

Solicitors Sir Thomas Barnes, C B £1,500 to £1,500

Insurance F J Elliot (Acting Asst Sec) £1,500 to £1,500

Establishment R V Headland, O B (Asst Sec) £1,500 to £1,500

Intelligence and Parliamentary C H Boyd, O B £1,500 to £1,500

Other Officers.

Assistant Secretaries Sir C Patrick Duff, K C B, C B (on loan to Prime Minister's Secretariat) (plus £300), £1,500 to £1,500

Principal C H Boyd, O B, R D Fennelly, F A Griffiths, M C, N A Guttery, E Hale, J B Harold, O B, R V, J G Henderson, O B, M C, H F Hill, A S Hoskin, T G Jenkins, M C, Miss A H M Kilroy (acting), A E Lee, E H S Marker, F H Norman, E W Reardon (acting), J F Rouse, O B, R J Shackle, C E Sledmere, G A G Stanley, M C, G L Watkinson, J R Williams, M C, M C, £1,500 to £1,500

Assistant Principals G S Bailey, H Boor, R C Bryant, F A Cohen, W Graham, M C, D Haigh, J R C Helmore, R Kelf Cohen, R M Nowell, R J W Stacy, W G Weston, A G White, £1,500 to £1,500

Assistant Solicitors R C Bridges, H F G Burle, £1,500 to £1,500

Professional Members of Mercantile Marine Dept.
 Capt V R Brandon, C B, M P Capt H B Pope, O B £1,000

Chief Clerks H J Howland, A H Lake, Hou G A Snelkin (£750 to £900) W H Hood £750 to £900

Inspector of Official Receivers A H Ward £750 to £900

Chief Accountant (I O P D) G W C Duffin (acting) £750 to £900

Asst Dir (Sea Transport) W I Douthett, M P £750 to £900

Controller (Standards) R J Truump £750 to £900

Chief Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept) W H I Patterson £750 to £900

Chief Staff Officers E E J Brady, M P £750 to £900

Superintending Clerks P G Glennie, M P, H W Griffin, C E W Justice, O B £750 to £900

Asst Chief Clerks (Solicitors) H E Hart, N G Newton, R B Wood £750 to £900

Accountants L F Goldsmid, O B, F J Legg (acting), J E Nichols, M P £750 to £900

Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept) E J Campling £750 to £900

Senior Executive Officers R H Havett, C B, M P £750 to £900

Asst Reg Genl of Shipping & Seamen C F Knight £750 to £900

Senior Staff Officers C W Bird, C R Hobson, M P, W J Killingback, W J Morgan, I M Nash, B F Pickett, W S Rainbow, L J Shephard, S F Tiger, W I Turner, O B £750 to £900

Staff Officers C R W Acers, M P, G C Agor, F G Austin, M P, M L Borton, A B Carter, R J N Clegg, L G Gibbons, C A Collier, H A Collis, M P, D F Fades (acting), G E Folkens, P L Edwards, W G Ferguson, F P Fielden, H S Freeman, H A Gibbons (acting), C B Glenister, W H G Hill, J Hamilton, H H Hammond, M P, I C Hills, C D Jemmy, M P, E Kewley, J R Koppner, Miss A M Kerr, M P, W H Matthews, A I Medcalf, F Middleton, H C Miller, L F Morby, H C Ott, N (acting), C J Ovey, A F Pike, I Priday, I H Rider, O B, H L Spencer, W F Stimpson, J W Taylor, J B Vigor, F J Wulfer, F C Wells, R A Witherden, A W Wright, £750 to £900

Men £400 to £500 **Women** £300 to £400

Librarian H D Richardson £400 to £500

Professional Clerks (Solicitors) R M Mainwaring, M Mort, R L Sich £200 to £300

Mines Department.

Cromwell House Dean Stanley Street Millbank, W 1

Secretary for Mines Ernest Br w n M P £1,500

Private Secretary (Parliamentary) Dr Sidney J Peters, M P unpaid

Private Secretary H G Gunn

Under Secretary for Mines Sir Alfred Faulkner, C B, £1,500

Private Secretary I G Lowry

Principal Assistant Secretary and Deputy Under Sec for Mines H W Cole, M P £1,500 to £1,500

Assistant Under Secretaries F G Fudge, W G Nett B w e £1,500 to £1,500

Principals F Mallinson, O B, F C Stirling (also Director of Petroleum), G H D Pryor, F W Ravenshoe, I M Rossyth, R J Moffit, M P, A D Stedman, M P (acting) £700 to £900

Assistant Principals L G Lewis, C H S de Pover, H G Gunn, R N Quirk, D F Smith £200 to £300

Statistical Officer R F Taylor, M P £250 to £350

Consultation Officer and Labour Adviser W L Cook, O B, J J £750 to £900

Senior Staff Officers J J Allen, £250 to £350

Staff Officers G F Anderson, M P, W C, A F Beadle, M P, A B Collier, F J Coleman, M P, G B Brown, M P, A M Anderson, J E Cook, D Morgan, G W C Norfolk, J Archer, C B, L Bird (acting), J J Bomper (acting), £200 to £300

Accountant, T A Bennett £400 to £500

Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines, Sir Henry Walker, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,500

Deputy do, F H Wynne, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,500

Medical Inspector, S W Fisher, M.B.E. £600 to £700

Electrical Insp., J A B Horsley, O.B.E. £500 to £700

Dimensional Inspectors, E H Fraser (acting), Doncaster, J R Ileton, O.B.E. Nottingham, T Greenland

Davies, Newcastle on Tyne, W J Charlton, Manchester, J Musterton, O.B.E., Edinburgh, J M Carey, O.B.E., Cardiff, T Ashley, Swansea, W F T Hartley, Birmingham £500 to £700

Sensor Inspectors, T Boydell, M.B.E., Crewe, A H Steele, Nottingham, E S Rees, Cardiff, H T Foster, Edinburgh, H J Humphrys, D.S.O., M.C., Newcastle on Tyne, P S Lea, Swansea, P I Jenkins, Newport, Mon., I L McBride, Manchester, G Cook, Leeds, A Stoker, Glasgow, F Rowley, Birmingham, H S Scott, Durham, J Hall, Sheffield, G N Scott (acting), Doncaster £550 to £750

Deputy Electrical Inspector, G M Harvey, M.B.E. £550 to £750

Junior Inspectors, A L Flint, Chatterfield, W I Owen, Bridgend, T D Davies, Birmingham, I Green, Wakefield, W W Wright, Durham, R King, St Austell, P G Dornay, Glasgow, H C W Roberts, M.C., Pife, R Yates, D.S.O., M.C., Nottingham, T Waldin, Neath, R J Edwards, Cardiff, M Hughes, Newport (Mon.), H L V Evans, Derby, C W Scott, Sheffield, T H Bull, Newcastle Staffs, D Coatesworth, Manchester, T B Bassett, Cardiff, W B Brown, Whitehaven, Cumberland, H J Finney, Swansea, H G Midley, Newport, Mon., J F Henshaw, Leeds, T A Richardson, Durham, F N Biddall, Bath, T A Rogers, Newcastle on Tyne, H E Houston, Glasgow, T A Jones, Newcastle on Tyne, C F Pickering, Mansfield, P L Collinson, Doncaster, J A Grove, Edinburgh, F Gawthrop, Sheffield £350 to £500

I L Jeffery, London (also Inspector Petroleum Department) £350 to £500

Junior Electrical Inspectors, R Robinson, Cardiff, J Cowan, Sheffield, R Crawford, Edinburgh £350 to £500

42 Sub Inspectors of Mines and Quarries £300 to £350

5 Inspectors of Horses in Mines £150 to £250

LASTING STATION, SHEFFIELD

Supdy Testing Officer, C B Platt, M.B.E. £370 to £550

PIETROLIUM DEPARTMENT

Director, K C Stuhling £600

Inspector, J I Jeffery £600

Heads of Sections, H P W Gifford, G Italy £350 to £500

Coal Mines Reorganisation Commission.

(Appointed under Part II of the Coal Mines Act 1930)

55 Broadway, Westminster, 4 W 1

Commissioners, Sir Ernest A Gowers, O.B.E., M.B.E. (Chairman), Lawrence D Holt, J. Joseph Iken, C.B.E., J. P. Sir Felix J C Pole, Sir William F White, O.B.E., J.I.

Secretary, C S Huist, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,500 (with allowance of £300)

Accountant & Establishment Officer, H W Nalsh, M.B.E., A.C.A. (acting) £500 to £600

Assistant Secretary, A M Clegg, M.B.E. (acting) £500 to £600

Mining Engineer, W Armour, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Companies (Winding-Up Dept.).

33 Casey Street, W.C.2

Sensor Official Receiver, G D Peppas, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,500

Official Receiver, E T A Phillips, M.B.E. £500 to £700

Sensor Asst Official Receiver, J B Thompson, O.B.E. £500 to £700

Assistant Official Receivers, G W Hutcheson, H P Naunton, D.S.O. £500 to £700

First Class Examiners, D C Collins, R U Finney, M.B.E., A E Leal, F A Partridge, F G Walkley, L V Walters (acting) £400 to £500

* On loan from Mines Department

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy (High Court).

Bankruptcy Buildings, Casey Street, W.C.2

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle, C.B.E. £1,500 to £2,500

Official Receivers, E Parke, E C F Vyvyan £500 to £700

Senior Asst Official Receiver, H Wheeler £500 to £700

Asst Official Receiver, V F Armstrong, W F Crosswell £500 to £700

II H Galne, C R B Park £500 to £700

First Class Examiners, H Hillier, H E Thompson, H W J Webb £500 to £700

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS

Birmingham &c, C Hoult £750 to £850

Bradford & Halifax, J O Morris £750 to £850

Brighton, &c, V R Fletcher £550 to £700

Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, J D Turner £750 to £850

Cambridge, J L Wilkinson £550 to £700

Canterbury, C J Pyke £550 to £700

Cardiff and Glamorganshire, E Owen, O.B.E. £500 to £700

Assistant, T C Cadogan £400 to £500

1001 pool, &c, J Allcock £500 to £700

London, North Suburban District, J L Poland £750 to £850

Assistant, F C Ormrod £400 to £500

London, South Suburban District, C R Waterer £750 to £850

Assistant, P Lemm £400 to £500

Manchester, R Mungrold £500 to £700

" R. H. Clark £550 to £700 (+ £100 allowance)

Assistant, W T Taylor £400 to £500

Newcastle on Tyne, R Betts £500 to £600

Northampton, &c, F Bengough £500 to £600

Nottingham, L A West £500 to £600

Southampton, F H Langmaid £550 to £700

Stoke, &c, P M Milward £550 to £700

Swansea, A J Rogers £550 to £700

Maritime Marine Consultative Branch,

Great George Street, 4 W 1

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Testing Establishments, W McAnulan £1,500

Deputy Engineer Surveyor in Chief, W T Williams £750 to £850

Chief Ship Surveyor, I W Reavus £1,500

Deputy Chief Ship Surveyor, J Smith £750 to £850

Principal Surveyor for Tonnage, W Bickle, I.C.O. £750 to £850

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W Killy £750 to £850

Chief Examiner of Engineers, H N Pemberton £750 to £850

Principal Consultative Officer for Sea Transport, R P Burgess, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Marine Survey Staff.

Principal District Officers and Emigration Officers—

G Jenkins, O.B.E., Liverpool, J Graham, West of Scotland, F S MacLeod, London, D Smith, Bristol Channel, I Miller, North East of England, W H Whitte, O.B.E., South and West of England, E. J. L. Parker, East of Scotland, O Sullivan, Northern Ireland

Dputy Principal District Officers, I K Thompson, London, F Barten, West of Scotland, P Manson, Liverpool £500 to £700

Engineer Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—J R W D McCoy, Leith, C W L Wren, Newcastle, E F Moroney, Cardiff, R J Berry, Southampton, J Thomson, Cons Bk, G N Shott, Newcastle, W Dowson, W Hestlepool, J H Morgan, O.B.E., Glasgow, E Taylor, Hull, G C Blair, Plymouth, W E McConnell, Belfast, H Cranwell, London, G J Isaac, Sunderland, S E Watson, Greenock, H Cockram, Glasgow, G E Jenkins, Liverpool, J M Blinmore, Cons Bk, W L Watson, London £500 to £700

Surveyors—R C W Bell, Middlebrough, H. M. Daw, Blyth, G Walsh, London, G E Hallon, Plymouth, H Valentine, Liverpool, J E Turnbull, Sunderland, A E Longstaffe, Hull, O Berry, Southampton, N S Couch, Swansea, G Brown, Aberdeen, H. Scott, Cons Bk, J F Hurworth,

London, I Blackmore, London, W L Mennis, Newcastle, T D Ferrier, Southampton, E Via, Middletonough, J A Whyte, Newcastle, C F Daniels, Glasgow, G Harvey, Grimsby, J Farvie, Hull, D G Guthrie, Cardiff, J F Monkman, Bristol, H Proudford, London, D Crook, Liverpool, F J Colvill, *Cons Beh*, R G Shephard, Ralmouth, T A Keith, Liverpool, J H Ferguson, Barton, C H Thirkell, London, J Cluk, Belfast, R W Gunston, Glasgow, J Frew, Lath, H C Walker, *Cons Beh*, J A Osberry, Glasgow, A W Powell, Liverpool, W I Jones, London, R F Manson, London, W Ridley, *Cons Beh*, F Rae, Belfast, W Dunsmore, London, W White, Glasgow, W D Gibbons, Liverpool, H E Phillips, Glasgow, F J Welch, Glasgow, A M Daniels, Newcastle, J W Thompson, Greenock, S Hogg, Liverpool, B D Smith, London, T C M Sutcliffe, Southampton, G Burdon, Newcastle, W Wallace, Liverpool, J W Bull, Hull, F R Hartley, Cardiff, W B B Dalton, Liverpool, G T Wood, Glasgow, G P Elliott, Southampton, W Young, London, J Graham, London, G Charlton, Cardiff, W F Berry, Glasgow, C P Richards, Liverpool, I McLeun, Greenock, £300 to £500

Ship Surveyors—Senior Surveyors, F W Daniel, Southampton, E W Black, Adyrs, London, C E Rawbone, Liverpool, W J Wilton, London, W Mitchell, Belfast, H G Hoggan, *Cons Beh*, W W Harris, Newcastle, J T Munden, *Cons Beh*, H J Haggan, *Cons Beh*, J Taylor, *Cons Beh*, £300 to £500

Surveyors, J W Larcombe, London, H J Downey, Swansea, H G Clement, West Hartlepool, P T Daniel, Greenock, H E L Tanner, Belfast, G H Lancaster, Southampton, G A Green, London, S M Newcombe, Sunderland, A P McCall, Harrow, A Kerman, Southampton, D Morgan, Liverpool, C Parkyn, Barry, A F Taylor, Lath, G W Morgan, Hull, H E Steel, London, G Daniel, Newcastle, H Collins, Plymouth, A Batten, *Cons Beh*, W F Wraggs, Cardiff, H Kidd, *Cons Beh*, C S Lewis, *Cons Beh*, W Butcher, *Cons Beh*, F H Morley, *Cons Beh*, H W B Shillston, Glasgow, W G Moore, Belfast, A F Dolan, Newport, W J Nutton, *Cons Beh*, L Iethbridge, Liverpool, F G Fowle, *Cons Beh*, W A Ginyer, *Cons Beh*, J Sherriiff, *Cons Beh*, F G Perkins, London, P A Wilkins, *Cons Beh*, H J M Louch, *Cons Beh*, W F Darroch, *Adyrs*, London, A G Wright, Glasgow, W J Waldron, *Cons Beh*, H I Rook, Adyrs, London, C S Riddell, Adyrs, London, A S Mackie, Glasgow, J H W Mills, Glasgow, R J Shephard, Newcastle, W Walker, Liverpool, C H W Barnes, Aberdeen, H H Bath, Middleborough, F J Chett, Hull, S A Hodge, London, F J Gilling, Newcastle, G R Weir, Glasgow, £300 to £500

Nautical Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—J R Imrie, Middletonough, R J Porter, Bristol, A H Rayment, Southampton, J D Kestring, Liverpool, M C Corranee, Glasgow, P N Biker, London, C Robson, Newcastle, D Dowdy, *Cons Beh*, W M Hunter, Hull, G L B Jones, Liverpool, J J Bailey, Lath, F W A Hanson, Newcastle, £300 to £500

Surveyors—T P Marshall, London, H J T Grey, Southampton, G A Willinson, Southampton, F Waterman, London, F Harrison, *Adyrs*, Cardiff, C C Cartwright, *Adyrs*, Plymouth, R H Davis, Belfast, O A Barnd, London, J T Russell, Sunderland, T W Jackson, Liverpool, G Davis, Liverpool, W H K Salvaton, Dundee, A W Webster, Greenock, W E Troth, Swansea, H Murkio, Glasgow, A Hopwood, Liverpool, T White, London, H J H Bulford, Newport, J C Taylor, Cardiff, C Fox, Glasgow, J A Theyer, Cardiff, D W McNab, Newcastle, A C Kidd, London, W J Young, Glasgow, A G Mour, Hull, P W Burgess, *Cons Beh*, J N Cooper, London, W R Sommerville, Newcastle, J H Quirk, *Cons Beh*, C C Duncan, Liverpool, £300 to £500

Medical Inspectors—E Tinker, London, D D F Macintyre, Southampton, N S Nairne, Liverpool, £400 to £600

Inspectorate of Ships Provisions—Chief Inspector—E A Wanner, London, £500 to £700
Deputy do, J Robson, Liverpool, £400 to £500
Senior Inspectors—H White, Cardiff, I Vann, Newcastle, T Holloway, Liverpool, D Aitken, Hull, T Donaldson, London, A J Francis, Glasgow, £300 to £400

Mercantile Marine Offices.

Senior Chief Superintendent and Inspector, C W Jones, London, £500 to £700
Chief Superintendents, W H Walton, North End of England, I Bloomfield, Liverpool, C E Lane, Bristol Channel, A N Wards, Scotland, £500 to £600
Senior Superintendents, D J Davies, Southampton, E A Taffs, Liverpool, T F Lough, Glasgow, C J Davies, Dock Street, N W Haydock, Poplar, F R Phillips, Smith, Victoria Dock, W L Owen, Swansea, G W Burrett, V Shields, F Wilkes, Cardiff, R P Brittle, Manchester, J W Derrick, Bristol, H F W Reynolds, Barry, E J Murry, *Adyrs*, Newport, J D Auld, Hull, W Boyle, Tisbury, £400 to £500
Boa d of Trade Stores, Poplar, T F Moore, *Adyrs*, £300 to £400

H M. Coastguard.

Chief Inspector, Capt V S Rishleigh, *Cons Beh*, £700 to £800
Deputy do, Cmdr H J M Rundle, *Cons Beh*, £500 to £600

Inspectors of Dismons—Cmdr F G Buchanan, *Adyrs*, *Adyrs*, North Scotland, Capt A L Fletcher, *Adyrs*, East Scotland, Capt G P Bowles, *Adyrs*, North Eastern, Cmdr L G D Wain, *Adyrs*, London and Liverpool, Cmdr H L Wells, *Adyrs*, East Anglian, Capt A L Strange, *Adyrs*, South Eastern, Capt R F A Bates, *Adyrs*, Southern, Capt R Bouchard, *Adyrs*, South Western, Cmdr W S Hargroves, *Adyrs*, Western, Cmdr R G Hurst, *Adyrs*, Cambrian, Cmdr J A P Lough, *Adyrs*, North Western, Cmdr P V Kilgour, *Adyrs*, Northern Ireland, £350 to £400

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments for the Administration of Justice in Bulgarian and Hungarian Property (Cornwall House, Stamford Street S E 1)
British Industries Fair Exhibitors (London Section) Advisory Committee, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S W 1 Sec, G H Meadmore
British Industries Fair (London Section Site and Buildings) Committee, 35 Old Queen St, W 1 Sec, G P Meadmore
Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Sea Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 Sec, J J Waterman
Comms of Production Advisory Committee, 10 Great Smith Street, S W 1 Sec, F W Laylor
Coal Mines National Industrial Board Joint Secs W H Reynolds, *Adyrs*, 5 Old Palace Yard Westminster, S W 1, H Archer, Mines Dept, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1
Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House Dean Stanley Street, S W 1 Sec, F C Stirling
District Committees of Investigation (Coal Mines Act, 1930) Secretaries, J H R Corner, 27 Castle Street, Colchester, Lt Col J G Coulthard Thompson, *Adyrs*, 109 Norfolk Street, Sheffield, A Harris, Mines Dept, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S W 1
Drugs, Advisory Licensing Committee, Drunk Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester Sec, J W Hammond
Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, Great George Street, Sec, F W Hammond
Hills Advisory Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 Sec, L T Mooby
Gas Legislation Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 Sec, D Hugh
Imperial Shipping Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 Sec, W Graham, *Adyrs*
Mercantile Pensions Committee, Merc Mar Dept, Great George Street, S W 1 Sec, B J Farwell
Merchandise Marks Committee, Great George Street, S W 1 Sec, E W Roudon
Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc Mar Dept, Great George Street, S W 1 Sec, A E Lee

Metalliferous Mining Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. : Sec, E Archer

Mines Welfare Fund Committee Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. : Sec, A D Stedman, M.B.E.

Mining Examination Boards, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. : Sec, E G Williams, M.B.E.

National Committee of Investigation (Section of Coal Mines Act, 1930) Mines Department, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. : Sec, N Smith

National Fuel and Power Committee, Great George Street, S.W. : Sec, W Palmer

Storage Advisory Committee, Great George Street

Production of Import of Piramite Committee, Customs House, T.C. : Sec, H B M'Callum, M.B.E.

Safety in Mines Research Board, Cromwell House Dean Stanley Street, S.W. : Sec, G F Anderson, M.B.E.

Warlike Duration Finding Committee, M.B. Mun Dept., Great George Street Sec, C B Glenister.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

Whitehall Gardens, S.W. :

Minister, P J Pybus, C.B.E., M.B.E., M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., A Clark

Do (Party), Lt Col A P Housage, D.C.O., M.P. and

Parliamentary Secretary, Lt Col C M Hardin, D.C.O., M.B.E. £2,000

Private Secretary, S S Wilson

Permanent Secretary, Sir Cyril W. Huxcomb, K.B.E., C.B. £2,800

Private do, W P K Neal, M.B.E.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Henry H Piggott, C.B.E. £2,000 to £2,500

Secretarial Department

Asst Secretary, F W Rowntree, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, W D Duffield, A D Parkin, C.B.E. £700 to £900

F G Tucker, C.B.E., D.C.O. £700 to £900

Asst Principal, J L Mount Moore, £700 to £900

Miss N Brockle, D.C.O. £700 to £900

Staff Officer (Grade I), H L Paterson, £550 to £700

Do (Grade II), F Louthouse, J A G Monell, £400 to £500

Civil Engineer, T S Hawkins, C.B.E., M.B.E., D.C.O. £600 to £800

Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt Col A H L Mount, C.B.E., M.B.E., M.P. £2,100 to £2,400

Inspecting Officers of Railways, Lt Col E P Anderson, D.C.O., M.B.E., (ret.), Col A H C Trench, C.B.E., M.B.E., (ret.) £800 to £1,000

Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, J P Scott Main, M.B.E., M.P. £900

Assistant Railway Inspecting Officers J L M Mount, M.B.E., M.P., Lt Col E Woodhouse, M.B.E., M.P. £600 to £800

Establishment Division

Establishment Officer, F C Bain, C.B.E. £700 to £900

Staff Officers (Grade II), C J Macdonald, £500 to £700

Registrar, W R Shenton

Finance and Statistics Department

Assistant Secretary, R H Hill £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, A Muthson, D.C.O. £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, S B Wilson £600 to £800

Chief Accountant, K L Macaulay £500 to £700

Deputy Chief Accountant, H T Clarke, C.B.E., D.C.O. £700 to £900

Director (Rates and Statistics) A E Kirks, C.B.E. £900

Assistant Director (Transport Accounts), S J W Knott £700 to £900

Staff Officers (Grade I), J Caldwell, A Feirn, W Mothershead, P Tait £650 to £700

Do (Grade II), G E Gibson, W M Hind, C W J Horley, A W Jackson, A E Meredith, F J Orchin, S A Purdie, R J Sutton, T Thomas, M.C. £400 to £500

Roads Department.

Asst Secretary, J B P Goddard, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, C A Birchall, P C Franklin, E B Hart, G F Stedman, M.C., R H Tolerton, D.C.O., M.C. £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, P Faulkner, D E O'Neill, A M Rake £600 to £800

Chief Engineer C H Bressy, C.B.E., M.P. £1,700

Deputy Chief Engineer, F O Cook, D.C.O., M.C., M.B.E., M.P. £1,200 to £1,500

Engineer, H E Aldington, M.B.E., M.P. £500 to £5,000

Engineering Inspectors (Grade I) at Headquarters, C G Mitchell, M.B.E., M.P., M.B.E., £600 to £900

W C Clements, M.B.E., M.P., £500 to £900

Engineering Inspectors (Grade II) at Headquarters, C B Chetco, M.B.E., M.P., £500 to £900

Asst Engineers at Hdqrs, E M Bull, M.B.E., M.P. £400 to £500

W I S Butlin, M.B.E., M.P., £400 to £500

Staff Officers (Grade I), H W W Ishier, M.B.E., £500 to £700

Do (Grade II), E R Batten, W G Blake, T G Jones, R Longbottom, F J Peace, M.B.E., S J Stipney £400 to £500

Railway Rates Tribunal.

Clements Inn, W.C. :

President, Sir Walter B Clode, K.C.

Permanent Members, J Quirey, C.B.E., M.P. (Railways), H E Parks (Commercial)

Registrar, T J D Atkinson, C.B.E. £750 to £900

Secretary, S J Page, M.C., M.P. £700 to £900

Asst to Sec, L O Jackson £400 to £500

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. :

The **First High Treasurer of England** is the Third Great Officer of State the office having been in commission (with certain intervals) since 1855. The Commissioners of the Treasury of the United Kingdom consist of the first Lord who is usually Prime Minister the Chancellor of the Exchequer and some Junior Lords with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials.

The duties of the first Lord are mainly political as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House these plans being accepted modified or rejected by the House.

PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY. The Rt Hon James Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. £5,000

Private Secs, Sir Patrick Duff, K.C.B., C.V.O. (Principal Private Secretary), H G Vincent, C.V.O. (Second Private Secretary) N M Butler, Miss R M Watson, C.B.E. (Private Secretaries), H B Usher, Miss R Rosenberg, C.B.E. (Personal Private Secretaries)

Parliamentary do, Major Ralph Glyn, M.C., M.P. (unp) Dr J V Worthington, M.P. (unp)

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER. Rt Hon Neville Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Sec, J D B Ferguson

Asst do, H Wilson Smith

Parliamentary Private Sec. Capt D W Gunston, M.C., M.P. (unp)

CLERICAL OFFICERS. Capt Austin U M Hudson, M.P. £1,000

Col Sir A Lambert Ward, Bt, D.C.O., D.C.M., D.S.O., M.P. £1,000

J Blinfield, M.P. unp

W J Womersley, M.P. unp

Major G F Davies, M.P. unp

Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip) Capt H D Ferguson, M.C., M.P. £2,000

Private Sec, C J Harris, C.B.E.

Government Whips.—The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury and the Junior Lords together with the Treasurer of the Household, Sir Frederick Thomson Bt, K.C., M.P.

Comptroller of the Household, Sir Frederick George Penny, M.P.

and Vice Chamberlain of the Household Sir Victor Warrender Bt, M.P., constitute the Government Whips

The following are Assistant Whips (unpaid)—

Captain Sir George Bower, M.C., M.P.; Lord Ruckinge

M.C., M.P.; Sir Southby, M.P.; Dr J. E. Morris

Jones, M.C., M.P.

Financial Secretary, L. Hore Belisha, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., J. I. C. Crombie
Parliamentary Sec., Viscount Emsley, M.P. unpaid
Permanent Secretary and Head of H.M. Civil Service,
 Sir Warren Fisher, M.P., £3,500
Private Sec., E. U. E. Knox, Esq.
Second Secretary, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.S.

Private Sec., H. E. C. Gatfield
Under Secretaries, F. Phillips, C.B., Sir Ernest J. Bichomenger, K.C.S., C.B. (seconded from Ministry of Health), James Rao £5,000
 (seconded for other duties) Sir Alfred W. Hault, K.C.S., C.B.

Director of Women Establishments Hon. Dame Maude A. Lawrence, D.B.E. £5,000

Principal Assistant Secretaries, S. D. Wiley, M.P., J. H. McCraig, A. P. Watfield, C.B.

£2,000 to £1,500
 (seconded for other duties) H. F. Pass, C.B., C.B., Assistant Secretaries, F. W. H. Miller, R. G. Hawtrey, C. B. Stocks, R. A. Grosvenor, F. M. Morris, B. W. Gilbert, W. R. Innes, F. I. Robinson

£1,000 to £1,500
 (seconded for other duties) G. H. S. Pinche, Principals, A. K. Banham, G. G. Buncy, J. B. Bailey, M.P., J. K. Bewley, E. B. Bridges, M.P., H. Brittain, J. C. Carr, L. C. Cleave, L. Cuthbertson, H. E. Davies, J. D. B. Ferguson, H. R. Fox, H. E. Gatfield (acting), A. Glen, M.P., G. H. A. Grey, M.P. (acting), P. G. Inch, G. Innes, R. U. F. Knox, D.B.O., W. T. Matthews, O.B.E., H. Parker, M.P., J. H. Penson, M.P., K. Rowe Dutton, C.B., C. F. M. N. Ryan, D.B.O., M.P., K. G. Salton, I. Skevington, M.P., S. A. Sydney Furner, L. L. H. Thompson, W. R. L. Tickle, O.B.E., E. W. Twyman, H. G. Vincent, D. J. Wudvil, M.P. (acting), J. H. E. Wood, M.P., S. H. Wright, M.P., Young, M.P.

£700 to £900
 (seconded for other duties) E. St. John Banford, F. H. Nixon, C.B., F. N. R. Litcham, W. D. Wilkinson, D.B.C., M.P.

Assistant Principals, J. E. Bullard, E. G. Compton, J. I. C. Crombie, S. E. Dunnott, W. H. Huddim, M.P., £800 to £900, Mrs. I. M. Lucas, £800 to £900, P. D. Proctor, H. Wilson Smith.

Principal Officers of Accounts, A. P. Watfield, M.P. (see above), A. E. Watson, M.P. (personal) £1,000

Assistant to Principal Officer of Accounts, F. J. H. Palmer, O.B.E. £850

Accountant, I. Chidwick, M.P. £850 to £1,000

Deputy Accountant, E. B. Athawes £850 to £700

Estimate Clerk, J. C. Carr (see above)

Senior Investigating Officer, D. G. Robertson £850

Investigating Officers, H. Biggs, H. M. Young £850 to £700

Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle, Esq. £500 to £700 (personal)

Chief Officers, A. A. Bates, I. Beaumont, A. H. Bradley, H. G. Brookman, R. H. Burden, M.P., I. Drake, M.P., R. G. Faul, J. C. Ellis, W. R. Freethy, W. G. Gant, S. W. Green, W. B. Groomwood, H. R. Jones, R. F. Mac, I. W. Nevill, W. W. Palmer, T. R. Reynolds, M.P., R. Roberts, W. C. Roberts, M.P., P. G. Slade, M.P.

(Parliamentary Clerk) R. C. Sugay, £600 to £500

(seconded for other duties) H. A. M. Huber

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel Sir William Graham Harrison, K.C.B., K.C. £3,000

Second do. L. A. J. Granville Runcie, K.C. £2,500

Other do. J. A. Stainton, G. R. Hill £2,000

King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 339

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury.

Storeys Gate, St. James's Park S.W. 2

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C. £5,500

Private Secretary, F. W. W. McCombe, Esq.

Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir Cecil Owen £1,500

Assistant Solicitors, A. W. Brown, Esq., L. C. Lloyd, G. F. Carter, Esq. £1,000 to £1,500

Chief Clerks, R. C. H. Carter, G. C. J. Crispin, A. Gilhult, R. N. Hanscombe, R. Kingston, E. J. Howard, G. B. King, M.P., J. C. P. Kinsman, I. W. Lorton, Esq., W. L. Motton, Esq., C. Nowman, Esq., A. C. Wilson, H. L. Wright, Esq.

Assistant Chief Clerks, E. R. Baker, E. G. Cotching, M.P., A. K. Kewer, M.P., W. G. S. Lawkes, E. A. Ishill, Esq., W. S. Fletcher, Esq., E. G. Gray, M.P., H. S. H. Hall, Esq., M. E. Hare, M.P., W. Hughes, A. J. Kaye, F. W. W. McCombe, Esq., A. G. Newman, K. H. Scougall, Esq., J. I. Thompson, C. W. Tindal

Professional Clerks, S. G. Gains, H. C. Hewatson, R. S. Lewis

Accounts Branch

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, Esq., M.P.

Deputy do., E. W. Mount.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business)

22 Old Queen St. Westminster S.W. 2

King's Proctor, Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.

Assistant King's Proctor, W. G. Chapman

Assistant Chief Clerk, J. B. Finch

Ministry of Transport Branch

6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 2

Assistant Secretary, G. K. Carter, Esq.

Chief Clerk, F. V. Thompson

Assistant Chief Clerk, C. A. Higgins, Esq., P. Ludbrook

Rating of Government Property

28 Abingdon Street, S.W. 2

Treasury Valuer, F. C. Ruddle, Esq. £1,000 to £1,500

Deputy do., W. Mudge, Esq. £600 to £800

Inspector of Rates, F. H. Bennett, Esq. £550 to £700

Statute Law Committee.

at Ficusay Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 2.

Chairman Sir Frederick I. Liddell, K.C.B., K.C.

Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders, A. C. I. Carr, Esq.

Assistant to the Editor, A. F. Smyth

Chief Assistant, J. E. Fringle

Sec. to Committee, F. W. Lucellics, Esq. House of Lords, S.W. 2

TRINITY HOUSE, Lower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom was a body of importance when Henry VIII granted the Institution its first charter in 1534 *inter alia* for the relief increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England. Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day the principal duty of the Corporation at Trinity House as a Public Department is the administration of the Lighthouse & Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to Lighthouses and other marks in Scotland Ireland the Channel Islands and Gibraltar whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specially dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

ELDER BALTHAM

Master, Field-Marshal H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., Deputy Master, Vice Adm Sir Robert Maunsell, K.C.B. (Hon.) Elder Brothers H M The King, The Earl of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.M.G., Capt. O P Marshall, C.B. (retired), Capt. T Golding, C.B. (retired), Maj Gen H R H Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., The Marquess of Cromart, Rt Hon Winston Churchill, C.B. M.P., Capt Owen Jones, C.B. M.P., Capt P N Layton, C.B. M.P., Vice Adm H R H Prince of Wales, K.G., Capt A H Ryle, Capt A R H Mottell, Capt H C Bunn, C.B. M.P., Capt A S Mackay, C.B. M.P., The Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin, M.P., The Viscount Bridgeman, Capt W R Chaplin, Adm of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, C.B., G.C.M.G., Capt W E Crumplin, The Rt Hon J Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Capt C E Homin

OFFICERS

Secretary, H T Miller, M.B.E.
Principals, J M Nicolle, O.B.E., Major J E A Hunter, C.B.
Chief Accountant, R H G Thomson, C.A.A.
Higher Executive Clerk, L G Vedy (Deputy Accountant) H F W Bartlett, W M Llewelling, M.A.
T H Bullock, M.B.E.
Executive Clerk, W W Nicholls, J H Simpson, R S McLellan, J R A Savage.
Engineer in Chief, J P Bowen, C.B., M.B.E.
Asst Engineer, S C Cuten, M.B.E.
Chief Asst Engineer, H G Swales, M.B.E.
Civil Engineering Assistant, C W Gliss, M.B.E.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H P Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineers, R Kingdon, M.B.E.
Principal Pilgrage Clerk, W J T Hillwell.
Principal Clerk of Stabs, C. E. Goodwin.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT HOUSES,

84 George St., Edinburgh

Secretary, J Glenconne Wakollin, O.B.E.
Engineer, D A Stevenson, M.B.E., C.B., M.P.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,

137 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, George Sloan.
Clerk, J E Anderson.
Engineers, Messrs D & C Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, William Robertson.
Deputy do, William Guthrie.
General Manager and Secretary, Jas Macauline.
Engineer, A C Gudner.

FORTH CONSERVANCY.

Grangemouth, Stirlingshire

Chairman, The Earl of Eglinton, M.C., M.P.
(Civil and Mechanical), Duncan Kennedy, M.C., 3 Bank Street, Fdldk.
Marine Dept, Capt E Roydon Jones, M.B.E.
Engineers, Messrs Leslie & Reid, C.B., 72 George Street, Edinburgh.

IRISH LIGHTS COMMISSIONERS

Cathale Buildings, D Oher St., Dublin

Chairman, Rt Hon Andrew J. Macdonnell, M.P.
Secretary, J B Phelps.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,

INDEPENDENT COMMITTEE,

3 & 4 Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act 1891 and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of trustee savings banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts. The Trustee Savings Banks whose history goes back to 1800 had on Dec 31, 1921, 200 offices in Great Britain and Ireland and total funds amounting to over £150,000,000.

Chairman, Sir William G. Tarpin, K.C.B.
Vice Chairman, G. R. Friedman, F.C.A.

Other Members, Sir Arthur E. Blake, M.B.E., Col H A. Ekins, C.B.E., C.M.G., C.B., Thomas Liddle, B.Sc., Philip H. Martineau, Digby L. F. Koe.
Secretary, Percy C. Taylor, F.C.A.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,

Canton House West, Tophill Street, S.W.2

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July 1920, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bt, M.A.
Other Members, Sir William Bragg, O.M., F.R.S., F.R.S., Sir Dugald Clerk, M.P., F.R.S., Miss S. M. Fry, M.P., Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt, C.B., K.C.B., Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S., Sir F. G. Kenyon, C.B., K.C.B., Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B., Sir James Wilbur, M.B.E.

Secretary, A. H. Kidd.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty War Office Air Ministry the Territorial Army Associations the Order of St. John of Jerusalem the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Chairman, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt, C.B., K.C.B., M.B.E.

Secretary, Lt Col W H A De la Pryme, D.S.O., 80 111 Mall, S.W.2

WAR OFFICE (See pp 375-6)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,

32 Grosvenor Gardens S.W.2

President, H R H The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj Gen Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Person in Assistant to the Vice-Chairman, Capt E J King, M.C.

Artistic Adviser, Lt Col Sir F. Kenyon, C.B., M.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, Finance, Lt Col C P Oswald, O.B.E.

Director of Work, Lt Col H I Robinson, C.B.E.
Director of Records, Maj H F Chettle, M.C., O.B.E.
Secretary to the Trustees, Lt Col Sir H. Killison, C.B., M.B.E.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W.2

H.M. Office of Works was constituted in 1895 to perform certain overseeing duties &c previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests.

First Commissioner, The Rt Hon William Ormsby-Gore, M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., R A Barker. £2,000

Do (Parliamentary), Maj T I Llewellyn, M.P.

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Sir Lionel Balfour, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., A C Heine, O.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E., W Leitch, C.B., J E E. Raby, F.C.A. £1,000 to £1,200

Secretaries

Principals, M. Connolly, O.B.E., H A Russell, O.B.E., B R Seagrave, O.B.E., H L Davis, O.B.E., E. N. de Noimann, D. L. Macintyre, J.P., H W Spencer. £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, R A Barker, E F Muir, J P Ferguson, F J Root. £600 to £800

Heads of Sections, F W Jupp (Scotland), A A Miller, M.P. £550 to £700

Registrars, G Steel. £400 to £500

Staff Officers, D M Harvey, A C Heine, O.B.E., G L Jordan, E Maplesden, A G Ritchie, R M Hunter, M.A., C H Cooper, J Barber, J F Parker, J G Orr (acting), F Borrell, J E Winter (acting). £400 to £500

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE

PRIVY COUNCIL

Office, Downing Street, Whitehall, S W 1

THE Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see col 2), and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included Viscount Halsbham, Viscount Buckmaster, Lord Warrington of Clyffe and Lord Salvesen. Sir John Wallis is a member by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833, Sir George Rivers Lowndes and Sir Dinshah F. Mulla (Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1899), and the following judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas (various Acts, 1895-1928) — Sir Charles Fitzpatrick (*Canada*), Sir James Rose Innes (*S. Africa*), Sir Justice Lyman Poore Duff (*Canada*), Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs (*Australia*), Chief Justice Francis Alexander Anglin (*Canada*), Chief Justice Sir William Mulock (*Ontario*), Sir Jancelot Sanderson (*Bengal*), Chief Justice Sir Michael Myers (*N Z*), and Chief Justice Sir Frank Gavan Duffy (*Australia*).

Registrar of the Privy Council (and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes), Sir Charles Nissh, K B E, C B, Barrister at Law £1,500

Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, C B E £800

Second Clerk, D G Lys £450

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is constituted as under:—

The Lord High Chancellor Presides

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000)

	Age	Apptd Jan 1 1933
Rt Hon Lord Blanesburgh, G B E	1923	71
Rt Hon Lord Atkin	1928	65
Rt Hon Lord Lomlin	1929	65
Rt Hon Lord Hankerton	1929	59
Rt Hon Lord Russell of Killowen	1929	63
Rt Hon Lord Macmillan	1930	59
Rt Hon Lord Wright	1932	63

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office

LAW Sittings, 1933

<i>Hilary</i>	January 11 to April 12
<i>Easter</i>	April 25 to June 2
<i>Trinity</i>	June 13 to July 31
<i>Michaelmas</i>	October 12 to December 21

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1933.

Jan 11 to Jan 31
Apr 25 to May 21
June 13 to July 3
Nov 2 to Nov 25

The Judiciary of England and Wales

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

Court of Appeal.

Ex Officio Judges

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000)

Rt Hon Ernest Murray, Baron Hanworth, K B E, Lord Justice (each £5,000)—

	Age	Jan 1 1933
Rt Hon Sir F. Edward Sutton	1926	76
Rt Hon Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1926	61
Rt Hon Sir I. Arthur Greer	1927	68
Rt Hon Sir Henry Herman Slesser	1929	49
Rt Hon Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1929	66

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

* The Lord High Chancellor —

The Rt Hon John, Viscount Sankey, C B E, b Oct 26 1866 (apptd 1929) (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000

	Age	Jan 1 1933
<i>Justices (each £5,000)—</i>		
Rt Hon Sir Harry Williams Eve	1907	76
Rt Hon Sir Albert Charles Clouston, C B E	1926	62
Rt Hon Sir Frederick Harbort Mughun	1928	66
Rt Hon Sir Arthur Fairfax Charles Coryndon Lymmoore	1929	56
Rt Hon Sir Christopher J. W. Russell	1929	56
Rt Hon Sir Charles Alan Bennett	1929	55

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England —

The Rt Hon Gordon Lord Hewart (b 1870, apptd 1922)	£6,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead	£500
Clerk, E. Hall, K B E	£400

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Age	Jan 1 1933
Rt Hon Sir Horace F. Avery	1920	82
Rt Hon Sir Thomas G. Hordidge	1920	75
Rt Hon Sir Henry A. McCoid	1916	63
Rt Hon Sir Alexander L. Roche	1927	61
Rt Hon Sir Ralph P. W. Swift	1920	58
Rt Hon Sir Edward Acton	1920	67
Rt Hon Sir George A. H. Henson	1921	61
Rt Hon Sir George John Talbot	1923	71
Rt Hon Sir Frank Douglas McKinnon	1924	62
Rt Hon Viscount Enlay, K B E	1924	57
Rt Hon Sir John Anthony Hawke	1928	63
Rt Hon Sir Ernest Barker (b 1863, K B E)	1928	61
Rt Hon Sir Trevor Humphreys	1928	65
Rt Hon Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, K B E	1928	63
Rt Hon Sir Herbert de Parry	1932	52
Rt Hon Sir Randal Goddard	1932	55
Rt Hon Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, D S O	1932	52

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges: The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court

* PROVIDED BY LORD CHANCELLORS.—The following ex Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions:—Viscount Halsbham £5,000 Viscount Buckmaster £5,000

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt Hon Henry Edward, Lord Merivale (born 1855, apptd 1899) £5,000
Clerk, Arthur Wills 400
Secretary, Hon Edward Duke, OBE 300

Judges (each £5,000)—

Hon Sir Alexander D Buxton (born 1866, apptd 1905)
 Hon Sir George Philip Loughton (born 1881, apptd 1930)
Kings Priests, Sir M L Gwynne KC, KC

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c

Clerks Office, House of Lords 4 W 1
Clerk of the Crown Sh Chancery (born 1866, apptd 1905)
Deputy Clerk, Hon A E Napier, KC
Staff Clerk, A J Johnston

Lord Chancellor's Office House of Lords

Permanent Sec and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Chas Schuster KC, KC
Sec for Ecclesiastical Patronage, L P Haviland
Private Sec to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, A J N Paterson
Sec of County Courts, R C Martin KC
Sec of Commissions of the Peace, Lt Col J D Waters DSO

Chief Clerk, R L Overbury
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman, KC
Asst Sec and Pursebearer, H Pusey
Trainbearer G B Collins
Staff Clerk I W Macree
Vols Offs, B C Gray

Chancery Courts.

Chief Master attached to all the Judges
Mr Justice Eve Mr Justice Maughan and Mr Justice Bunnett

At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court 4 to 1)
A to R, H W Jelf, S to Z, P W Chandler

Mr Justice Claurer, Mr Justice Lushmore, and Mr Justice Lawrence

At Chambers—Masters of the Supreme Court 4 to 1)
A to R, P Chitty, S to K, A H Holland, J to Z, R F Wtkin Williams, S to Z, Robert Lee Moser

First Class Clerks J I Keane, A R Sumbell, A C Dalton, J H Christmas, A Tuttle, H A Brudley, A W Brown, W Stone, J A W Hutton, F C Alloway, J F Bartholomew

Second Class Clerks R B Whitely, H Diamond, G J Plowman, P H George, F Hyde Hills, J R Goddard, H W F Blako, J E Watts, P White

Third Class Clerks D M Walker, L O C Hill, W C I Fry, L O Lewin, B R Young, R J Turner, W D Venell, W F F Daniels, W G I Smith

CHANCERY REGISTRARS OFFICE

Registrars, H Hicks Beach, J E More, KC, W D Ritchie, R N R Blaker, A G Andrews, W B Jones

Principal Clerks H C Reader, J E Hilly, F V Harris, V I Eari, A F Adams, J B H Wiman

Third Class Clerks W J Papworth, J Buzel, I A E F Clark, G E Nicholls, O R K Thomes, S S Holloway

Petition and Entry Clerk, H B Goddard

COMPANIES COURT

Judges, Hon Sir Harry Tuckwell KC, Hon Sir Frederick H Maughan, and Hon Sir Charles A Bunnett

Registrar, Arthur Stiebel £1,500
Principal Clerks, J R Bull and R Y Marvin

First Class Clerk, J T P Wilson £500 to £700
Second do, W J Roper and C J Lisle £350 to £400
Third do, S S Martin, W G Vinton, E L Russell, I G Usher and C F Fryke £200 to £300

COMPANIES COURT OF THE COURT

Sir Arthur Underhill, T C Williams, Sir Benjamin L Cherrv, A E Russell, T R C Dill, P M Walters

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court)

A J Spencer, A Robinson, C G Moran, C Douglas Pennant, H M Stebbing, R C Hawkin, L Mead, J J Roberts

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Counts Royal Courts of Justice
 Sir F Newbold KC, George Alexander KC, Samuel Ronald (Countess of Home) KC, each £1,500

Official Referees to the Supreme Court (Vacant) £1,500

Supreme Court Pay Office

Accountant General Sir Chas Schuster KC, KC
Chief Accountant F Coucher £800 to £1,200
Principal Clerk, J F Butler £550 to £700
Secy Head of Branch W Dick £500 to £600
Stockbrokers, Messrs W Mortimer & Son £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court

Masters of the Supreme Court
 Sir G A Bonner (Senior Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer) £1,800, Sir Leonard W Keishaw (b) (Kings Counsel and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office), Ernest A Jelf, W Valentine Bull (b), Percy Reginald Owen Abel Skinner DSO MC, F S Arnold Baker, Geoffrey Moseley, R K Burnand, OBE

ACTION DEPARTMENT

Head Clerk, Philip Clark, OBE

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section

Clerks, P J Bowie, F C Anstee, A Finch, B J Marshall, H Morrill, E G Jacobs, R R May, E W Butler, J Ashworth, D Macbeth, V W Judd, M C Hewitt, E S Davis, W Jell, W H Redman, A W Wright, F W Jones, A Bialing

SUMMONS and Order Section

Clerks J J Lott, J R P Stringer, A I Muirhead, G Gardener, W T Bell, F W Phayre, W Norris, E J Buxton, R F Boyd

HEARINGS and Orders of the Supreme Court

Head Clerk I E Atkinson
Clerks C Clark, W S N Grant, A F Smith, I C Freeman, W G Hinton, H F Hitchud, J C Clements, J Mowbray, A C Hepburn

MASTERS SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Clerks H Hinton, F G H Evans, W G M Lewis, R W Hill
Junior Clerks Philip Clark, OBE

KING'S REMEMBRANCERS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT

Kings Remembrancer, Sir G A Bonner (Senior Master)
Clerks S A Lynd, C L A L Woodcock, C G Monie, S S Hill

CROWN OFFICE and ASSOCIATE DEPARTMENTS

Kings (Counsel and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W Keishaw
Head Clerk J C Watson

Chief Assn Secy, A O Thomas

Clerks, W J Davis, G W Townsend, M E C Willson, J O Griffith, G Meyer, F Watin, W C Bradley, D Edmund, D A P Turner, G L Warren, R Pusey, W H Hills, I F Roberts, A C Elliott, W J Turner

COURTS OF JUSTICE SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Superintendent, W C Kelling

Assistant Superintendent, E J Talbot

SUPREME COURT LAYING OFFICE

Masters of the Supreme Court, Douglas Stuart Gibbon KC (Chief Master) £1,700, Edmund Cwe Albert G Livingston, R M Glenwood, KC, KC, H I Blak, Lt Col Thomas Henry Walker DSO TD

£1,200 to £1,500

(b) Sir Leonard Keishaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal

Office hours 10 to 4 Vacations 10 to 5, Saturdays, 10 to 1

The salaries of clerks in the central Office range from 1st class £500 to £700, and class £200 to £400, 3rd class £100 to £200

Office hours 10 to 4, Vacations 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1

Office hours 10 to 4, Vacations 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1

Office hours 10 to 4, Vacations 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1

Office hours 10 to 4, Vacations 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1

Office hours 10 to 4, Vacations 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1

Office hours 10 to 4, Vacations 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1

Office hours 10 to 4, Vacations 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1

334 § Probate Division—Central Criminal Court, Circuits of Judges.

Clerks (Principal Clerks), J. Swender, W. R. Shaw, A. F. Small, H. J. Howes, A. W. Porter, H. M. Drake, and Class Clerks, A. W. Pinder, T. H. Parker, R. G. Gurney, W. F. Pollock, J. M. Cole, R. R. Cutler, W. Fairfax, M. H. Spicer, J. J. Rainey, G. B. Cooper, W. P. Hunt, A. E. Bishop, 3rd Class Clerks, R. F. C. Rosch, G. N. H. Harris, J. R. Smith, W. E. Gadd, W. J. Milton, G. Baker

Rota Clerk, B. P. Tragus

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

Principal Probate Registrar Somerset House, Registry 52, Walter A. Indurwick (Senior), £1,600, H. F. O. Norbury, £1,100, H. A. de C. Pereira, C. P. Hawley, £1,200 to £1,500, Assistant Registrar, J. A. Wilkinson, £850 to £1,000, Admiralty Registrar, and MARSHALL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.

Registrar, F. S. Roscoe, £1,500, Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes, £1,000, Marshal and Chief Clerk, A. E. J. Harris, £800, Clerks H. G. (Cockell), Dallas Young, W. H. C. S. Roscoe, R. D. Lamb, L. B. Tidy, F. H. Scott, V. H. Ingram, £200 to £600.

Bankruptcy Department

Carey Street Lincoln's Inn Fields—£14,400, Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice Clauson, Hon. Mr. Justice Lusk, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bailwell, Senior and Chief Registrar, Frank Mell, £1,600, Registrar, Arthur Stiebel, Sir Marshall D. W. Mington, Bt, Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), C. C. Cartwright.

LAYING OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY

Taxing Masters, The Taxing Masters of the Supreme Court.

Principal Clerk, F. G. Wotham, and Class Clerks T. G. Thomas and H. G. Altou, 3rd Class Clerk, I. Tomcy.

OFFICIAL RECEIVERS DEPARTMENT

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. Boyle, £1,200, Official Receiver, E. Parke, E. C. J. Vyvyan, Senior Assistant Official Receiver, H. Wheeler, Assistant do, A. Armstrong, H. H. Galne, C. Bruce Park, W. F. Crosswell.

Companies Court

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Kio, Hon. Mr. Justice Maughan and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bennett.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office

(Office—Room 473 Royal Courts)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kerhan (Master of the Criminal Office), Assnt. Registrar, Carol Rinner, Chief Clerk, R. K. Ross, 11th, Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, W. F. Stone.

Railway and Canal Commission

(Office—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts) As Official Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice MacKinnon (England), Hon. Lord Blackburn (Scotland), The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews (Northern Ireland).

Commissioners: Hon. Sir William Francis Kyfin Taylor, 1st Bt, K.C., Sir R. Francis Dunnell, Bt, K.C., Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., Secretary, J. J. Chas. Hunt.

Lunacy

Management and Administration Department and Lord Chancellor's Visitors, Royal Courts of Justice.

Master Henry Fudal Methold, £1,500, Assistant Master, R. C. Romen, £800 to £1,000, Chief Clerk, G. B. Mills, 10th, £800, Visitors H. C. Meyers, J. Robinson (Legal), Sir R. Armstrong Jones, Bt, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dr. N. Raw, M.D., each £1,200, Secretary, H. Macdonald, £550 to £400.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(Office—Room 121 Royal Courts)

Committee: The L. J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors Institution, Secretary, S. A. Lynn, 11th, Assnt. Sec., A. I. Woodcock.

Official Arbitrators.

[Acquisition of Land (Assessment of Compensation) Act, 1925]

John Willmott, F.R.S., 30 Paradise Street, Birmingham, Hugh C. Webster, 181, Lee House, Ox Lane, Harpenden, Herts.

Board of Reference Finance Acts, 1915-27

(Room 803—New Wing—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.S.)

Chairman Sir D. M. Kerly, K.C., Deputy do. Francis Edmond Bray, Registrar T. K. Cloude.

Coal Mines (Reference) Committee

(Room 773, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand W.C.S.)

Committee: The Lord Chief Justice of England, The President of the Court of Session and F. E. Rowler, 3 Eldon Square, Newcastle upon Tyne, Secretary, J. J. Chas. Hunt.

Director of Public Prosecutions,

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1

Director Sir Edward Hale Tindal Atkinson, K.C.S., £2,500.

1st Directors, Edward Pearce, £1,500 to £2,000, Sifton C. Chen, £1,000 to £1,500.

Chief Clerks: C. V. Wallace, £1,000, R. P. Pashley, £1,000, L. N. Vincent Evans, £1,000, R. P. Pashley, £1,000.

Assistant Chief Clerks: H. A. K. Morgan, £1,000, B. G. Snywell, £1,000, J. P. Parham, £1,000, G. W. Gwiltin, £1,000 to £1,500.

Principal Clerks: A. Lawson, £1,000, O. P. Burnett, £1,000 to £1,500, I. R. R. by, £1,000 to £1,500.

Clerks (Hushes Grade), W. J. F. Yates, A. J. Parker.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court for—

1933	1933	1933	1933
10th January	26th May	10th June	26th June
7th February	27th June	18th July	27th July
7th March	18th July	27th September	27th September
25th March	27th September	17th October	17th October
25th April	17th October		

Clerk of the Court: Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.M., Deputy, Joseph Avery Luckell.

Judges: The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts, the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Pleas and Judges of the Mayor and City of London Court for time being (Office hours 10 to 4 during August 10 to 2, Saturdays, 10 to 2.)

GENERAL QUARANTINE SESSIONS.

London	Southwest
1933 9th January	1933 6th January
22nd March	29th March
22nd June	29th June
4th October	6th October

Clerk of the Court, Wilfrid Walter Nops, LL.M.

Under Sheriffs

1st Sheriffs (1933-34), Cecil Jennings, Deputy, 23 St. Andrew's Lane, E.C. 4 and F. Howard Deighton, Deputy, 90 Cannon St.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Birmingham, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle upon Tyne, Glamorgan, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk, Kent and Sussex the Autumn Assizes are for criminal business only. At Norwich and Lewes *Mathematical Assizes* are tried W. S. and A., at Ipswich and each alternate A. (1934). There is an additional Assize for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. S. and S. Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W. S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 2) (Chatterton).

Vice-Chancellor's Office.

for granting Marriage Licences, and Office of Probation, & The Sanctuary, Westminster, B.W. 2. Office hours, 10 to 4. Saturdays, 10 to 2. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir L. T. Dibdin, B.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam

Chancery Court of York.

Registrar, Minister's Yard, York.
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, B.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson

OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.
Vicar Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker Wilbraham, Bt.

Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson

Diocesan Consistory Courts.

There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops. These are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities and in the Registers of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in Churches outside the London area can be obtained. See also section Marriage Licences.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissioner, F. H. L. Etrington, B.C.L.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, M.A.
The Sanctuary, Westminster
Recorder, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4

Bishop of London's Registry.

for granting Licences for Marriage in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court, Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4. Saturdays, 10 to 2.

Judge, F. H. L. Etrington, B.C.L.
Registrar, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Alkith E. Cav.
Apparitor, A. C. Cross

COUNTY COURTS

In 1932 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor and City of London Court) was 1,599,255, in 1931 1,496,746, and in 1930 1,400,000. The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,742 (1932) and 3,922 (1930), and of the last number, 2,922 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Courts Branch

Lord Chancellor's Dept., House of Lords, S.W. 1.
Registry of County Court Judgments, &c.
(Hours, 10 to 5, 11 to 3 for searches.)

Superintendent, E. C. Martin, M.A. £50 to £1,000
Assistant and Clerk of Accounts, L. A. Tiley, £50 to £700
Head of Establishments Section, A. J. Hill, O.B.E.

Auditors, H. Blad, W. E. Jones, M.A.; J. H. Wagstaff, G. R. Morris, E. Bryant, & T. Rayment, G. Hurdwick, S. H. J. Dunn, A. Greenwood, H. J. Elton, C. F. Dyson, H. I. James, P. J. Darby, H. E. Hughes, M. M. Pullen, H. Hulme, E. Burn, A. C. Barker, J. B. London, R. Greaves, F. A. J. Kemp, J. Rees, J. W. Bibby, E. M. Nowling, G. Baiton, D. Graham, A. M. Thompson

(10 to 5.50) £300 to £500
Hughes (Clerical Officers, C. H. Howes, A. J. Cole)

£300 to £400
Gulldhill, E.C. 2.

Judges.
The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen
The Recorder
The Common Sergeant
Cecil Whiteley, M.A. £2,500
Frank Shewell Cooper £2,000
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. A. Ince £500
Sergeant at Mace & High Bailiff, Francis Sully £700

£500 to £600
MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.
Gulldhill, E.C. 2.

Judges.
The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen
The Recorder
The Common Sergeant
Cecil Whiteley, M.A. £2,500
Frank Shewell Cooper £2,000
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. A. Ince £500
Sergeant at Mace & High Bailiff, Francis Sully £700

£500 to £600
COUNTY COURT JUDGES
(each £1,500)

England and Wales; For Scotland see "Sheriffs Principal."

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."] Beattie, Hugh Loveday (26), Hull, Malton, &c.
Bowen, Ivor, M.A. (26), Mid Wales

Bradley, Francis Ernest, LL.D. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.

Burgis, E. C. (20), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks
Chapman, Edward Henry (25), York, Ripon, &c.

Clemons, A. F. (29), East Kent
Cher, Albert Rowland (30), Shoreditch, &c.

Crawford John Dawson (36), Edmonton, &c.
Crothwell, Arthur Tinsley (5), Bolton, Barry, &c.

Davies, William Frank de Rolande (32), Carmarthen shire, &c.

Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, M.A. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Drueque, Maurice Nathaniel (23), Coventry, Northampton, &c.

Dumas, Hugh Charles Sowerby (26), Kent, &c.
Dyer, Charles Edward, M.A. (22), Birmingham

Farrant, Hy Catchell (25), Cambridge, &c.
Gwynne, John Arch. C.M.A. (23), Sheffield, &c.

Hughes, Gerald de la P. (27), West London, &c.
Harrington, Edward (25), Croydon, &c.

Havdon Thomas Edmit, M.A. (20), Leicestershire, &c.
Huggins, George Herbert (24), Brentford and Wilestan

Hildesley, Alfred, M.A. (23), Essex and Suffolk
Hildy, M.D., Gerald M. T. (28), Nottingham &c.

Hill, Eustace, M.A. (23), Cumberland and Westmorland, &c.

Hogg, Adam Spencer (28), Lambeth, &c.
James, Arthur Gwynne (22), Bath, Devon, &c.

Jones, Sir Atamas, M.A. (29), North Wales
Jones, Austin (20), Sussex

Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (24), Bloomsbury
Kennedy, Alfred Ravenscroft, M.A. (23), Gloucester shire, &c.

Latley, Edmund, M.A. (23), Winchester &c.
Langman, Thomas Withridge (27), Lincolnshire

Leigh, Thomas Boyes (26), Manchester &c.
Lies, William John (26), Cornwall, &c.

Lindley Hon Walter B. (25), Eretre
Longson, Edmund H. (26), Derby &c.

M. C. L. R., Robert (22), M. A. W. Hiding
Mawell, A. Hyndop (25), Wilts and Dorset, &c.

Moore, Robert Ernest (27), Greenwich, &c.
Pawson, Albert, M.A. (23), Bristol, &c.

Proctor, William (26), Liverpool, &c.
Randolph, Joseph Randolph, M.A. (26), Oxford, &c.

Reeve, Raymond Herbert Roope, M.A. (20), Worcester, &c.
Richards, Whitmore L. (27), Bournemouth, &c.

Richardson, Thomas (26), Durham &c.
Rowlands, H. J. (22), Clarksnewell

Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire
Rugg, Alfred H., M.A. (26), North Staffordshire, &c.

Smith, Charles Herbert (25), Norfolk and Suffolk
Sugge, Sir Thomas Morden (24), Marlborough

Talbot, Herbert Louis (25), Wiltshire, &c.
Thevis, Arthur Lionel Bruce (27), Durham and Northumberland

Thomas, Leonard (24), Cardiff, &c.
Thompson, Owen, M.A. (22), Bow

Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall, M.A. (24), Westminster
Turner, Richard W. (24), Uxbridge, and (24) Westminster

Woodcock, Hubert Bayley (25), Ledsdale, M.A. (22), Leeds
Wikefield and Dewsbury, &c.

RECORDERS.

Alington, Stephen Bacon Benson (1929)
Andon, William Thomas Snell (1928)

Banbury, Harry Joseph Purrell (1928)
Barnstable and Bridgford, Wilfrid Barnard Faraday (1928)

Bath, Reginald Powell Groom Johnson, M.A. (1928)
Bedford, Hon. Victor Russell, O.B.E. (1928)

Berk on-Tweed, Herbert F. Maunty, M.A. (1928)
Birkenhead, Alexander Merv Latham (1928)

Birmingham, Edward Watkins Cav., M.A. (1928)
Blackburn, John Henry Thorpe, O.B.E. (1928)

Bristol, Joseph Cooksey Jackson, M.A. (1928)
Bromwich, John Lind Pitt (1928)

Bradford, Frank Beverley, M.A. (1928)
Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1928)

Bridgnorth, Wyndham Neave Slade (1928)
Brighton, James Dale Casals, M.A. (1928)

Bristol, Stuart Bevan, M.A. (1928)
Bury, Noel Barrie Goldie, M.A. (1928)

Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hasel, M.A. (1928)
Bury St. Edmunds, Sir Reginald Neville, Bt. (1928)

Cannock, Roland Barrow, M.A. (1928)

Canterbury, Charles Doughty, K.C. (1909)
Cardiff, R. E. L. Vaughan Williams, K.C. (1930)
Cardinal, Edward Wool, K.C. (1909)
Cardigan, Earl of Halsbury, K.C. (1903)
Cheshire, Robert M. Montgomery, K.C. (1907)
Chichester, Walter Frampton (1930)
Chichester, Sir Henry Honeywood Curtis Bennett, K.C. (1908)
Cirencester, John Frederick Kales, K.C. W.P. (1908)
Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, K.C. (1900)
Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, K.C. (1905)
Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, K.C. (1908)
Devizes, Robert George Sutton (1904)
Doncaster, Charles Paley Scott (1903)
Dorset, Sir A. H. Boddin, K.C. (1902, 1900, and 1932)
Durley, William George Kesteven, K.C. (1932)
Durham, John Stapleton Grey Pemberton (1904)
Exeter, (vacant)
Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne Hanham (1908)
Folkestone, Roland Gifford Oliver, M.C., K.C. (1906)
Goucester, A. Ralph Thomas (1932)
Grantham, George Bliddick (1905)
Grays, Julius William Welleley Wignall (1900)
Great Grimsby, Charles L. Octe Attenborough (1908)
Griffith, John Flowers, K.C. (1908)
Hadfield, Godfrey Russell Vick (1932)
Hatfield, Herbert Wright Bell (1901)
Hastings, St. John Hutchinson, K.C. (1930)
Haverford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne James (1894)
High Wycombe, Frank Walter Haffey (1905)
Huddersfield, Arthur Morley, O.M. (1908)
Hull, Charles Frederick Lowenthal, K.C. (1908)
Hythe, Walter Turner Monckton, K.C. (1930)
Ilchester, Heber Leonidas Hart, K.C., M.P. (1915)
King's Lynn, Henry St. John Digby Balke, K.C., M.P. (1905)
Kingston, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Inskip, C.M.G., M.P. (1908)
Leamington, James Willoughby Judine, K.C. (1930)
Leicester, George Wightman Powers (1901)
Leighfield, Stamford Hutton, M.A. (1905)
Leicester, John Buckling Pritchett (1901)
Leicester, Edward George Hammeide, K.C. (1909)
Leicester, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (1908)
Leicester, Geoffrey Keith Lowe, M.C. (1930)
Leicester, Theobald Mathew (1907)
Leicester, and of on Wadden, Linton Thorpe, K.C., M.P. (1930)
Manchester, Sir W. Greaves Lord, K.C., M.P. (1905)
Manchester, George Malcom Ellis, K.C. (1907)
Manchester, T. H. W. Lister, M.P. (1930)
Manchester, Joshua Cholfield, K.C. (1905)
Manchester, Paul Ernest Handlands, M.P. (1905)
Manchester, Francis John Fitzgerald, K.C., M.P. (1904)
Manchester, under Lytle, William Allen, K.C., M.P. (1930)
Manchester, upon Tyne, Richard Stovin Deans (1901)
Manchester, Charles Bert Williams and Maitland, K.C. (1908)
Manchester, Rt. Hon. Sir William John Hume Williams, K.C., M.P. (1905)
Nottingham, Henry Holmes Toj, K.C. (1907)
Nottingham, Tom Cutham, K.C. (1904)
Nottingham, Frederic Oswald Langley, M.C. (1907)
Nottingham, Digby Cotes Freedy, K.C. (1930)
Nottingham, Randolph Alexander Glen (1930)
Nottingham, John Graham Frappell, K.C. (1930)
Nottingham, Robert Horton Vinnor Viagge (1905)
Nottingham, Henry Geon (1908)
Nottingham, Robert Rudnick Bayford, O.M., K.C. (1909)
Nottingham, John Edward Singleton, K.C. (1908)
Nottingham, St. John G. G. Michelson (1901)
Nottingham, Frank Kingsley Griffith, M.C., M.P. (1930)
Nottingham, Charles Murray Pitman, K.C. (1904)
Nottingham, Geoffrey Hugh Beubow Strickland (1930)
Nottingham, Adolf Max Lazarus Langdon, K.C. (1905)
Nottingham, Thomas Henning Port, K.C. (1905)
Nottingham, Sir George Rantoul, K.C., M.P. (1908)
Nottingham, Herbert Brent Grutman, K.C. (1908)
Nottingham, Walter Hedley, M.C., K.C. (1932)
Nottingham, John William St. Lawrence Leslie (1903)
Nottingham, John Wylie (1903)
Nottingham, Ferdinand Philip Maximilian Schiller, K.C. (1908)
Nottingham, Rt. Hon. J. Ian Macpherson, K.C., M.P. (1932)

South Molton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman, K.C. (1909)
Stamford, William Marshall Freeman (1901)
Stoke on Trent, Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C. (1901)
Sunderland, Sir Harry Comthorpe Menio, K.C. (1907)
Sunderland, Sir Henry Brooker Cautley, Bt., K.C., M.P. (1908)
Sunderland, Edward William Milner Jones (1930)
Tenterden, Gerald Dodson (1930)
Thames Valley, Wilfrid Price (1932)
Thetford, Arthur Lambie Taylor (1907)
Tipton, John Hyle Frederick Cleave (1930)
Tisbury, Samuel Lowry Porter, K.C. (1930)
Tisbury, Sir Albion Richardson, K.C., M.P. (1932)
Tisbury, Arthur Owen Mcmillan (1926)
Tisbury, Guy Patrick Bernard Lalley (1908)
Tisbury, Gerald Champion Lewis (1904)
Tisbury, Sir W. H. Holford Knight, K.C., M.P. (1930)
Tisbury, Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C., M.P. (1908)
Tisbury, Reginald Playfair Hills, K.C., M.P. (1905)
Tisbury, Hon. Sir Honour Hugh Murray Stanger, K.C. (1930)
Tisbury, Frederick John Wortley, K.C. (1930)
Tisbury, M. Russell Davies, K.C. (1932)
Tisbury, Great William Rowley Ellison (1932)
Tisbury, (vacant)
CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2
Commissioner, Lt. Col. Sir Hugh Turnbull, K.C., M.P.
Assistant Commissioner, John Stark, M.P.
Chief Superintendent, Ernest Thompson, £700 to £800
CITY OF LONDON POLICE REFORM
Commissioner, William G. Lovell, M.P.
Chief Staff Officer, Capt. A. J. Roberts
CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS
MAGISTRATE, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen
Chief Clerk, Sylvester Richards, £1,500
Assistant Clerk, S. F. Longbottom, £700
Assistant Clerk and Cashier, Harold F. Jacob, £450
GRAND JURY
Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation)
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Wallace Phoday, M.P.
Assistant Clerk, L. G. Poyton, £400
Clerk of Special Sessions, Wallace Phoday, M.P., £700
METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE
New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1
Commissioner, Marshal of the Royal Air Force The Lord Brenchard, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.I., D.P., £3,000
Deputy Commissioner, Hon. Sir Trevor Bigham, K.C., M.P., £2,500
Assistant Commissioner, Norman Kendal, C.M.G., Maj. M. H. J. Milin, C.M.G., M.A. (1911), £1,500
Secretary, H. M. Hovell, Graham, M.A., £1,500
Deputy Asst. Commissioner, Lt. Col. P. R. Laurie, C.M.G., D.C.I., Lt. Col. J. F. C. Carter, C.M.G., and H. G. F. Archer, M.A., £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, C. R. D. Pulling, G. Carmichael, £750 to £800
Senior Clerks, M. B. Frere, O.M., G. R. Sharpe, Lt. Col. G. Gilbert, A. Coley, S. W. Richards, F.R. Hovell, £500 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, W. G. Galley, O. G. Stewart, E. N. Huggitt, S. J. Chamberlain, M.A., T. F. Pearson, M. J. Payne, E. J. Hastings, H. Wilkin, M.A., E. Mivell, W. J. Wastell, Capt. I. T. V. M. G. Buck, J. W. Eary, A. H. Hannay, E. H. F. W. W. (a time), £400 to £500
Clerk in Charge of Lost Property Office, E. G. Brown, M.A., £400 to £500
Executive Officers, F. St. John, A. R. Pike, H. H. Howhill, A. E. Cattle, A. Hamilton Smythe, J. C. A. Keen, R. L. Wynn Williams, W. F. Butler, W. W. J. Bolland, D. F. A. Freeman, S. House, £500 to £600
Physician and Chief Medical Officer, Isaac Jones, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Consulting Surgeon, C. Max Page, D.S.O., M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.
Deputy Physician, H. B. Russell, M.D., M.B., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Surgeon Dentist, F Lloyd Williams, M.R.C.S.E.D., D.S.

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs Wonthor & Sons
(Chief Constables, R M How, M.C., G R Nicholls
M.B.E. (Criminal Investigation Department), F W
Abbott, M.B.E. (Administration), G Abbe,
M.B.E. (Organisation), Col Hon Maurice Drummond, M.B.E.)

Superintendent, H May (Public Carriage Office)
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept.,
P. S. W. G. W. Cornish, W Hambrook, H
Hobby, J. Howkell

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.
(Officers in Charge of Districts (Deputy Assistant Com-
missioners), Lt Col J E C Cullen, M.B.E., H G F
Archer, O.B.E.)

Chief Constables Angell, J. Whitcheid, M.C., D.S.O.,
H B R. Robertson, O.B.E.

Superintendents of Divisions

A WHITFIELD—Henry Martin, M.B.E.
W G Cole (in attendance upon H M the King)

B CHURCH—Henry Watkins
St James—John Prothero

D MARYLEBONE—George Collins
HOLBORN—William Chamberlain

E PADDINGTON—Harry Vanepe
FINSBURY—John Johnson

F WHITEHART—Herbert Dark
HACKNEY—William Powell

J Bow—Herbert Budd
LAWRENCE—Charles Clark, M.B.E.

K SOUTHWARK—John Kearnes
MIDDLTON—Alfred Hunt

N CLAYDON—Frederick White
GREENWICH—Robert Graham

P HAMMERSMITH—Arthur Amis
HAMPSTEAD—Christopher Hicks, M.B.E.

R WANDSWORTH—James Lander
LIMING—Ernest Brind

S KILBURN—Charles Adams
HIDDLAKE—Charles Morton

T ROYDON—James Wilson
TAMMIS—(Chief Inspector)

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD—John Parsons
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD—(Chief Inspector)

OFFICE OF THE RECMVFL
FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

New Scotland Yard, S W 1

Recorder, Sir J F Moylan, C.B. (C.B.) £2,500 to £2,500

Private Secretary, E Oates
Secretary, C A Palmer, O.B.E. £500 to £1,000

Accountant, A F Shephard
Deputy Secretary and Contracts Officer, R K O'Neill

Senior Clerk, E W Petty
Deputy Accountant, H Day

Higher Judicial Officers, J D Conran, M.C., J B
Keenleyside, R J Hayward, J I Marshall, J W J

A Lawless, W A Hendry
Solicitors, Messrs Ellis & Ellis & The Solicitors, S W 1

Architect and Surveyor, G M Trench, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
F.R.I.

Deputy Surveyor, J I Bush ARIBA
Assistant Architects and Surveyors, R G Stauchan

EST, H T P Price ARIBA, £450 to £650 A S
Hinkley

Engineer, G A H Wootton, A.M.I.E.E.
Isst. d. C N MacDonnott, M.I.E.E., R. H. Allen

Superintendent Stenographer, J J (in the day) £450 to £600
Superintendent Printing Branch, W. int. £300 to £400

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN SPECIAL
CONSPICUOUS RESERVE

Scotland House, New Scotland Yard, S W 1
Commandant in Chief, Sir Walter Allen, K.C.B.

Deputy Command in Chief, Commandant C J Ritchie,
O.B.E., D.S.O.

Mag. Officer, Major S M de H Wharton D.S.O. M.C.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS
(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act 1839)

How STREET, Covent Garden, W C 2

**Magistrates, Sir Charles Birton (Chief Metro-
politan Magistrate)**

Rollo F Graham-Campbell
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E.

Chief Clerk, Albert Henry Loeck

JUVENILE COURTS

Chief Clerk, Arthur Cecil Lockwood Morrison £750
CYRENEWELL, King's Cross Road, W C 1

Magistrates, Samuel Pope £1,500
Barnard Watson £1,500

Chief Clerk, B A Collington £550 to £700

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W 1
Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500

Robert Ernest Dunnington £1,500
Chief Clerk, Ernest A Carr £700

GREENWICH AND WOODWILL Blackheath Road S E 10
Magistrates, M P Griffith Jones, O.B.E. £1,500

H McCulliff £1,500
Chief Clerk, J L Hutchison M.C. £550 to £700

LAWRENCE, Renfrew Road, Lower Kensington
LAINE S E 12

Magistrates, John Brown Sandbach M.C. £1,500
Harold McCulliff £1,500

Chief Clerk, A F Smith £550 to £700

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W 1
Magistrates, Henry C A Bingley £1,500

John A R Curran £1,500
Chief Clerk, B Westall £550 to £700

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road N 16
Magistrates, Bull Watson M.C. £1,500

Claid Mullins £1,500
Chief Clerk, A F Crankshaw £700

Old STREET, F C 1
Magistrates (vacant) £1,500

Ivan Edwud Snell M.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, I A C Pratt £550 to £700

TAMMIS, Charles Street, Stepney, E 1
Magistrates, John Henry Harris £1,500

I L Burington Ward M.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, H J C Mann £550 to £700

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street S E 1
Magistrates, William Harold Stone Oult M.C. £1,500

Benard Amphion, M.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, George Fogg £550 to £700

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row, S W 1
Magistrates, John G Hay Halkett £1,500

Edwud P. Beck £1,500
Chief Clerk, L Hughes £550 to £700

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St, W Kensington W 14
Magistrates, Kenneth Mclaughlin Marshall M.C. £1,500

Ronald Arthur Powell £1,500
Chief Clerk, J H Crane £550 to £700

SOUTH WESTERN, Lavender Hill S W 11
Magistrate, W J H Brodick £1,500

Rhys Hopkin Morris M.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, James Davis Edwards £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the
Municipal Corporations Act 1888)

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E 15
Magistrate, Herbert John Morrow £1,000

Deputy Magistrate, A Philip Quicke £900
Chief Clerk, James H Jackson

CHILDREN'S COURTS
(Children's Courts in Metropolitan buildings from Police
Courts have been constituted by Orders in Council
These are held at City Hall Westminster, Lambeth
Hall The Mall, Notting Hill Gate, Lambeth Town Hall
Battersea Town Hall, Islington Town Hall, Deptford
Town Hall, Newbich Old Town Hall and Toynbee
Hall at Commercial Street E 2)

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Biggs, Wido Ryan, Huddersfield (1932)

Burgh, Bertie Charles I. Thomas District (1909)

Deane, Stuart Liverpool (1920)

Griffith, Robert Arthur, North Tyneside (1915)

Grundy, Bertie Griffiths, South Staffordshire (1923)

Heckston, The Lord, Birmingham (1920)

Jones, William Hugh M.C. (1919)

McKintosh, Percy, Salford (1923)

McDonald, J.R., O.B.E., Hull (1925)

McDonald, Horace, Leeds (1920)

McClure, Benjamin, Bradford (1914)

Mundahl, Henry, South Middleborough (1928)

Orr, John, Walsley, Manchester (1927)

Paine, Watt Wyatt, East Ham (1925)

Samson, Sir K. Marlar, K.C.B., Swansea (1923)

Smith, Joseph, Grimsby (1925)

Thomas, Sir Daniel Lieuter, Pontypridd and Rhondda
(1909).

COURT OF SESSION (1898) LAW SITTINGS, Oct 25 to March 20 and May 22 to July 20

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon James Avon Clyde)

Inner House.—First Division

The Lord President £5,000
Lord Blackburn Robert F L Blackburn £3,600
Lord Sands Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600
Lord Morison Rt Hon Thomas Brash Morison £3,600

Second Division

Lord Alness (Rt Hon Robert Munro) *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600
Lord Murray, Rt Hon Charles David Murray £3,600

Outer House.

Lord Fleming David Pinkerton Fleming £3,600
Lord Moncrieff Alexander Moncrieff £3,600
Lord Mackay, Alexander Morrice Mackay £3,600
Lord Pitman, James Campbell Pitman £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session John Mait (interim)
Inner House Depute (Clerks), J Antonio, W H Ford £600 and £480
Inner House Ordinary Clerks William Inghammond &c, R A Henthall each £400

Crown Office.

g Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Crown Agent R Allan McDougall &c £1,000
Chief Clerk Duncan Lee
Second Clerk, James Brown
Other Clerks H Weaver, D J Stevenson, A P G Ritchie

Judiciary Office.

g Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Clerk of Judiciary J R Dickson &c £700
Depute & 2nd Assistant, Alexander Rae £500
Depute & 2nd Asst Clerk, V S M Marshall, &c £475
Do and Clerical Assistant, Thomas S Stewart £200

Court of Lords Commissioners for Tolls

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Mackay,
Lord Ordinary on Tolls
Clerk of Tolls & Receiver, George Turner £500

Exchequer.

g Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Lord Ordinary Lord Fleming
Kings Remembrances John Alexander Inglis, &c
Chief Clerk D G Mackie
First (Law) Clerks W R Mackenzie, A W Old W D Collier, P Jamieson

Sheriff Court of Chancery

g Parliament Square Edinburgh
Staff of Chancery, Sir M P Fraser, &c £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves &c
Depute Sheriff Clerk, C J Ritchie

H M Commissary Office

g Parliament Square Edinburgh
Commissary (Clerk), Ralph Richardson, &c £600
Depute do, W William Fether

Great Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, Rt Hon Sir Godfrey P Collins, &c &c
Depute Keeper (vacant)
Substitute Keeper, A G Voth

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, T S Paterson &c
Assistant Extractor, Donald J Macrae, &c

Bill Chamber.

H M Register House, Edinburgh
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, David Alex. Duncan
Assistant Clerk, Frederick James Northwick

Outer House Depute (Clerks), John Mait, John Cairns, David D McLaren, R A Roxburgh, George Home £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, R C Budge, J S Mackintosh &c &c, R G Mackenzie, John Mackenzie, James Maclean £500 to £600

High Court of Justiciary (1878).

Lord Justice Gen. Rt Hon Lord Clyde
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt Hon Lord Alness
Lord Commrs of Justiciary, all the other Judges
Lord Advocate, Rt Hon Craigie Aitchison &c &c
Solicitor General W G Northman &c
Clerk of Justiciary J R Dickson &c
Depute and 2nd Assistant Alex Rae
Depute and 2nd Assistant Clerk V S M Marshall &c
Clerical Assistant Thomas S Stewart
Crown Clerks Alex Rae, Victor S M Marshall, &c
Advocates Depute R H Macdonochie, Thos M Taylor, John Causton, A G Eskine Hill
Crown Agent R Allan McDougall, &c

Auditor of Court of Session

2, Parliament Square Edinburgh
Auditor, A Thomson Clay &c
Principal Clerk Treasurer Dept, George P Graham &c, Cash Audit Dept, J C Mackay

Minute Book Office and Editorial Citations Office.

24 H M Register House, Edinburgh
Keepers (and informers) J S Paterson &c
Chief (and inf) Donald J Murrie &c

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers 1 Inner House Halls, William Mill, John A Baird each £450

General Register of Sasines.

H M Register House Edinburgh
Keepers of the General Register of Sasines (George A J Lee &c) (Keepers of the Registers and Records of Scotland)

Hornings Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.

g Savine Office General Register House
Keeper of the Registers of Hornings Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, George A J Lee &c

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Keeper, George A J Lee, &c

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, Robert F Parker, &c £1,000
Chief Clerk, O G Elliot

Companies Registration Office.

g Parliament Square Edinburgh
Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names) John A Inglis, &c

Edinburgh Gazette Office.

g Parliament Square, Edinburgh
Keeper, John A Inglis &c

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland.

H M Register House, Edinburgh
Crown Receiver, John Paterson
Bishopric of Orkney, John White, Kirkwall £700

SCOTTISH LAND COURT.

g Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
Members The Hon Lord St Vigeans, (Chairman), Donald Mackay, James E Macdonald, John A Cameron
Secretary and Principal Clerk, G R Lamb
Clerks of Court and Legal Assistants, Walter Murray, W A Cairns, John Cook
Clerk of Accounts, J D MacCallum

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS SUBSTITUTES, SHERIFF CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND

Counties	Sheriffs	Sheriffs Substitute	Sheriff Clerks	Procurators Fiscal
ABERDEEN	George Morton K.C. 800	A. J. Louttit Laing 1000 J. Dewar Dallas 1000	James Hunter 1000 J. Blisset 1000 J. Blisset 1000	Thos. MacLennan
ANGUS	George Morton K.C. 800	A. R. MacKinnon 800 R. C. Malcolm 1000	J. Blisset 1000 J. Blisset 1000	Thos. Hart J. R. Archibald
ARGYLL	John L. Wark K.C. 700	James B. Ballingall 900 John M. Campbell 700 P. A. Menzies 700	D. A. Allan 900 J. Blisset 700 J. Blisset 700	A. R. Nimmo J. M. Macgregor D. M. MacKinnon
AYR	W. L. Mackenzie K.C. 700	J. R. Haldane 000 A. M. Laing 000 John W. Mori 000 H. Burn Murdoch 700 J. B. Halliday 700 Norman Macdonald 700 J. Dean Laing 050 A. J. P. Menzies 050 J. G. Brind 050	J. Hamilton 000 R. G. Shireff 000 Jas. Romsdell 700 J. W. Alexander 700 Robert Bruce 700 Douglas McGee 1000 Daniel M. Pride 000 John McBurnie 000	R. D. Macmillan R. S. Henderson James Kincaid R. G. Johnson W. Grant Peter Simkins J. H. Hogg H. J. Yendall F. W. Paterson
BANFF	See Aberdeen	R. L. Orr K.C. 1000 J. Macdonald K.C. 1000 J. G. Jones 1000 C. R. A. Howden 800	And. Harrison 1000 John Foster 800	W. Horne
BANBURGH	See Aberdeen	Dudley Stuart 1000 E. A. Umphreys 1000 J. G. Jameson 1000	R. M. J. Davidson 1000 Andrew Hamilton 1000	Geo. Brander 000 R. J. Waugh Thos. W. Todrick
BELLINGHAM	See Edinburgh	John P. Grant K.C. 800 Alexander Goodman 800 W. R. Gerson 750 W. R. Gerson 750 A. J. Louttit Laing 800 J. Dewar Dallas 800 J. A. Umphreys 800 W. G. Skinner 800	Arch. A. Chisholm 800 James B. Cunningham 800 D. A. R. Cathbert 800 James Wain 800	George Douglas J. M. Macmillan W. R. D. Macmillan A. C. J. Davidson M. A. Hamilton
BIRMINGHAM	See Aberdeen	J. A. Welsh 1000 D. M. Macdonald 1000 John W. Mori 1000 W. J. Robertson 1000 John Bartholomew 1000 Macdonald 1000 W. Boyl Berry 1000 G. W. Wain K.C. 1000 A. R. Brown K.C. 1000 S. Macdonald K.C. 1000 J. D. King Murray 1000 A. J. R. Robertson 1000 C. R. A. Howden 1000 George Brown 700 James Macdonald 800 G. D. Valentine 1000	Robt. George 1000 Shorah 1000 A. P. Simpson 1000 A. Robertson 1000 In White 1000 R. J. Landrum Amble 1000 John Dickson 1000	J. H. S. Soutar Jas. Williamson J. D. Strathern
BIRMINGHAM	See Aberdeen	A. M. Hamilton K.C. 1000 Robert Hendry 900	A. J. Lochhead 1000	John Hill W. Guthrie Young
BIRMINGHAM	See Aberdeen	Hon. H. D. Gold 800 J. G. Burns 700 Ronald H. Baillie 750 W. Mitchell K.C. 800	Alex. Ross 800 A. P. Oliver 750 D. I. Chalmers 750	A. J. Ross C. Mackenzie Sydney Hylan John Pollock
BIRMINGHAM	See Aberdeen	J. Dean Laing 1000 J. A. Robertson 1000 J. W. J. Jones 700 W. G. Skinner 700	J. A. Proctor 1000 A. J. Macrae 700 James Warwick 700	Charles C. Cheyne J. G. Morrison A. Aigo H. C. Todd Alex. Aitken L. H. Mathewson
BIRMINGHAM	See Aberdeen	J. R. Gubb 700	A. Sutherland 700	

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff Substitute, and the Sheriff is an Appeal Judge. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of practically all serious crime except murder, treason and rape, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment, it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense, the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court, the Procurators Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The Convener of the Sheriffs is Sheriff Alexander L. McClure, Aberdeen.

The Address of the Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc. is County Buildings, Ayr.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In *England and Wales* the adoption of children is regulated by the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. An Order of Court is necessary to legalize the adoption and the Act provides a number of safeguards. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock in all matters of custody, education and maintenance but does not alter the child's rights in property of his real parents (e.g., on intestacy) nor give the child rights in respect of the adopter's property. The Act provides for a register of adopted children. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery) County Court or Magisterial Bench. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and applicant must be twenty five years of age or older.

Scotland—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Act, 1930, makes similar regulations for Scotland as from Oct. 1, 1930 and directs the Registrar General for Scotland to establish and maintain an Adopted Children Register. Applications are made to the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application.

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

(For Certificates, see p. 343.)

WHEN a birth takes place personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths and the register signed in his presence by one of the following persons: 1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened. 3. A person present at the birth. 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The registration must be made within 42 days of the birth. Failure to do this without reasonable cause involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings. If at the end of 42 days the birth is not registered the Registrar may require any one of the above mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days) unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence or at the house where the child was born when he may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and on payment of fees amounting to five shillings to him and the Registrar. After twelve months no birth can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of further fees amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland* after the lapse of three months it can only be registered on the authority of the County Sheriff. The regulation that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after seven years was revoked in 1925 but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts under the Notification of Births Act 1907 (as extended by an Act of 1915) notice of every birth must be given by the father or person in

attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.

A Stillbirth must be registered accompanied by either a certificate of doctor or midwife or a declaration that no doctor or midwife was present at the birth, and that the child was not born alive.

The registration of the birth of a person under the Legitimacy Act, 1926 is provided for in that Act (see p. 362).

Birth at Sea—The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth abroad—Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring in their districts.

BRITISH NATIONALITY

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914 as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1925. It is important to notice that the Act of 1914 which defines a natural born British subject does not affect the status of any person born before Jan. 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be British Subjects namely:

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.

2. Any person born out of His Majesty's Dominions before Jan. 1, 1915, whose father's father was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was at the time of the father's birth a British subject.

3. Any person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted or who has acquired British nationality by reason of annexation of territory or by special Act of Parliament.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:

(a) in the case of a child born before January 1st 1915.

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age; or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915 and his name is included therein.

(b) in the case of a child born after January 1, 1915.

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother; or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was at the date of the

birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*s. 9*, if either

- (i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance or
- (ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization, or
- (iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory, or
- (iv) his father was, at the date of the birth in the service of the Crown, or
- (v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases two years or, in the case of a person born on or after January 1, 1925 who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 22 months after August 1, 1925

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c. His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21 and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired

7 A person born on a British ship

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality—

- (a) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country
- (b) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of allegiance. These cases are—
 - (i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance on board a British ship and is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,
 - (ii) where a person is a British subject but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and
 - (iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State to the effect that any subject of that state who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that Status.
- (c) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality
- (d) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien,
- (N.B.) A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization
- (e) in the case of a person to whom a certificate of Naturalization has been granted if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate.
- (f) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality—

- (a) by special Act of Parliament

(b) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant,

(c) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(d) by naturalization

Naturalization—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870 and December 31, 1924, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1922, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after January 1, 1925, is a British subject not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1925, may, after that date apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must—

- (a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown
- (b) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language, and
- (c) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application for a certificate which may be obtained (price 6d.) from H.M. Stationery Office

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £20 of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application is not returnable whether or not a Certificate is granted

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed

STATUS OF ALIENS—Franchise may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural born British subject but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom or qualify him for any franchise

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a *jury de medietate lingue*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural born subjects

ADMISSION SUPERVISION AND DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—Under the Aliens Order 1920 any alien coming from outside the United Kingdom must obtain the leave of an Immigration Officer to land in the United Kingdom and such leave

is refused in many cases, e.g., where the alien is without means, or (if he is seeking employment) is unable to produce a Permit issued by the Minister of Labour. Provision is also made (Article 6 of the Order) for the registration of resident aliens and (Article 12) for the deportation of aliens by order of the Secretary of State which can be made on various grounds. The Aliens Order, 1920, was made under the Aliens Restriction Act 1914, as amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act 1929.

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT 1916

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp 424-425 of the 1929 'WHITAKER'. The Office of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House W.C.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales—Certificates of Births, Deaths or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office Somerset House on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 7d. viz. 2s. for search 2s. 6d. for the certificate and 1d. for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by post the charges are 3s. 8d.) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act 1896 Birth or Death 2s. Factory and Workshop Act 1901 and for purposes of Elementary Education Birth 6d. Savings Banks Act 1887 Birth Death or Marriage 1s. National Insurance Acts 1911 and 1913 Birth 6d., Marriage 1s. Industrial Assurance Companies Act 1896 and Trade Unions Amendment Act 1896 death of child under 10 years of age 1s. but only from the local registrar.

English Registers—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the Society of Genealogists at 5 Bloomsbury Square London W.C.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1553 but until the Registration of Births &c. (Scotland) Act 1854 they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may however be obtained from them on payment of 2s. 6d. for each entry but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar General H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar General and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1929 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2s. A search of the index of a particular parish is 1s. A fee of 2s. is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers and 1s. is payable for a search of a particular parish.

An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2s. 6d. The office of the Registrar General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act 1911, under which copyright subsists automatically without registration in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work. The provisions of the Act were explained on pp 425-426 of the 1929 'WHITAKER'.

Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued the fees being 5s. for a Book and 2s. 6d. for Fine Art. Certified copies 5s. in either case (Office open on Wednesdays only, 12 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.) Such entries are of value in proving the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement.

DAYS OF GRACE

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes payable at any time after date have *three days of grace* allowed, thus a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid punctually, this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schawenston v Morris* 37 T.L.R. 366). Bills drawn *at sight* or *on demand* must be paid on presentation without days of grace. In the United Kingdom bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holiday are payable the day after.

DEATHS

(For Certificates see pp 121 & 131)

In England and Wales—When a death takes place personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths and the register signed in his presence by one of the following persons: 1. A relative of the deceased present at the death or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives 3. A person present at the death or the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail 4. An inmate of the house or the person caring for the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death signed by a registered medical practitioner if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. If notice is sent information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate obtained before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. If at the end of fourteen days the death is not registered the Registrar may require any one of the above mentioned persons to attend to register at a

stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above mentioned periods unless the Registrar is requested to attend at a residence, when a fee of one shilling is payable. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar's General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1906, ss. 1, 2*).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib. s. 3*).

"Still-born" child (*See under Births (Registration), p. 342*).

Death at Sea—The master of a British ship must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring in their districts.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days, (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days, (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS—Coroners inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not intrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests but are sent for by the peace officers to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. With a view to avoiding duplication of proceedings it is now provided that if some person has been charged before examining Justices with murder, manslaughter or infanticide the Coroner shall adjourn his inquest until after conclusion of the criminal proceedings (*Act of 1906 s. 30*). On application by the Attorney General the High Court may order a new inquest if the interests of justice so require. A jury is only essential in the five cases specified in the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1906, but may be summoned in any other case if the Coroner thinks fit. The jury is to be composed of not more than 12 nor less than 7 "good and lawful men" (sex disqualification now removed). If the minority is not more than two the Coroner may accept the verdict of the majority of the jury. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a witness is bound to attend. The fine for defaulting *pro symon* or witness is any sum not exceeding £5 (*See, generally, the Coroners Act, 1887, and the Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1906.*)

In Scotland there is no Coroner. In ordinary

cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see p. 340*). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public inquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

BURIALS.

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will, or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should be immediately taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If *Cremation* is desired it is advisable for deceased to leave instructions in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of burial. Under the Cremation Act, 1902, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to place of burial—unless closed by order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners or any person dying in the Parish but this will only nowadays apply in villages and the smaller towns. In the more populous districts cemeteries have long been established either by the local council, or a private company and burials will take place there in accordance with the Cemetery Regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by a County Council or County Borough Council and as to place of burial, *see* *Poor Law Act, 1930 ss. 75 to 78*. A person being found drowned on the sea shore is to be buried by the Overseers of the Parish. As to the necessity for registration of a death before burial *see* *Notes under Deaths, p. 343*.

DIVORCE.

Preliminary—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought, (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld and (3) those in which the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage*—Marriage is void ab initio if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, if one of the parties was insane or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, *see* *Age of Marriage Act, 1909*. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugial Rights*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who

has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion; and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce*—The third class of suit includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely: (x) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, e.g., cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences, (y) those which are offences by statute, e.g., incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. In the case of a wife it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery, but now, by an Act which came into force on July 28, 1923, she may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, or rape or certain other criminal offences or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce. *a mensa et thoro*, or of adultery coupled with desertion. Cruelty is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty wilfully and recklessly to communicate a venereal disease, and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell v. Powell* (1922) para. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights but now desertion without cause may enable the

deserted spouse to obtain a decree of judicial separation, and if coupled with adultery, a divorce.

When the decree will be refused—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent, (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion), (iii) condonation, i.e., complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation (*Crocker v. Crocker* (1922) P. 25). There are also certain discretionary bars, as, e.g., where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by Kings Proctor—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *est* is made absolute, the Kings Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *non est*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are at the time. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (i.e., means of support) pending suit provided evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for permanent alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for

dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925 the following grounds for an application were added to those already existing: (a) cruelty to her children, (b) that her husband insists on having marital relations while suffering from a venereal disease, (c) that he has compelled her to submit herself to prostitution. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £5. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him and the wife may be committed to an institution. If the wife has been guilty of adultery no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation and if having obtained an order she commits adultery the order may be discharged but not if the court is of opinion that the husband condoned the adultery by failing to make payment of the separation allowance. An order may be altered varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

A Domestic Servant signifies, in law, a person employed in and about a residence, e.g., cook, butler, gardener, &c. but does not include a governess or tutor. By general custom one calendar month's notice, given at any time on either side, is required to terminate the contract of domestic service, but the Courts have recognized a custom for termination at the

end of the first month if notice is given at the end of the first fortnight.

Dismissal without notice is justified in the event of wilful disobedience to a reasonable order, gross misconduct, dishonesty, incompetence, or permanent incapacity. A character however unfavourable is a privileged statement so long as given without malicious intent.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts impose serious liabilities upon an employer in the event of death or disablement of a servant from an accident in the course of employment and prudent employers will protect themselves by a Policy, which can be obtained through the leading Insurance Companies for a small annual premium.

THE FRANCHISE

The Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act 1928 considerably amended both the qualifications for the franchise and the mode of registration of electors, and assimilated the franchises for men and women both for Parliamentary and Local Government elections.

PARLIAMENTARY

The qualifications for the franchise are now the same for men and women. A person is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector who is 21 years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity and

(a) Has the requisite residence qualification, or (b) has the requisite business premises qualification, or (c) is the husband or wife of a person having a business premises qualification.

Residence is the actual inhabitation of premises where a person's home is and where he sleeps. The residence must have been during the whole of the qualifying period, i.e., three months in the constituency or in another constituency in the same Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county. If not it is essential that the residence should have been successive from a Parliamentary borough or Parliamentary county contiguous to that borough or county. The Administrative County of London is treated as a Parliamentary borough.

Business premises means land or other premises of at least £50 yearly value. The business premises must be occupied for the purpose of the business, profession, or trade of the person to be registered.

Universities.—A person of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity who has received a degree is entitled to be registered as a Parliamentary elector for a University constituency also a woman who has passed the final examination and fulfilled the conditions required of women by a University which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The qualifications for the Local Government franchise are now the same for men and women. A person is entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector who is 21 years of age, and not subject to any legal incapacity and (a) is on the last day of the qualifying period occupying as *owner* or *tenant* land or premises in the electoral area, and (b) has during the whole of the qualifying period occupied as *owner* or *tenant* any land or premises in that area, if that area is not an administrative County or a County borough, then in any administrative

(County or County borough in which the area is situated, or (c) is the husband or wife of a person who is entitled to be registered in respect of premises in which the person entitled and the husband or wife reside. There is also a *service qualification* for the Local Government franchise. A person (man or woman) who inhabits any dwelling house by virtue of any office, service or employment is deemed to occupy the dwelling house as *tenant* and so obtains the Local Government franchise provided the dwelling house is not inhabited by the employer.

REGISTRATION

Each parliamentary borough and Parliamentary county is an electoral registration area and for each registration area there is a Registration Officer. Normally, the Town Clerk is the Registration Officer for the Parliamentary Borough and the Clerk to the County Council for the Parliamentary County. It is the duty of the Registration Officer to compile the register of all persons entitled to vote as parliamentary electors in local government elections in his area. It is also his duty to comply with any directions given by the Secretary of State as to the arrangements to be made by the Registration Officer in carrying out the registration.

The electoral lists when prepared are published by the Registration Officer. A copy can always be inspected at his office and generally at the chief post offices and other convenient places in the area including Church Porches, Public Libraries, and Local Council Offices. The lists should be examined to see if the entries have been correctly made. If not, claims and objections may be made as by notice directed.

The Index letters showing the nature of the qualifications of an elector are —

FOR MEN

- R = Residence qualification
- B = Business premises qualification
- O = Occupation qualification
- D = Qualification through wife's occupation
- NM = Naval or military voter

FOR WOMEN

- Rw = Residence qualification
- Pw = Business premises qualification
- Ow = Occupation qualification
- Dw = Qualification through husband's occupation

RIGHT TO VOTE

Every person registered as a parliamentary elector is entitled to vote at an election of a member to serve in Parliament. But at a *General Election* a person shall not vote for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of a residence qualification or for more than one constituency for which he or she is registered by virtue of other qualifications of any kind which means that a person (man or woman) may if qualified lawfully vote twice at a General Election, but one vote must be in respect of a residence qualification, and each vote must be recorded in a different constituency.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION, ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish,

and the Justices on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding one week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. An unmarried domestic servant found to be pregnant may be peremptorily dismissed without notice but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be pregnant renders the employer liable to an action.

LEGITIMATION — By the *Legitimacy Act 1926* which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry or have married whether before or after that date, the marriage if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. This does not legitimate a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born.

How to Secure Legitimacy — A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remote ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court under the *Legitimacy Declaration Act, 1858* or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights of Legitimated Persons to take Interest in Property — A legitimated person may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation or under any disposition (e.g. a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Person — He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

Persons Legitimated by Ecclesiastical Law — Broadly speaking, the Act provides that persons properly legitimated abroad shall be recognized as legitimated in England and Wales.

SCOTLAND.

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930 — The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. Where in any action of affiliation and aliment the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall in awarding any sum in name of alimony expenses, or in name of aliment, have regard to the means of the pursuer and the defender, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody

of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by international law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

JURY SERVICE

Preliminary. The juries with which the public are most concerned are the grand juries summoned to try causes in the High Court at assizes and county courts and those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes the Old Bailey and courts of Quarter Sessions and coroners' juries.

Qualifications. All natural born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 60 are liable to serve as jurors.

The sex disqualification was removed in 1929 and women are now liable to serve, but a judge may order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only or may on an application made by a woman, grant her exemption in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100, a resident in a county or borough owning £20 a year in real estate or rent charge or £50 in leaseholds or a householder in a county or borough occupying property whose net annual value is assessed at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London or £20 in other counties and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows are all compellible to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications. Aliens (subject as above) felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of Protestant dissenters and Jews whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs, officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and pharmaceutical chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Navy, Army, Air and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge and by virtue of § 3 of the Juries Act 1922 the sheriff may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists. Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act 1922, the names of persons apparently qualified as jurors being so marked on the Electors Lists (exhibited at Town Halls, Public Libraries in church pews, &c.). Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer for all those names appear on the Jury List as finally settled are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill" if not they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a jury sworn. A panel of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England* Vol 28 p 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds: a challenge to the array, i.e. the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, i.e. to individual jurors which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge or challenge without cause exists only as of right in treason and felony and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury (challenge for cause sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous).

Except upon trials for murder, treason and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate e.g. for lunch and at night the verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications e.g. the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £200. Trial is generally by Common Jury but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 2s on each case tried in the High Court or a County Court and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal cases the jury is entitled to and in fact receives nothing. At Inquests held before Coroners the jurors are

entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10 while non appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners Juries — (See Deaths — Coroners and Inquests page 344)

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR

Civil Cases

A system now exists for giving legal aid to poor persons in civil proceedings—including divorce administered by the Law Society (Chancery Lane W.C.), and through various Provincial Law Societies. Under this system committees are now established throughout England and Wales. Any one desiring this form of aid may apply to the nearest Poor Persons Committee for a Poor Persons Certificate, and if this is granted a solicitor and counsel will be allotted to act without remuneration. The certificate can be given if the poor person is not worth £50 (excluding wearing apparel and trade tools) and the usual income does not exceed £a week. In special circumstances above figures may be £100, and £4 a week. The committee may require the poor person to deposit a sum not exceeding £5 (in the first instance) to cover out of pocket expenses of the conducting solicitor.

Divorce proceedings under the Poor Persons system may be commenced at the Divorce Registry in London or in one of the numerous District Registries in the Provinces now authorized for the purpose and the trial or hearing may be in London or at the Assize at one of the many towns at which Divorce business may now be taken under the Rules of the Supreme Court.

Criminal Cases

The Poor Prisoners Defence Act 1930 provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an *Indictable offence* the person charged may have free legal aid if Justice or Judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient such Certificate may be granted in cases where desirable and must be given for a murder charge. In Courts of Summary Jurisdiction assuming insufficient means a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person if considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances.

Scotland—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor and in the Court of Session there are counsel for the Poor all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons but the operation of the Poor's Roll is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation in summary application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1454.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE

BANNS OF MARRIAGE—The Marriage Act, 1863 prescribes audible publication according to the rubric on three Sundays preceding the ceremony after the second lesson. While the parties reside in different parishes the banns must be published in both the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. Under the Marriage Measure 1930, banns may be published and marriage solemnized in the parish church which is the usual place of worship of the persons to be married or either of them although neither of such persons dwells in such parish, but this publication of banns is in addition to any other publication required by law. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the place in England in which the party resides and according to the custom in Scotland in the place where the other party reside. It may be noted that by Scottish law only omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub tit. Marriages in Scotland post). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. Where wrong names are designedly given for the purpose of concealment or otherwise the case is different and the marriage may be null and void (*Widdows v Wood* 30 1 J (P.M.A.) 57) but if a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party and the other party is innocent the validity of the marriage is not affected.

After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age or that the consent of parents is obtained and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are forbidden. By the Marriage Act 1836 a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the Ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

MARRIAGE LICENCES are of two kinds—(a) a Common or Ordinary Licence dispensing with the necessity for Banns granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (a) a Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 264). It is a *plenary* for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By virtue of the Marriage Act 1866 the hours for marriage are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

GENERAL NOTE—The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses

present and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register, and the customary fee is 2s 6d and a stamp duty of 2d. Searches in the register books may be made on payment of small fees viz 2s for a single year and 6d additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. MARRIAGE FEES are not uniform and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman and 5s to the clerk and the usual fees are paid although a stranger clergyman be invited to perform the service.

INFANTS cannot be lawfully married without the consent of certain persons (vide Guardianship of Infants Act 1925, s. 9 and Schedule). Where both parents are living both must consent, where one is dead, the survivor or if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased the guardian and the survivor. The Age of Marriage Act 1929 prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

MARRIAGE LICENCES FOR ESTABLISHED CHURCH

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (23 Knight Rider St. Doctors Commons E.C. 4) at the Vicar General's Office (2 The Sanctuary Westminster W. 1) and at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (2 Deane Court, Doctors Commons E.C. 4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishop's Registrars but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued. Those procured at the Faculty Office are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar General's Office (hours in both offices 10 to 4, Saturdays 10 to 2) are available for London and all England except the Province of York. No instructions either verbal or in writing can be received except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings in addition to the cost of stamp 2s 6d. No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies according to the diocese from £2 15s to £2 10s 6d. By the 4th George IV c. 76 it is enacted in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage and also that one of such parties hath had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence.

within the parish or ecclesiastical district in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clerk (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some Dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry.)

A licence continues in force for three months from its date.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury under special circumstances for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district (1) at any time &c. but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knight Rider Street, Doctors Commons E.C. 4 (tel. 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp &c. 5s.

BEFORE A REGISTAR AND IN NON CONFORMIST BUILDINGS

Marriages can take place in a District Registrar's Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages (a) by Certificate (a) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a registered office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar at a marriage at a registered building, takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages unless it is held under the provisions of the Marriage Act 1928 respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE

If both parties reside in the same registration district they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE)

After the lapse of twenty one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice book the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE

After the lapse of one week day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE

(a) Marriage by Certificate —

- a If both parties live in the same district — The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district
- b If they live in different districts — A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of each district

(a) Marriage by Licence — The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given

PLACE OF MARRIAGE

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence it may take place in such usual place of worship provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given and if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong it may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district

MARRIAGE CEREMONY

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. with open doors Each of the parties must declare as follows

I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I & B may not be joined in matrimony to C & D and each of the parties must say to the other I call upon these persons here present to witness that I & B do take thee C & D, to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband] A wedding ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an authorised person (a person usually the minister or an official of the building testified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage If the presence of a Registrar is required at a

marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations —

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I & B, may not be joined in matrimony to C & D

Also each of the parties must say to the other

I call upon these persons here present to witness that I & B do take thee C & D, to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]

I & B do take thee C & D, to be my wedded wife [or husband]

FEES OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice book	1 0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice book	1 0
For a certificate for marriage without licence	1 0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 0
For a licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage	10 0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10 0
Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage ("marriage lines") the total fees for a marriage by certificate when the parties live in the same district amount to 7s if they live in different districts 11s 6d	
For a marriage by licence the total fees are	£s 12s 6d

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT 1908

Any officer seaman or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships at sea who wishes to marry may if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building give notice to his commanding officer who after the lapse of twenty one clear days can issue a certificate for the marriage The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides

If the marriage is to take place by ceremony of the Church of England the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES

"Naval Military and Air Force Chapels — The use of such Chapels for solemnization of marriages either according to the rites of the Church of England or otherwise and for the publication of Banns Act is now regulated by the *Marriage Act* (Naval Military and Air Force Chapels) Act 1932

In Wales and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh as provided by Section 23 of the *Marriages and Registration Act, 1837*

If both parties are *Jews*, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling house at any hour the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (*Quakers*), or if not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting house, the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

Relaxations have been made by *Marriage (Prohibited Degrees of Relationship) Acts 1907 to 1932*, which successively permitted the following marriages, —

With a deceased wife's sister	Act—1907
" deceased brother's widow	Act—1908
" deceased wife's brother's daughter	Act—1932
" deceased wife's sister's daughter	do
" father's deceased brother's widow	do
" mother's deceased brother's widow	do
" deceased wife's father's sister	do
" deceased wife's mother's sister	do
" brother's deceased son's widow	do
" sister's deceased son's widow	do

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages but he may allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

During the lifetime of a person upon whose *deceased* a marriage is now authorized (but which would otherwise be prohibited owing to affinity), it is not lawful for such a marriage to be contracted.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days should apply to the session clerk to publish banns, as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1893. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

- That both parties are British subjects, or,
- If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country, or,
- If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country, or,
- If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

- That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs, or
- That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs, or,
- That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intended marriage to sign a notice stating the name surname, profession (condition and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (a) in the United Kingdom or (b) in a colony or India (a) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars,

and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (b) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (a) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

- (a) that he or she believes that there is no impediment,
- (b) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three (or in five weeks his or her usual place of abode and the notice that has been given in that place or if neither party has resided there stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district, two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the

Foreign Marriage Act are payable to His Majesty's Government —

For receiving notice of an intended marriage	£ s d
For receiving notice of a caveat	0 10 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	1 0 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0 5 0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1 0 0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorized Marriage Officer is however necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are in the absence of any treaty stipulations strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid v Braid* 1899 25 11 E 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act 1895" before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906 — Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906* any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by rite which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be

recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes v Putkin*, 1909, 25 F.L.R. 222)

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 24 years of age and a female over 21. Marriages may be 'regular' or 'irregular'.

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 95 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk, Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878 a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate. *Sec. 2.* 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act 1908 banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in medieval times. Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages. Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de presenti*), (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise *subsequente copula*) the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*) i.e. the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland). *Green Noyes* marriages were abolished in 1896 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96.

Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5s 2d. The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

MOTOR LAW

The modern Charter of Motor Law is the Road Traffic Act 1930 and Regulations made thereunder by the Minister of Transport. This Act not only consolidated the law by repealing some thirty earlier Acts but made numerous amendments and new provisions to keep abreast with the rapid development and modern universal use of motor vehicles. The following provisions of the law have been selected for special reference in these notes.

Driving Licence. As to fee &c. see p. 650. No person to drive without a licence nor employ a person to drive who is not licensed. To be produced to police on demand, but no conviction if licence produced at a police station within five days. On application for licence a declaration must be made as to any physical disability &c. certain disabilities will involve refusal of licence.

Speed Limits. The Act prescribes Speed Limits for various classes of Motor Vehicles but for ordinary passenger motor cars (adapted to carry not more than seven excluding driver) there is now no speed limit. But heavy penalties may be incurred for driving recklessly or at a speed or in manner dangerous to the public having regard to all the circumstances, nature and condition of road, amount of traffic at the time &c.

Pillion Riding.—Only one person (pillionaire) on a motor cycle in addition to driver and then only on proper seat securely fixed behind the driver.

Third Party Insurance. No person may use or permit to be used a motor vehicle unless covered by a Policy of Insurance in respect of third party risk. There is to be a 'certificate of such insurance' and this certificate of insurance must be produced by a driver to a constable on demand. Under the Regulations of Transport Ministry an applicant for a car licence under the Finance Acts must with his application produce to the Licensing Authority his Certificate of Insurance.

Highway Code. The Minister of Transport has compiled a Highway Code as authorised by the Act. It is issued with driving licence and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or booksellers, price 2d. The code is intended as a guide to persons using the road and may be revised from time to time. Failure to observe any provision of the code is not an offence of itself, but it may be relied on as tending to establish or negative the liability of

a party in any proceedings—whether civil or criminal.

Accidents—In the case of an accident causing damage to any person, vehicle or animal, the driver of the motor vehicle must stop and on request of any person having reasonable grounds for so requiring give his name and address and identification of his vehicle. If this is not done on the spot then the accident must be reported at a police station or to a constable as soon as possible and in any case within 24 hours.

Reflecting Mirrors—Every motor vehicle but not motor cycle, must now be fitted with a reflecting mirror.

PASSPORTS

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application) and enclosed in a cover addressed to The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster S.W. 1, or to The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool. The charge for a Passport is 2s. Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays 10 to 1) and in Liverpool 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays 9.30 to 1). The Passport Offices are closed on Sundays and Public Holidays (except in London between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 noon for cases of *special emergency only*). Passports may be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 2s., which should be crossed, made payable to the Passport Office, is forwarded with the application. Cheques, Treasury notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment. Application should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than five days before that on which the Passport is required.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural born British subjects, (2) to the wives and widows of such persons, and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

The wife of an alien is deemed to be an alien.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister at Law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, Notary Public or Chartered Accountant, resident in the United Kingdom and being himself a British subject. The applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers. (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B) to be obtained upon application to the Passport Office. (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self governing Dominions upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent General in London of the State concerned. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalisation the Certificate of Natu-

ralisation must be forwarded to the Passport Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. British subjects by naturalisation will be described as such in their Passports which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required.

Passports endorsed as valid for the British Empire are also available for travelling to territory under British protection or mandate not, however, including Palestine or Iraq, for which countries special endorsements must be obtained.

Foreign Office Passports are available for five years from the date of issue unless otherwise stated. On the expiration of their period of validity they may be renewed for further consecutive periods of one to five years. In no circumstances are they available beyond ten years from the date of issue thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, application must be made for the issue of a new Passport.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad. Such person should apply in a foreign country to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Empire to the nearest Passport Issuing Authority.

Persons resident in the Irish Free State should make application for their Passports to the Passport Department, Ministry of External Affairs, Dublin.

CERTIFICATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Note—It is essential that one of the two photographs of the applicant (and wife if he be included on the Passport) should be certified on the back as shown on the Application Form.

Safe Custody of Passports.

Passports, when not in use should be kept in a secure place. At the expiration of the period of validity a Passport should be returned to the Passport Office.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS

For the TICKET

On goods pledged for 10s. or less 3d
On goods pledged for more than 10s. 2d

Note—In addition to the above, an additional charge of 1d for each 5s. or part of 5s. lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act, 1928*).

For INTEREST—

On pledges not exceeding 40s. for every 10s. or part of 10s., per month 3d

On pledges exceeding 40s., for every half crown or part of half a crown per month 1d

And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

REDEMPTION—Pledges for 10s. and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10s. if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner or the person producing the ticket is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawn broker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—i.e., the loan and profit and 25 per cent on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid or stolen the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s or under the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny when the loan is above 5s, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s provided that—

(1) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn ticket signed by the pawnbroker.

(2) The duplicate of the special contract pawn ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge—For ticket profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge and payment to inspect account of sale such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale and loss of ticket as in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 20s.

POOR LAW

The Poor Law in England and Wales is now administered through Public Assistance Committees, constituted for Counties and County Boroughs, which take the place of the old Boards of Guardians. The law is consolidated in the Poor Law Act, 1930.

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods &c. received.

VACCINATION

In England and Wales vaccination is compulsory within six months from birth, the obligation to comply with the law being imposed on the parent or other person having custody of the child. The local Public Vaccinator (appointed in the local authority) will be of charge. Penalties are incurred in default of compliance with the law, which may be obtained if a parent,

within four months from the birth, makes a declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child.

WARD OF COURT

By appropriate legal process an Infant may be made what is termed a Ward of Court in the Chancery Division of the High Court. In this way judicial control of the Infant may be secured the court assuming and exercising wide powers in respect both of the person and property of Wards of Court. Legal advice will obviously be necessary as to the circumstances in which an order might be made in any particular case.

WILLS

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL. Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate it is an imperative duty in most cases and is safer in every case to protect the interest of the survivors by a will and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential but it is always advisable particularly where there is a dispute on a testator's part to provide for his property being settled as it is called, or the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming, a lawyer is not employed a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter to be got rid of in a few minutes but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the most necessary therefore to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty although the same name or word be often repeated. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of legal terms such as *heirs* and *issue* when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed that is *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses* an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate it is better to make a new will revoking the old one or to add a codicil to the first which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper. Although of course forms of wills must vary to suit different cases the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency are called upon to draw up wills either for themselves or others—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons as well as freehold land and houses, while personal property includes debts due arrears of rents money, leasehold property, house furniture goods assurance policies stocks and shares in companies and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons the residue of my estate and effects, although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. *It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.*

TO BEGIN A WILL A form in which a will may be commenced is—This is the last will of me Thomas Smith of Vine Cottage, Silver Street Reading in the county of Berks.

TO END A WILL—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows. And I hereby appoint the said — sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this — day of — 19—

EXECUTION OF A WILL AND WITNESSES The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will in presence of two witnesses who will immediately sign their names in his and in each others presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy should not be an attesting witness. Then attestation would be good but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient.

I sign by the testator for testatrix is the case may be] in the presence of us both present at the same time with him [her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

William Jones of Vine Cottage Silver Street Reading 1st Mar. Henry Morgan of North Street Reading 1st Mar.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign even by a mark another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him in his presence and by his direction and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded. Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same.

If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present then the attestation should be. The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament in the joint presence, &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate. The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.

CODICIL—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin—This is a codicil to the will of me Thomas Smith of Vine Cottage Silver Street, Reading in the county of Berks the said will bearing date &c. A codicil must be dated at the end and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full as follows. I appoint John Jones of number twenty one London Street Ipswich and Edward Matthews of number seventeen Market Street Lincoln executors of this my will. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary but it is desirable here as elsewhere to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees except that the persons should be designated executors and trustees. The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. See PROBATE LITIGATION post.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL When the estate is wholly for the children the will may read after the appointment of the executors and trustees.

I give and devise all my estate and effects real and personal of which I may die possessed or entitled to unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death such last mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking. Where the widow is to have a life interest use the following words upon trust for my wife during her life (or during her widowhood) and after her death (or second marriage, which first happens) upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1863) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (2)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will, for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1906, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of marriage (Law of Property Act 1925 s. 277), so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of test due lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1890, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

DUTY OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor are briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executor, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way, then to make lists of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. (For scale of duty see Index, "Estate Duty.") Under the

Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Principal Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the local District Probate Registry, or to a solicitor, and prove the will. Collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. All the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act; one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1863, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1867 (26 & 27 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Probate Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1863 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1863 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date, the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the

names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy and ninepence a folio for a certified copy which can be produced and read in any court of law. The 29 District Probate Registries established by the Act of 1897 are at Bangor Birmingham Blandford Bodmin Bristol Carlisle, Carmarthen Chester, Durham Exeter, Gloucester Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester Lewes Lincoln Liverpool Llanelli, Manchester Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich Nottingham Oxford Peterborough Shrewsbury, Taunton Wakefield, Winchester York.

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited personally or through the Registrar of a District Registry who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter. The fee is 2s. with an additional 5s. if forwarded by a District Probate Registrar. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody but must remain in the Registry until the testator dies. Any will appointing the Public Trustee as Executor may be deposited with him for safe custody (*see PUBLIC TRUSTEE post*).

PROBATE OF WILLS

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House Strand Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased or an official certificate of burial and the will if there be one and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed or the executor will not act two sureties must be obtained to enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £500 when one surety only will be required. They need not attend upon the first visit.

In no case can any correspondence be entered into nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Application may be made at a District Probate Registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses does not exceed £500 application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will and the whole personal estate does not exceed £500 the widows or children if residing at more than three miles from any Probate Registry may apply to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—Confirmation is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in

the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either nominate or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (s) in the case of intestacy or (a) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next of kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 200 Scots (£26 6s. 8d. sterling)). A will may be either (x) *holograph*, written by the testator himself in which case no witnesses are necessary, (a) *testis* which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session in the Central Register House Edinburgh for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the Central Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

By the *Trustee Act, 1925* (which came into force on Jan. 1, 1926) a trustee may invest trust funds in (a) any parliamentary stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom, (i) on real or heritable securities of the United Kingdom, (c) in stock of the Bank of England or Ireland, (f) in India 7½, 4½, 3 and 2½ per cent stock or other stock issued by the Secretary of State for India charged on Indian revenue, (j) in securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament, (f) in Consolidated Stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works or of the London County Council or Debenture Stock of the Receiver of Police or Metropolitan Water Stock, (g) in Debenture Guaranteed Preference Stock of any railway in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act and having paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent on its Ordinary Stock for 10 years, (h) in United Kingdom Railway Stock when the railway is leased in perpetuity to any railway such as that mentioned in (g) *supra*, (i) in Debenture Stock in Indian Railways, (j) in 'B' annuities of the

Eastern Bengal East Indian, the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways and in Deferred Annuities in the register of holders of Class D Annuities comprised in the register Class C of the East Indian Railway Company, (b) in the stock of any Indian railway upon which a fixed or minimum dividend is guaranteed by the Indian Government, or upon the capital of which the interest is so guaranteed (c) in the Debenture or Preference Stock of any Water Company supplying water for profit and incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter which has paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent on Ordinary Stock for 25 years, (m) in the nominal or Inscribed Stock of any Municipal Borough in the United Kingdom having a population of more than 50,000 or of any County Council (n) in the Nominal or Inscribed Stock of any commissions supplying water by statute and having power to levy rates over an area embracing not fewer than 50,000 persons provided the rates for 25 years have not exceeded 80 per cent of the amount authorised to be levied (o) in Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act 1900 (p) in local bonds issued under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act 1929 (q) in any Stock or Securities issued in respect of any Government loan in Northern Ireland (r) in Stocks &c authorised for the investment of cash under the control of the Court. All such investments may be varied. As regards railway investments the I & N F Ry the S Ry the L M & S Ry and the G W Ry are to be treated as if they were a company which had in each of the ten years before amalgamation paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent on its Ordinary Stock. All the Stocks above mentioned may be purchased although they are redeemable and the price exceeds the redemption value but as to the investments in paragraphs (g) (i) (k) (l) (n) (o) (j) and (j) *supra* if any of them is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate a trustee may not purchase (g) at a price exceeding 15 per cent above par or such other fixed rate nor (l) if the stock is liable to be so redeemed as at 1901 within 15 years of the date of purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value §§ 3 to 11 of the same Act contain various important provisions as to the rights of trustees in the matter of investing trust monies.

As to the investments permitted by *The Rules of the Supreme Court 1883* see *WHITAKER* for 1927 p. 294 where *The Trusts Amendment Act 1884* (Scotland only) *The Colonial Stock Act 1900* and *The Housing (Additional Powers) Act 1929* are also noted.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and as Trustee under a Will or as Trustee under a Settlement whether new or old and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1929, was £3,268,053 6s 4d.

The facts of any trust, new or old in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee or he can be appointed

by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will. Or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with or without the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office, and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

As regards investments the Public Trustee like a private trustee is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts or under the general law. See *Trust Funds Act*. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to defray the expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee Kingsway W.C. (Tel. Holborn 4,300) or at any Post Office.

There is a branch office in Arkwright House Parsonage Gardens Manchester.

WIRELESS RECEIVING LICENCES

HEAVY penalties are prescribed by the *Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904*, on conviction of the offence of establishing a wireless station or installing or working wireless apparatus without the Postmaster General's licence. Licences for receiving broadcast programmes and messages sent for general reception can be obtained at any post office in payment of the fee of 20s.

BROADCASTING

Number of receiving sets in use (Dec. 1931).

U.S.A. (Dec. 1930)	12,076,345
United Kingdom	4,330,735
Germany	3,980,852
France (1929)	*1,500,000
Japan	928,767
Sweden	549,857
Netherlands	523,562
Canada	523,100
Soviet Union (1929)	*500,000
Denmark	475,600
Austria	468,577
The World	*25,000,000

* Estimated

The succession to the property of a person dying intestate on or after January 1, 1926, is regulated by The Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which repealed the old law and established one new Code applicable both to Real Estate (land, &c.) and Personal Estate (leaseholds, chattels, investments, &c.) The Act abolished the rule of Primogeniture (inheritance by eldest son), the rights of dower (widow's third) and of curtesy (husband's life interest), and all special customs (e.g. gavelkind and Borough English). As to Personal Estate Parents were placed on an equal footing, a mother regained her ancient preference over an intestate child's brothers and sisters, relatives of the whole blood obtained priority over those of the half blood, and relatives more remote than first cousins were excluded from the distribution. "The widow's £500 under the Intestates' Estates Act 1890, was increased to £1,000, whether there be issue or no issue, and given also to a husband, whilst the widow or husband now also takes all the "personal chattels."

TABLE OF EXAMPLES

Important—NOTE—By Section 46 of the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, a surviving husband or wife takes absolutely (i) the "personal chattels" and (ii) £1,000 free of death duties and expenses. The residue is then distributed as indicated in the table.

"Personal chattels" are—Articles of household use or ornament, &c. (not used for business purposes)

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named

If the Intestate leaves

The Estate is distributed as follows—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Widow (or husband) and children | { One half to widow (or husband) for life, and then to children equally. Other half to children equally at once. |
| 2 Widow (or husband), and father and mother | { Widow (or husband) for life and then to father and mother equally. |
| 3 Widow (or husband) and either father or mother not both | { Widow (or husband) for life and then to father or mother absolutely. |
| 4 Widow (or husband), and brothers or sisters of whole blood | { Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally. |
| 5 Widow (or husband) and brothers or sisters of half blood | { Widow (or husband) for life, and then to brothers and sisters equally. |
| 6 Widow (or husband) and nephews or nieces | { Widow (or husband) for life and then to nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . |
| 7 Widow (or husband), and grandparents | { Widow (or husband) for life and then to grandparents equally. |
| 8 Widow (or husband) and uncles or aunts | { Widow (or husband) for life and then to uncles and aunts equally. |
| 9 Widow (or husband) but none of above relations or descendants | { All to widow (or husband). |
| 10 Children and grandchildren (issue of deceased child) | { Amongst children in equal shares the grandchildren taking equally their deceased parent's share. |
| 11 Father and mother | { Father and mother equally. |
| 12 Father or mother not both | { Father or mother. |
| 13 Brothers or sisters of whole blood and of half blood | { Brothers and sisters of whole blood equally. |
| 14 Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces (children of deceased brother or sister) | { Amongst brothers and sisters in equal shares the children of deceased brother or sister taking equally their deceased parent's share. |
| 15 Brothers or sisters and grandparent | { Brothers and sisters equally. |
| 16 Grandparents paternal or maternal | { Grandparents equally. |
| 17 Grandparent and uncles or aunts | { Grandparent. |
| 18 Uncles or aunts of whole blood and of half blood | { Uncles and aunts of whole blood equally. |
| 19 Uncles or aunts and deceased uncles or aunts' children | { Amongst uncles and aunts in equal shares the children of deceased uncle or aunt taking equally their deceased parent's share. |
| 20 Uncles or aunts and nephews or nieces | { Nephews and nieces <i>per stirpes</i> . |
| 21 Cousins i.e. deceased uncles or aunts' children or grandchildren | { Cousins <i>per stirpes</i> . |
| 22 Any other relation than those named in preceding examples (e.g. great grandparents) and no widow or husband | { The Crown. |

NOTES—The life interest of a husband or wife may be redeemed by payment of a lump sum.

In ascertaining the persons entitled, regard must be had to the rule that the relative must have attained or attained the age of 21 or have married or marry under that age.

Taking *per stirpes* is taking, by descent or representation. Thus in Example 6 nephews and nieces take amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken if he or she had survived the Intestate.

Since January 1, 1927, in certain circumstances the mother of an illegitimate child, and an illegitimate child may succeed to real or personal property on the intestacy of the other (Legitimacy Act 1926, s. 9).

I—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act 1912 the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act

<i>If the Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>His representatives take in the proportions following —</i>
<i>Widow only</i>	Half to widow, half to next of kin or if none then to the Crown
<i>Husband only</i>	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin
Widow or husband and child or children by one or more marriages	One third to widow or husband one third to children surviving deceased <i>equally</i> one third to surviving children <i>per capita</i> * and issue of predeceasing children <i>per stirpes</i> *
Widow and father	Half to widow half to father
Widow and mother no father	Half to widow, one half to mother
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean If a deceased brother or sister has left issue such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share
Widow, mother nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one half to mother
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father mother brothers and sisters	Half to father half to brothers and sisters equally
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father half to grandchildren <i>equally per stirpes</i> *
Father brothers and sisters	One half to father one half equally amongst brothers and sisters
Mother brothers and sisters	Mother one half brothers and sisters one half equally
Mother but no other kin	Whole to mother
Child children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister
Grandfather no nearer relation	All to grandfather
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father
Grandmother uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts if paternal
Great grandfather uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts if paternal, if not then to paternal grandfather
Uncles and aunts	All equally
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle
Uncle by mother's side and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle
Aunts nephew and niece	Nephew and niece
Cousins	Equally <i>per capita</i> *
Nephew by brother and nephew by half sister	All to nephew by brother

NOTE A Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy

NOTE B In Scotland a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir at law

NOTE C When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables the heir to the heritable if he is also one of the next of kin is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritable. He may however collate the heritable, i.e. share it with the other next of kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate

* *Per stirpes* means by the head *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property wits, other than ' to heirs and successors

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving

Heritage would descend to —

(1) Wife only no blood relations	One third to wife for life rest to Crown as <i>ultimus hæres</i>
(2) Wife and child or children and children of a deceased child	One third to wife for life Fee to eldest son or his heir male If no son then to daughters equally The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place
(3) Wife and father	One third to wife for life, rest to father
(4) Wife and mother	One third to wife for life Fee to nearest heir male
(5) Wife brother or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister	One third to wife for life Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male if none then to immediate elder brother
(6) Wife mother, nephews and nieces	One third to wife for life, rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son See No 2
(7) Wife mother brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One third to wife for life rest to younger brother and his heirs If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	to brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue If no male issue then to female issue as in (2)
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband Fee to eldest son
(11) Mother, but no wife or child or issue of a child father brother sister nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs) If none, then to grandfather and his heirs
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to youngest brother whom failing to immediate elder brother
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5)
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(See No 2) 'Rest to eldest son or his issue under head, Wife and child &c
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother
(17) Brother's grandson and his children or sister's daughter	All to great nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos 2 and 7) All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother all
(19) Brother and wife	One third to wife for life rest to brother
(20) Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father
(22) Grandmother and uncle or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother then to child If both brothers older than intestate then to the younger of them or his heir male
(24) Uncle by mother's side and deceased uncles or aunts' child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side
(25) Two aunts' nephew and niece children of deceased brother	Nephew
(26) Uncle or aunts' children and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson or if granddaughters between then equally (conforming to Nos 2 and 7)
(27) Nephew by brother and nephew by half sister	Nephew by brother
(28) Nephew by deceased brother and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again

SOLICITORS' CHARGES

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors Remuneration Act, 1882, and the Scale thereunder, but the Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases and mortgages and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor, s, purchaser, s, or mortgagee's (not mortgagee's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000 is 1 per cent.

It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. Charges are now subject to an increase of 33½ per cent.

Scotland. Solicitors' fees for conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in the "Parliament House Book" and in the "Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is committed to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES

The following are the charges usually made by General Practitioners—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS	RENTAL (OF PATIENTS' HOMES)		
	£50 to £75	£75 to £100	£100 to £200
Ordinary Visit	5s to 7s 6d	5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 12s 6d
Night Visit	15s to 20s	20s to 25s	25s to 30s
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s 6d	3s	4s
Detention per hour	5s to 7s 6d	5s to 10s 6d	7s 6d to 12s 6d
Letters of Advice	5s to 10s 6d	10s to 15s	15s to 20s
Attendance on servants	5s	5s	5s to 7s 6d
Midwifery	25s to 50s	25s to 40s	40s to 75s
Administering Chloroform	25s	25s to 40s	30s to 40s
CONSULTANTS			
Advice or Visit alone	3s to 5s	3s to 5s	3s to 5s
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	2s to 4s	2s to 3s 6d	2s to 3s 6d
Mileage, by and to, from Home	2s	2s	2s

Special visits, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

It is anticipated that the increase of 33½ per cent will be reduced by voluntary action by the profession in accordance with suggestions made by the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Bankes) in May 1923. The Lord Chancellor considered that there was a difference between non-contentious work and litigation and he suggested, as his personal opinion, that the 33½ per cent on litigation costs might be reduced to 25 per cent, and the 33½ per cent in respect of non-contentious work including scale charges might be reduced to 20 per cent. The Lord Chancellor was most anxious that the movement for a reduction should be a voluntary one coming from the solicitors themselves.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

STOCKBROKERS' CHARGES

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange "Committee for General Purposes" are very voluminous and technical. The customary scale of brokerage is 5s per £100 on British (with some exceptions) or Foreign Government or American dollar stocks, and 20s per £100 on British Railway registered stocks. On shares not exceeding 15s the brokerage is 1d per share not exceeding 30s, 3d per share not exceeding 40s, 4½d not exceeding 60s, 6d per share, and 9d on their own minimum charges of 10s on less than £100 and £1 on over £100.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES

The following scale of fees is generally applicable, but for special work fees are usually a matter of negotiation—

Company Audits—Fees fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals time, per day of seven hours, 5s to 10s. Managing Clerks (if chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 3s to 5s (not chartered or Incorporated Accountants), 1s to 2s (as other Clerks, 1s 6d and upwards). If at a distance from the office or outside the United Kingdom, hotel and travelling expenses will be charged.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidators—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS

Fees on New Works—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows—

(a) If the contract or order exceeds £5,000, the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(b) If the contract or order does not exceed £5,000, the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £5,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order but not executed, two thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service—If the project or part of it be abandoned or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows:—

(a) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise one fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(b) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained two thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Installments—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an installment of two thirds of the charge (calculated on the total amount of the contract or order) and no part of such payment shall be liable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by installments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials or where material labour or carriage is provided by the Client the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a contractor and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services for which and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved:—

Advancing as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels and making surveys, measurements and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in or addition to the Client's instructions or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the

works. Making extra drawings for the Clients or Contractors use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities or others and making applications for licences and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Plans—For approving plans submitted by a licensee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled and certifying a license when required the charge is as follows:—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500 2½ per cent. (minimum fee £3 3s.)

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000 1½ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000 1 per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road estate or grounds or any part thereof for taking levels, setting out streets or roads and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 22.

Sanitary Surveys—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 22 the minimum fee being £3 3s. in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Fees—The above mentioned fees are in all cases exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses and all other disbursements which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

I.—ARCHITECTURAL WORK

Note—In cases where any of the materials used in construction are supplied by the building owner the percentage charge is based upon the estimated or actual value thereof.

Lump Sum Contracts

(a) Taking out and preparing Bills of Quantities—2½ per cent. upon the estimated cost of the work up to £5,000, 1 per cent. above £5,000.

(b) Pricing out estimates—½ per cent.

(c) Measuring and making up account of varia-

tions upon contracts including pricing — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the amount of the gross additions, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent upon the amount of the gross omissions

(d) Preparing approximate estimates — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the estimated cost

(e) Surveying work in progress taking particulars, and reporting for Interim (certificates — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the amount of the valuation)

(f) Taking particulars on site and writing specifications for works of alterations or repair including supervision if required — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the amount expended or alternatively a charge based upon the time involved

Schedule Contracts

(a) Preparing, pricing and agreeing a schedule of prices — $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent upon the cost of the work

(b) Measuring, bringing to account and valuing work done — $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent upon the gross amount of the account

II — ENGINEERING WORK

Lump Sum and Schedule Contracts

Percentage charges half those for architectural work but the same scale in respect of charges based upon time

III — LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with solicitors and counsel, attendance in courts or before arbitrators or other tribunals and for other services in connection, the charge is based upon the time involved, with a minimum of 5 guineas per day

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing lithography and fair copies of accounts and in all cases travelling and other out of pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually a commission upon the estimated or actual cost of works covered by the Engineers' Specifications and (or) Drawings, or alternatively an agreed fee. The total commission is normally 5 per cent unless such cost be less than £10,000 when remuneration is at a higher rate or by an agreed fee. Additional fees (usually 3 per cent increase) are payable for Reinforced (concrete work).

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyors' work) the usual charge is $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent or an agreed fee

A copy of Professional Rules and Practice and Scale of Fees may be obtained (price 1s) from the Hon Sec of the Association, 22, Victoria Street Westminster, S.W. 1

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS

1 Sales by Auction

Freehold Leasehold and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves — On the first £300 5 per cent, on the next £4,700, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the residue $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

In addition to the above charges — On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber and Tenant right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase money of the property — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on £500 and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on residue, to include inventory and valuation

Where the division of an Estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, increased remuneration as arranged between the Vendor and Auctioneer

Sale before Auction

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction

Non Sale

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee the amount of which is a matter of arrangement is payable

Sale after Auction

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable

Furniture Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the Vendor's Premises — 5 per cent on the amount realised exclusive of preparation of catalogues

Plant and Machinery — 5 per cent on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses Pedigree Live Stock, and Milk Recorded Cattle) — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on live stock and 5 per cent on dead stock on the amount realised

Horses Pedigree Live Stock and Milk Recorded Cattle — 5 per cent on the amount realised

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs *referred or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor* — One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying in price

2 Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases — On the first £300, 5 per cent, on the next £4,700, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the residue, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and a commission, in addition on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks, and other Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant right*, of 5 per cent up to £500 and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the residue to include inventory and valuation

NOTE — In Sales by Auction and Private Treaty Sales — Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter

3 Purchases.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses and Ground Leases — One half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected the usual scale for valuation should be charged one guinea per cent on first £1,000, half a guinea on next £9,000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s

4 Lettings

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c. on or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise — If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £500 and on the excess rental over that amount where the term is for three years or less 5 per cent on one year's rent, where the term is for more than three years, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on one year's rent in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent on one year's rent whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent up to £1,000 and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the residue, and the commission on any

sum obtained for fixtures furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent up to £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent—5 per cent on the first year's rental and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furnitures and Effects—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease—(a) On ground Rents up to £50 one year's ground rent. (b) on Ground Rents exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 as in (a) on first £50 plus 75 per cent on the residue. (c) on Ground Rents exceeding £100 and not exceeding £1,000 as in (b) on first £100, plus 50 per cent on the residue. (d) on Ground Rents exceeding £1,000 as in (c) on first £1,000 plus 25 per cent on the residue, together with 5 per cent on the first £1,000 of the premium and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the residue.

On Assigning Building Agreements at a Premium—One half of the scale for Letting, Land on Building Lease, together with 5 per cent on the first £1,000 of the premium and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the residue.

5 Collections or Receiverships

10 per cent upon gross rental of weekly property 5 per cent upon gross rental of other property or litters, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent on ground rents according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6 Laying Out or Development of Estates

For Road Construction, 5 per cent upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7 Valuations

1 Valuation of Freehold Copyhold or Leasehold Properties—A guinea per cent on the first £1,000 half a guinea per cent on the next £9,000, and a quarter of a guinea per cent beyond on the value of the property subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2 Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers—(a) For qualifying to give evidence the charge is on Ryde's Scale. (b) to the value preparing the case (including negotiation for a settlement where required) on third additional to Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3 Valuing for Annual Rental—(a) *Agricultural Property*— $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent up to £50 5 guineas per cent on the next £50 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent beyond. (b) *Business and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent up to £300 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent beyond. Minimum fee 5 guineas.

4 Valuation of Furniture Fixtures, Trade Stocks, and Effects—5 guineas per cent up to £500 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the residue.

5 Valuation of Plant Machinery and Trade Stocks— $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on first £500, $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the next £4500 on the next £5,000 2 guineas per cent over £10,000, by arrangement. Valuation to include inventory. Minimum fee, 5 guineas.

6 Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock—5 guineas per cent on first £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the residue. *Valuation of Tenant Right*—5 guineas per cent on first £100 $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on next £900 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on residue. *For Settling Dilapidations*—5 guineas per cent on the amount of the settlement.

7 Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixtures Fittings and Contents—5 guineas per cent on the amount of the valuation as settled.

8 Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes—(a) *For hold Copyhold and Leasehold Property*—One guinea per cent on the first £1,000 half a guinea per cent on the next £4,000 and one quarter guinea per cent on the remainder. Minimum fee £5 5s. (b) *Of Furniture and Effects*—5 guineas per cent on the first £100 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the next £400, and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent of the remainder of the amount of valuation to include inventory. Minimum fee £5 5s.

9 Valuations for Rating purposes and Assessment Appeals—This scale applies to single Properties which have to be valued for Ratepayers Rating Authorities Assessment Committees or County Valuation Committees but does not apply to the preparation of new Valuation Lists or the assessment of Special Properties or all Licensed Premises in a Rating Area. Where the net annual value does not exceed £1,000 2 guineas per cent plus 5 guineas not exceeding £5,000 3 guineas per cent with minimum fee of 25 guineas not exceeding £10,000 4 guineas on first £5,000 and 2 guineas on residue not exceeding £30,000 5 guineas on first £5,000, $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas on next £5,000 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas on residue exceeding £30,000 2 guineas on first £5,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas on next £5,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas on next £10,000 and 2 guineas on the residue.

In addition to the foregoing for attending before Assessment Committees 5 guineas per day and before Quarter Sessions 10 guineas per day together with travelling expenses.

10 For carrying out of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required—5 guineas per cent on the amount. Minimum fee £5 5s.

11 Marking Valuation and Sale of Timber and Underwood—5 guineas per cent on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent on first £500, and $\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

SHIPBROKERS' CHARGES

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for Members of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (Office, 24 4t Mary Axe, London E.C. 3) from Aug. 1, 1927. Copies may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Royal Navy.

§ THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 2.

<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , Rt Hon Sir B M Eyres Monsell, G.C.B., M.P.	(with house) £4,900
<i>Naval Secretary</i> , Rear Adm J J Merrick	£2,983
<i>Secy to Naval Secretary</i> , Paym Com R H Pearce, R.N.	
<i>Private Secretaries to First Lord</i> , C B Corwell, O.N.R., & A Gail	
<i>First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff</i> , Admiral Sir A. Ernle M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	(with house allowance £450) £2,790
(from Feb 28, 1933)	
<i>Secretary Paym</i> , Capt R C Jearns, D.S.O., M.V.	
<i>Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel</i> , Vice Adm A Dudley P R Pound, O.B.	* £2,860
<i>Naval Assistant</i> , Capt G F H Edward Collins, R.N.	
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym Capt J R Hemsted, R.N.	
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Rear Adm C M Forster, C.B., D.S.O.	£2,860
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym Com G H Bankart, R.N.	
<i>Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport</i> , Rear Adm Geoffrey Blake, C.B., D.S.O.	* £2,860
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym Com J L V Webster, D.S.O., R.N.	
<i>Deputy Chief of Naval Staff</i> , Rear Adm C F Little, C.B. (from Jan 9, 1933)	* £2,860
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym Com N H Beale, O.N.R., M.V.	
<i>Assistant Chief of Naval Staff</i> , Rear Adm C R Bailey, C.B., D.S.O. (from Feb 28, 1933)	* £2,983
<i>Secretary</i> , Paym Com E R J Mack, O.N.R., R.N.	
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i> , Lord Stanic, M.C., M.P.	£3,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , D P Walsh	
<i>Civil Lord</i> , Capt D Euan Wallace, M.C., M.P.	£2,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , S G Smith	
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir Oswyn Alexander Ruthven Murray, G.C.B.	£3,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , R T Boncher	

The Secretary's Department.

<i>Deputy Secretary</i> , Sir V W Baddley, K.C.B.	£3,500
<i>Private Secretary</i> , J H James	
<i>Principal Assistant Secretaries</i> , J S Baines, C.B., O.N.R., C M Bruce, O.N.R., W Jedd, O.N.R., W A T Sholto, C.B.	£2,500 to £2,900
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , H Eastwood, F.Fr., L. Lee, N Macleod, P E Munnick, O.N.R., S H Phillips, S B Plummer, F Porter, O.N.R., <i>Director of Navy Accounts</i> , W G Spau, O.N.R., R Walton	£2,000 to £2,500
<i>Assistant Directors of Navy Accounts</i> , R G Peirce, M.V., G J Prentice, M.V.	£250 to £1,000
<i>Principals</i> , H B Bain, M.V., R J Boncher, J A C Champion, O.N.R., A E Gloyne, O.N.R., C B O'Neill, O.N.R., H Crombie, M.V., C M Dodwell, M.V., G Dunn, H Kborall, M.V., W H Hancock, M.V., J Lawson, A S Le Maître, C.B., C G Mallin, O.N.R., H V Markham, C.B., W A Medhurst, M.V., H N Morrison, C Pertham, F Sawley	£700 to £900
<i>Assistant Principals</i> (£200 to £400) and <i>Assistant Administrative Officers</i> (£400 to £600), W L Cadman, F J Henniker Heaton, G F Humphreys, Davies, J H James, J G Lang, R Miller, D Morris, J P Mountain, K A Seal, S G Smith, P N N Synnott, D P Walsh	£500 to £700
<i>Librarian</i> , D B Smith, F.A.S.I.	£500 to £700

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

<i>Director</i> —	
<i>Naval Intelligence</i> , Rear Adm G C Dickens, C.B.	£2,983
<i>Chief Assistant</i> , F I Miller, M.V.	£500 to £600
<i>Plans</i> , Capt H R Moore, D.S.O., R.N.	
<i>Operations</i> , Capt C G Brodie, R.N.	
<i>Training and Staff Duties</i> , Capt J A M Ritchie, R.N.	
<i>Naval Art</i> , Capt H H Rawlings, D.S.O., R.N.	
<i>Tactical</i> , Capt J G Cleeve, R.N.	

The Hydrographic Department

<i>Hydrographer of the Navy</i> , Capt J A Faldgill, O.N.R.	£2,983
<i>Assistant ditto</i> , Capt A L Jackson, R.N.	
<i>Chief Civil Asst</i> , W E Llewellyn, O.N.R.	£550 to £700
<i>Director of Navigation</i> , Capt J D Campbell, M.V., O.N.R.	
<i>Capt of Chart Branch</i> , Com F I B Law, R.N.	
<i>Supt of Sailing Directions Branch</i> , Capt J A Rayne, M.V. (ret.)	
<i>Supt of Tidal Branch</i> , Com H D. Waiburg, R.N. (ret.)	

Personal Services Department.

<i>Director</i> , Rear-Adm A L. Swayne	£2,974
<i>Deputy Director (Managing)</i> , Capt G W Taylor, R.N.	
<i>Deputy Director (Personnel)</i> , Capt W J Whitworth, D.S.O., R.N.	
<i>Civil Assistant</i> , J E Collins, M.V.	£500 to £600

* In addition to naval half pay

Naval Recruiting Department.

<i>Director</i> , Lt Col A G (Control), R.M.	
<i>Asst and Deputy do</i> , Maj (Q. Mr.) A J Dixon, R.M.	

Physical Training and Sports Branch.

<i>Assistant Director</i> , Com J B F Hall, R.N.	
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The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

<i>Director General</i> , Surgeon Vice Adm R St G Bond, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.B., Ch., D.F., R.N.	£3,395
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<i>Dep. do</i> , Surg Capt G L Buckeridge, O.N.R., M.B., Ch., R.N.	
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<i>Assistant to the Director Genl</i> , Surg Capt (D) F F Fletcher, O.N.R., D.S.O., M.V., Surg Commanders R J G Farnell, M.V., L.R.C., R.N., C F O Binkey, M.V., M.B., Ch., R.N., R A E Milne, M.B., Ch., D.F., R.N., R A W Ford, M.B., Ch., R.N.	£2,500 to £500
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<i>Civil Assistant</i> , F Goldworthy, M.V. (with allowance £50)	£400 to £500
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The Paymaster Director General

<i>Director General</i> , Paymaster Rear Adm E F Murray	
<i>Assistant to Director General</i> , Paymaster Capt W T Morrish, R.N.	

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

<i>Royal Naval College</i> , Greenwich, S.E. 10	
<i>Chaplain of the Fleet</i> , Venble Archdeacon Walter K Knight Adkin, O.N.R., M.B., Ch., R.N.	£2,445

Education Department.

<i>Adviser on Education</i> , A P McMullen, C.B., M.A.	£1,900
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<i>Deputy Superintendent of Naval Recruitations</i> , Instr Capt J (M.P.) C.H. N.A., R.N. (ret.)	
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<i>Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools</i> , Instructor Capt A F Hall, O.N.R., R.N.	
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Royal Marine Office

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1666 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1798 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depot at Deal.

<i>Adjutant General</i> , Lt Gen R V T Ford, C.B., O.N.R.	£2,983
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<i>Assistant do</i> , Col and Comdt. W W Godfrey, C.B., M.V.	
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<i>Deputy Assist Adj General</i> , Bt Lt-Col T L Hunt, M.V., O.N.R.	
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Naval Construction Department.

<i>Director</i> , A W Johns, C.B., C.B.F.	£2,500
<i>Deputy Director</i> , F Bryant, O.N.R.	£2,500 to £2,900

<i>Assistant Directors</i> , S F Boyland, O.N.R., A W E Chitt, O.N.R., B V Goodall, M.V.	£2,500 to £2,900
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<i>Superintendent of Contract Work</i> , Lt Col H D Mason (with house allowance £200, and allowance £200)	£2,500 to £2,900
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<i>Supt of Admiralty Experiment Works</i> , M P Payne (with house allowance £200)	£2,500 to £2,900
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§ For Salaries see note, p 281.

NAVAL COMMANDS.

The Wars.

C-in-C, Adm Sir R Y Tyrwhitt, Bt., C.B., D.S.O.
(Pembroke) May 16, 1930
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm C W Round Turner,
C.B. Oct 2, 1932

Portsmouth.

C-in-C, Adm Sir A K Walstead, K.C.B. (Victoria)
June 9, 1932
H.M. Salomines Rear Adm C J C Little, C.B.
(Dolphin) Sept 2, 1932
H.M. Sacht, Vice Adm Hon Sir H Meade Feather
stonhaugh, C.B., D.S.O. (Victoria & Albert)
April 2, 1932
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear Adm H K Kitson, C.B.
May 23, 1932

Plymouth.

C-in-C, Vice Adm E J A Fullerton, C.B., D.S.O.,
M.A. (Exeter) Oct 20, 1932
Devonport Dockyard, Rear Adm H O Reimold, C.B.,
C.V.O. March 2, 1932

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear Adm Hon W S Levenson Gower,
C.B., D.S.O. (Glasgow) July 6, 1932

Reserve Fleet

Commanding, Vice Adm W M Kerr, C.B., C.M.G.
(Islington) April 22, 1932

Home Fleet

(H.M. Nelson, Rodney, Malaya, Warspite, Hood,
Renown, 2 Indomitable, 2 Yorks, 2 Anzac,
3 Cruisers, 3 Destroyer Flotillas, 6 Submarine)
C-in-C, Adm Sir J D Kelly, C.B., C.V.O., M.A. (New)
Oct 6, 1932
2nd Battle Squadron, Rear Adm R M Colvin, C.B.
(Windsor) Dec 25, 1932
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear Adm W M James,
(Hood) Aug 28, 1932
3rd Cruiser Squadron, Rear Adm P L H Noble
(Dorset) Dec 25, 1932
1st Light Cruiser Rear Adm R G H Henderson, C.B.
(Connaught) Sept 21, 1932

Mediterranean

(H.M. Queen Elizabeth, Revenge, Resolution,
Royal Oak, Royal Sovereign, 4 Londons, 4
Ceres, 3 Destroyer Flotillas, 7 Submarines)
C-in-C, Adm Sir W W Fisher, K.C.B., C.V.O. (Queen
Elizabeth) Oct 32, 1932
1st Battle Squadron Vice Adm R R C Backhouse,
C.B., C.M.G. (Revenge) April 22, 1932
1st Cruiser Squadron, Rear Adm G K Whitwode,
C.B., C.M.G. (London) April 22, 1932
3rd Cruiser Squadron, Rear Adm F L Pottinger,
C.B. (London) Feb 2, 1932
1st Destroyer Flotilla, Rear Adm F J Rowe, C.B.
(Centurion) Nov 23, 1932
2nd Destroyer Flotilla, Rear Adm Hon M K East, C.B.
(Argentine) July 23, 1932
3rd Destroyer Flotilla, Rear Adm I N Lunt, C.B.
(Orion) April 22, 1932

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

The R.N.R. was formed in 1922 and its affairs
are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by
the R.N.R. Advisory Committee, which meets as
a committee.

R.N.R. ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street S.W. 1
President Vice Adm H W Parker, C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, Paym Lieut M A W Sney, R.N.

Commanders for R.N.R. and M.M. Duties

Ireland (30, Canina Place), Comd F W H Blake,
R.N.
London (P.L.A. Buildings, Trinity Square, F.C. 3),
Comd M J Palmer, R.N.
Northampton (Prudential Buildings, Above Bar),
Comd N M F Oxbett, R.N.

China.

(H.M. Kenta, H.M. S. Caradoc, 2nd Destroyer Flotilla,
H.M. S. Hermes, Aircraft Carrier, 2 Submarines,
Gunboats and Sloops)
C-in-C, Vice Adm Sir W A H Kelly, C.B., C.M.G.
(Aust) Dec 26, 1932
Hong Kong Commodore E McCall, D.S.O.
(Tamar) Aug 11, 1932
S.O., Transport, Rear Adm R A S Hill, C.B.
(Bk) Oct 26, 1932
S.O., West River, Capt W G Benn (Tarantula)
Dec 2, 1932
Singapore Capt M B Burckett, D.S.O., R.N. (Tamar III)
Nov 24, 1932

America and West Indies.

(C.D. Cruisers, 2 Sloops)
C-in-C, Rear Adm Hon R A R Plunkett Earle
Rule Dixon, C.B., D.S.O. (Delhi) May 21, 1932
South American Division, Commodore R H O Lane
Poole, C.B. (Durban) Sept 1, 1932

East Indies

(H.M. Hawkins, Emerald, Enterprise, 3 Sloops)
C-in-C, Rear Adm M K Dunbar Nasmith, C.B.,
C.M.G. (Hawkins) June 24, 1932
S.O., Persian Gulf, Capt L G E Rabbe, D.S.O.
(Island) Sept 26, 1932

Africa.

(H.M. S. Cariff and Carlisle, 4 Sloops)
C-in-C, Vice Adm Hugh I Tweedie, C.B. (Cardiff)
1 Oct 26, 1932
Simonstown Capt H Kelly, C.B., D.S.O. (Hera)
May 24, 1932

IMPERIAL NAVIES

India

(4 Sloop, 5 other vessels)
Director Royal Indian Marine and Principal Naval
Transport Officer East Indies (Bombay), Rear Adm
H T Walwyn, C.B., D.S.O. Oct 5, 1932
Deputy Director, Capt H Morland, R.N., C.B.
Dec 22, 1932

Australia

(H.M. A. Australia and Canberra, 2 Cruisers and
5 Destroyers)
C-in-C, Rear Adm R C Dingley (Canberra)
April 7, 1932
Sydney, Capt H J Jenkins, C.B., D.S.O. (Perseus) Aug 7, 1932

Canada

(4 Destroyers, 5 other vessels)
Director of Naval Service, Commodore W Hesse,
C.B., C.M.G. (Guelph) July 2, 1932

New Zealand

(H.M. N.Z.S. Diomed and H.M. S. 2 Sloops)
C-in-C, Commodore R B Watson, D.S.O. (Diomed)
April 17, 1932

South Africa

(4 Sloop)
S. African Station

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The R.N.V.R. was formed in 1902, and its affairs
are governed under the Board of Admiralty by the
R.N.V.R. Committee.

R.N.V.R. COMMITTEE

Queen Anne's Chambers Tothill Street S.W. 1
President Vice Adm H W Parker, C.B., C.M.G.
Commanding Officers of Divisions
London (H.M. S. President, Victoria, Fishbankment
P.L.A.) Capt V H Wells, R.N.
Sunderland Capt Rt Hon Earl Howe, C.B., D.S.O.
Tynes, Capt F W Swan, C.B., D.S.O.
Worms, Capt E L Good, D.S.O.
Lyth, Capt J McKellar Robertson, D.S.O., D.D.O.
Glasgow, Capt R G C Cavendish
East Scotland, Capt W F Keay, D.S.O.
1st Lieut, Capt Earl of Kilmoray

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Dec 31, 1932).

POST-JUTLAND TYPES

Battleships		Main Armament	
Completed	1927	Tons	Calibre
1927	Nelson Rodney	33,500	9 × 16 in
Battle Cruiser		Main Armament	
1920	Hood	42,100	8 × 15 in
Cruisers		Main Armament	
1927	Batwick, (on wall)		
1928	Acut Suffolk		
1928	H M A S Australia, (Canberra)		
1929	London Devonshire, Sussex, Shropshire		
1930	Donetsk, Norfolk	10,000	8 × 8 in
1930	31 York, Fretet	8,400	6 × 8 in
1933	leader	7,000	8 × 6 in
1934	Achilles, Neptune		
	Orion	7,000	8 × 6 in
1935	Amphion, Ajax	7,000	8 × 6 in
1934	Arethusa	5,000	6 × 6 in
1935	unnamed	5,000	6 × 6 in
1939	25 Hawkins Frohisher		
	Effingham	9,860	7 × 7.5 in
	Vindictive	9,925	6 × 7.5 in
1935	Emerald, Enterprise	7,500	7 × 6 in
1938	22 Danae Dauntless		
	Delhi, Despatch,		
	Dragon, Durban,		
	Diomedea (N /),		
	Dunedin (N /)	4,850	6 × 6 in

POST JUTLAND TYPES.

Cruisers—continued

Completed	1928	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1928	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	

PRE JUTLAND TYPES

Battleships

Life — 20 years under Washington Pact

1916	Queen Elizabeth, Ma		
	lava Batham Valiant		
	Warspite	31,000	8 × 15 in
1917	Royal Sovereign, Royal		
	Oak, Revenge, Reso		
	lution, Ramillies	29,150	8 × 15 in

Battle Cruisers

1916	Renown, Repulse	32,000	6 × 15 in
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Cruisers

1917	Ceres, Carlisle, Owen		
	try, Curacao, Curlew	4,290	5 × 6 in
1917	(on cord)	4,120	4 × 6 in
1916	Aledon, Calypso, Ara		
	dox	4,120	5 × 6 in
1916	Centaur	4,120	4 × 6 in
1916	Ambrion, (antherbury		
	astor, (champion		
	(on stance)	3,920	4 × 6 in
1914	Comus	3,895	4 × 6 in

OTHER VESSELS

Aircraft carriers (comparable to 500 tons)
Glories 22,500, *Furies* 22,450
Hermes 22,500, *Albatross* 5,000, *two in Reserve*
Monitors 8, *Patrol Boats* 5, *Dept Ships* 21
Sloops 1, *Daffodil class* 5 (cottonflower, 9, *Hyson* 3
Ladas, 1, *Heliotrop*, 1, *Bliford* 10 (under
construction or proposed 12 About 1,500 tons
1 or 2 × 4 in *Minelayers* 1 *Minersweepers* 28
Flotilla Leader Bucc class 8 *Shakspere* 5
Post war built—*Codrington*, *Kilth Kempen*
felt, 3, *Dunbar* and two others under con
struction All about 1,500 tons 4 or 5 × 4.7 in
Destroyers 2 "A", 10 "R" 36 "A", 26 "V",
35 "W", built from 1928 8 "A", 8 "B",
2 "Canadian" 4 "C" ready in 1933 8 "D" in
1934, 8 more, in 1935, 8 more All about 1,350
tons with 4 or 5.4.7 in *Submarines* pre 1919 15
"H", 20 "I", 1 "R" From 1926—1 "N", 9 "O",
3 "P", 4 "R" under construction 4 "Q", 1 "P"
in 1932 3 programme *Surveying* 9 *Gunboats*
17 with 1 building *Miscellaneous* 65
yachts, drifters, trawlers, &c, with 6 under
construction

NON EFFECTIVE

Iron Duke (Battleship) has been rendered
unfit for warlike service but is kept for training
purposes Under the London Agreement,
cruisers reach the age limit in sixteen years
On Dec 31 1932 there were nine cruisers on the
list of 52 that were out of date, thus reducing
Effective list to 43 These aged ships are
mostly C's

NAVAL AIR WORK

Catapults have been, or are being, fitted to
20 capital ships and cruisers In 1932 3, *Hawker*
Nimrod (single seater) and *Hawker Osprey* (two
seater fighter reconnaissance) are replacing the
Flycatcher (1923) type for sea work

THREE POWER AGREEMENT 1930

Capital Ships (Number)	15	15	15
8 in gun cruisers	15	15(a)	15(b)
(tonnage)	146,000	120,000	108,400
6 in (tonnage)	192,200	143,500(b)	100,450
Destroyers (tonnage)	150,000	150,000	105,500
Submarines (tonnage)	52,700	52,700	52,700

Total tonnage 541,700 526,200 367,050

Notes: (1) U.S.A. undertake not to complete more
than 14 8 in gun cruisers before 1935
(2) U.S.A. retains option to treat in above figure for
8 in gun cruisers and to increase 6 in gun cruisers to 120,000
tons making parity with Brit Empire at 541,700 tons
If option is not exercised the 16th 17th and 18th 8 in
cruisers will be laid down in 1933 1934 and 1935 and
Japan will then be at liberty to claim at conference in
1935 an increase in its 8 in gun cruiser tonnage

FRENCH NAVY

Programme for 1932 designed to bring tonnage
to total of 670,000 towards desired total of 721,000
tons — Capital ships 175,000, Aircraft carriers
60,000, Cruisers and destroyers, 390,000 Sub
marines 65,000 New construction in 1932
Estimates — 4 Cruisers, 7,800 tons, 8 × 6 in
4 other vessels Post war Cruisers — 3 of 7,500,
7 of 10,000 (not all finished), 6 of 7,800 tons
(ordered and projected)

ITALIAN NAVY

Last (*Bolzano*) of the series of seven 10,000
Cruisers under the Washington Agreement was
launched at Milan, August, 1932

GERMANY'S "POCKET BATTLESHIPS"

Germany is building 5 "Pocket Battleships"
of 10,000 tons displacement, heavily armoured,
50,000 h.p., with 6 × 11 in guns (670 lb projectile),
8 6 in guns, and 4 3.5 in guns, with 6 torpedo
tubes "A" (*Ernst Reuss*) was laid down
at Kiel early in 1930

FLEETS OF THE MARITIME POWERS (Jan. 1933).

NOTE.—As a result of the London Naval Conference (Jan. 21–April 25, 1930) the British Empire, the United States and Japan undertook to proceed at once with the reduction of their capital ships, and all five Powers agreed to waive (during the years 1931–1936 inclusive) the right granted by the Washington Treaty to replace obsolescent ships.

Class	British Empire			U.S.A.			Japan			France			Italy			Russia			Germany		
	C	B	P	C	B	P	C	B	P	C	B	P	C	B	P	C	B	P	C	B	P
Battleships	18	—	—	15	—	—	10	—	—	9	—	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	4	2	2
Battle Cruisers.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	52	7	—	19	7	—	27	6	2	19	4	4	17	9	—	4	—	—	6	—	—
Do Minelayers	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft carriers	8	—	—	3	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fleet Leaders	16	3	—	—	—	—	13	18	—	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	134	20	—	251	5	6	110	8	9	61	—	1	66	11	—	17	—	—	16	—	4
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	5
Submarines	52	10	—	81	3	—	67	5	8	65	45	—	46	29	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Sloops	34	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	8	7	—	22	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	10	—	40	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunboats	17	1	—	20	—	—	14	—	—	54	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Minesweepers	32	—	—	43	—	—	10	2	4	26	—	—	48	—	—	6	—	—	29	—	6

C = Completed

B = Building

P = Projected

NAVAL FORCES OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Country	Battleships	Cruisers	Destroyers	Submarines
Argentina	4	7	12	3
Australia	—	4	6	2
Brazil	3	3	11	4
Canada	—	—	4	—
Chile	2	4	7	9
China	—	6	12	—
Cuba	—	2	—	—
Denmark	—	3	—	11
Estonia	—	—	2	—
Finland	—	2	—	4
Greece	2	2	8	6
Latvia	—	—	—	2
Netherlands	23	3	8	31
New Zealand	—	3	—	—
Norway	4	—	3	9
Peru	—	2	1	4
Poland	—	—	2	3
Portugal	—	11	11	6
Rumania	—	—	4	1
Siam	—	—	3	—
Spain	2	8	17	16
Sweden	20	—	13	22
Turkey	2	2	5	2
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	4

* Count Defence Ships

PORT AND STARBOARD

In accordance with the provisions of the International Convention of 1929, the Admiralty have ordered from January 1, 1933, that the previous steering orders of "starboard" and "port" are to be used in the "direct sense," i.e. opposite to the previous meanings attached to those words. For a transitional period of six months, the orders will be given as "Wheel to starboard" or "Wheel to port" so that the men may become used to the new meanings before reverting to the single words. Under the new instructions an order of "Wheel to port" the wheel, ship's head and after end of the rudder blade will all go to port. The word "helm" is not to be employed.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H M ships and merchant ships but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses —

	Officers	Men
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR

Allies 803,000 displacement tons
Enemy (excluding Scapa Flow) 415,000 displacement tons

Class	U K	U S A	France	Italy	Japan	Germany	Aust H
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	—
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	79	2
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	—	1	51	—
Submarines	59	1	14	—	—	216	—
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

WAR LOSSES OF BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING

Ships	By 1 Bn Cruisers &c	By Sub- marines	By Mines	By Air 1 ft	Total
Merchant	448,700	6,638,080	673,427	7,922	7,759,090
Fishing	5,637	87,583	8,484	Nil	71,766
Total	448,339	6,625,663	681,911	7,922	7,830,835

BRITISH CAPITAL SHIPS
COMPARISON WITH PRE WAR TOTAL

Date	Battleships		Battle Cruisers		Total
	Built	Building	Built	Building	
Jan 1 1914	58	14	9	1	82
Jan 1 1932	12	0	3	0	15

* By 1 Bn Cruisers &c

GREAT WAR MEDALS

THE following Medals for service in the Great War have been issued up to Sept 30 1932 —

Medal	Ab Initio	With	Air Medals	Built
British War Medals	532,888	5,667,185	110,953	97,903
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108	—	—	—
Distinguished Service Medals	5,529	—	—	—
Mentioned in Despatches	1,058	92,335	892	—
1914 Stars	12,391	366,128	—	—
1914-15 Stars	283,413	2,082,504	—	—
Victory Medals	477,027	5,143,056	105,140	—
Distinguished Conduct Medals	—	31,173	—	—
Military Medals	—	130,274	—	—
Territorial War Medals	—	33,944	—	—
Distinguished Flying Medals	—	—	169	—
Air Force Medals	—	—	168	—
Mercantile Marine War Medals	—	—	—	133,135

Institutes.—Navy, Army, and Air Force Institutes known to the Services as 'Naafi' conduct the Canteen and Institute service for His Majesty's Forces. Registered under the Companies Act as an Association not trading for profit the Corporation exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H M Forces with whom it is alone entitled to deal. *Chairman of the Board of Management* Lt Col Sir Murlough Wilson KBE. *General Manager* Benson OBE Secretary, 4 Baker, Headquarters Offices, Imperial Court Upper Kensington Lane, S.W. 12 Telephone Reliance 1200. *Telegraphic Address* 'Naafi' Lamb, London. In the year ended Oct 31, 1932, there was a surplus of £287,871. Rebates and discounts amounting to £26,000 were paid to the Royal Navy and £235,658 to Army and Royal Air Force.

**The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
for War.**

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War,
Lt-Col the Rt. Hon the Earl Stanhope, M.C., M.P.,
M.C., D.L.

Private Secretary, M H Fitzgerald, m c
(plus allowance of £500) £500 to £500

Director-Gen. of the Territorial Army, Gen. Sir
William Thwaites, KCB, KCMG, ADC GEN

Assistant Director Col J S Drew DSO, MC
Principal O A Lewis, MC . . . \$700 to \$900

Matron in Chief, Territorial Army Nursing Service,
Miss R. Osborne (M.A., M.N.)

Comptroller of Lands, H. G. Golliger, (a s s e s s e d)
\$1,000 to \$1,000

Chief Land Agent and Valuer, Col. H. C. Cole, U. S. A., Fort Snelling, Minn.

The Financial Secretary of the War Office
Financial Sec. of the War Office. A. Duff Cooper.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1961

Private Sec, G W Turner (plus allowance of £100)
£200 to £300

Partly do (unp), The Vincent Knebwitz, a
Director of Army Contracts, E C. B. Venschen, a

Denise D. H W Munglidge (m g) \$1,000 to \$1,500

Assistant Directors, J. Topik, с в м, F. H. Bedford
(active) \$850 to \$1,000

The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War
Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War and

Permitted Under Secretary of State for Affairs and
Accounting Office: Sir Herbert J. Creedy K.B.
1919

Private 544. A. J. Newling (plus allowance of \$100) \$3.00

Flour 425, A J Newling (unpaid) £200
£300 to £500, E B Chuteon (unpaid) Mrs F
Sammut. n n e (inclusive) £179 13s 6d

Deputy Under Secretary of State, J B Cleveland C B

Private Sec., A. F. Dobbie Bateman
(plus allowance of £100) £500 to £500

Assistant Under Secretaries of State R J G (Pator
non-c n (Director of Finance (H) - L E Watheiston

Don, c B (Director of Finance (B)), C F Wetherstun
c B (Director of Finance (A) (Actuary), B M
Draper, c B (Director of Finance (C) A F Widdows

Draper, O H (Director of Finance) (C) A F Widdows
C H 12, H C Bovenschen C H (Director of Arms)
(Contract) Ex-100 to 41-100

Assistant Secretaries, L D Holland (m), B R I
Grindle (m), H G (oliver (m), J P (m)

Grindale, (H H, 11 (4 Goughier C B F, 11 B (Comp
troller of Land) H C Gordon K Lyon, one
C J Lamb A E Langer H W Meggidge (N

Principals, G F S Mills, H Birkhead, H J B Clough (*Principal Private Secretary*), F. White, J R Wade, H C Perrott, G D Roseway, S J R Edwards, H C Care (*Assistant Secretary*), A Rowlands, M M, F C Atkin, O S Iversly, W H Schlich, E M Daltroff, E B R Speed, M. W Hayden, O M, A Lewis, M, A E Kemble, n s o, J R McGregor, M (*acting*) (*Resident Clerk*).

Assistant Principals, G W Turner (Private Secretary),
A J Newling (Private Secretary), M H Fitz
Gerald, w (Private Secretary), C L Bavin, Assistant
Private Secretary (Deputy Clerk), A F Dobbie
Batsman (Private Secretary) E A Armstrong,
D W Raitington (oficial assistant) (Resident
Clerk), G H Shuovo, C M Fife, H Wilson,
w. G. H Williams, V G K Rozenker

Chief Accountants, B H Richardson, one S F H Goffin, one I B C W Ferguson Waibaitan, two R N Bridlev, G R Rice, one, 14 King, J A Williams, F J Iaffrey, one, 1 E Gowan one, B A G Willis, T Limond

(Chief Paymaster), Col (temp Brigadier) A I Musson
(Controller of Fort Accounts) 1 V Behrson, (na

Controller of Cost Accounts, A. I. V. Robinson, (B) \$1200
(lent to Min. of Transport)
Librarian, H. V. Belding, (B) \$1200

Chaplain-General to the Forces, Rev E H Thorold

Deputy Chaplain General to the Forces, Rev G
Standing, M.C., M.A., F.R.S.

Standing Bro, M. C. K. H. C.
 Rt Bishop in Ordinary for British Army &
 L. A. I. Rt. Rev Bishop W. Kenting.

Office of The Judge Advocate General

Office of the Judge Advocate General
Sardinia Street, Kingston, W.I.

Judge Advocate General, San Felix Canal, Bt, n c

Deputy Judge Advocate General P. Sutherland

Grainne (B) £1 000 to £1 200
Deputy Judge Advocate C. L. Stirling £550 to £700

Meltani and Air Force Department

Military and Air Force Department
Office in Charge (Military Deputy of the Judge)

1dicate General), Col Sir Henry D F MacGough
KBE TD KC

+ Cries an additional allowance of \$100 a year

•• American additional allowance of £500 a year

ATTACHES TO EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

	Naval	Military	Air
Angora Athens and Sofia Belgrade and Prague Berlin, Stockholm, Oslo and Copenhagen Brussels and the Hague	See Rome See Rome Com M A Hawes See Paris	Maj B J O Leary RA Lt Col I D Daly Col A F A N Hill (M, DSO) Maj H W F Wiles D M Lt-Col F N Macdonald Fulham M C R A	Group Capt J H Herring D M See Paris Group Capt R B Maycock (M, DSO)
Budapest, Bern and Vienna Buenos Aires Kabul Madrid and Lisbon Paris	Capt E de R Renouf, CVO See Paris Capt J U P Fitzgerald	Capt A L Farwell Maj M M Parry Jones Col I G G Heywood ONE Lt Col V R Burkhardt DSO ONE RA Maj R C W G Enebruce RA	Group Capt R B Maycock (M, DSO) See Paris Group Capt R J Bone, CBE DSO Group Capt T G Hetherington CBE See Buenos Aires
Peiping Riga, Kovno, Helsinki and Reval Rome and Durazzo	See Tokyo See Berlin Capt R B Raines	Col H R G Stevens DSO Maj L H G Andrews DSO	Group Capt T G Hetherington CBE See Buenos Aires
Santiago, Rio, Lima and Quito Tehran	See Buenos Aires	Lt Col P C R Dodd DSO MVO Col E A H James	Group Capt T G Hetherington CBE See Buenos Aires
Tokyo	{ Capt M G B Legg, DSO Eng-Com C B Evington (Asst) See Berlin Capt P Macnamara Eng-Com J Y Orr (Asst)	Maj U F Connal Rowan Col M F Dry, M C Capt E St D Lejeune (Asst)	Group Capt Hon. L J E Twissleton Wykeham Fiennes
Warsaw and Bucharest Washington, D C, Mexico City and Central America			

H R H the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, KC, KT, KP, GCB, GCSI, GCMG, GCIE, GCVO, GBE, VD, Colonel (Grenadier Gds and R A G C, and Colonel in Chief H L I, Rifle Brig and R A M C, Personal ADC to the King *born 1850* June 26, 1890

GENERALS

[illegible]

A G Little

Sh I S M Sher, O B, K M G
D B O
Sh R A (1941) K B, C I, D B O
A I C (Northern Command, Mu-
see India)
Sh C N Macmillen, K B C M C
D B O (Western Command
Admiral)

British Army

Sir P P de B Rüdiche K R	Sir A Wignall K R, (Chief of the Staff)
K C de B (Chief of the Staff)	
(Attish (command) Falmouth)	
Sir C J Dwyer K R, (Chief of the Staff)	Sir A C Goanin K R, (Chief of the Staff)
(Widener (command) Chester)	
Hon Sir J F Guthrie Muir, K R, (Chief of the Staff)	Sir W B Leslie K R, (Chief of the Staff)
(command) York)	Sir H B P R. (Chief of the Staff)
	Sir H B P R. (Chief of the Staff)

British Army

[illegible]

<p>Sir R. S. May, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO (Comdt, R.M.C. Sandhurst)</p> <p>F. J. Marshall, CB, CMG, DSO (56th & Anglian Divn, Hertford)</p> <p>W. R. Blackwell, CB, CMG, KBE (Deputy Director Gen. 4 M's War Office)</p> <p>H. E. M. Douglas, KBE, CB, CMG, DSO (D.D.M.C., Southern Command, India)</p> <p>W. S. Anthony, CB, CMG (Director Gen. A.P.S. War Office)</p> <p>C. J. C. Giant, CB, DSO, Col. K.S.L. (Agrd. Welsh Division, Shrewsbury)</p> <p>J. A. Hattigan, CMG, DSO, MB, KBE (D.D.M.C., Aldershot)</p> <p>J. F. C. Bind, CB, CMG, DSO (Deputy Chief of Gen. Staff and Director of Staff Duties, India)</p> <p>R. D. F. Oldman, CB, CMG, DSO (49th and London Divn, Chelsea)</p> <p>W. J. Dugan, CB, CMG, DSO (56th and London Divn, City Road)</p> <p>H. C. R. Hime, DSO, MB, KBE (D.D.M.C., Southern Command, Salisbury)</p> <p>H. K. Bethell, CB, CMG, DSO, DSO (Presidency and Anand District, Jalapahar)</p> <p>H. de C. Martelli, CB, DSO (Administration Southern Command, Salisbury)</p> <p>H. C. Jackson, CB, CMG, DSO (and Division, Aldershot)</p> <p>L. H. R. Pope, KBE, CMG, DSO (56th Northumbrian Divn, Darlington)</p> <p>J. F. C. Fuller, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>R. L. B. Thompson, CB, CMG, DSO (Director of Works, War Office)</p> <p>E. N. Broadbent, CB, CMG, DSO (Dir of Movement & Quarterings)</p> <p>O. C. Borrett, CB, CMG, DSO, DSO (of King's Own R. (46th & Midland Division, Derby)</p> <p>R. G. Finlayson, CB, CMG, DSO (Bawalpindi District)</p> <p>J. G. Hill, CB, CMG, DSO (Staff College, Camberley)</p> <p>G. H. N. Jackson, CB, CMG, DSO (56th West Riding Division, York)</p> <p>H. K. Urquhart, CB, CMG, DSO (Royal Artillery, India)</p> <p>C. M. Wagstaff, CB, CMG, DSO, DSO (R.M.A., Woolwich)</p> <p>H. Needham, CB, CMG, DSO (Bombay District)</p> <p>G. Thorpe, CB, CMG, DSO (D.A. & Dir of Organization, India)</p>	<p>A. F. McNamara, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>G. W. Howard, CB, CMG, DSO (Administration Eastern Command, Horse Guards)</p> <p>T. Kennedy, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>M. G. Taylor, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>Sir J. L. G. Burnett of Layton, CB, CMG, DSO (51st Highland Divn, Perth)</p> <p>H. E. Salt, CB, CMG, DSO (7 & 4th Defence Formations, Salisbury)</p> <p>B. D. Fisher, CB, CMG, DSO (Army Sport Control Board)</p> <p>A. Brough, CB, CMG, DSO (Director of Mechanical, War Office)</p> <p>H. N. Foster, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>P. H. Henderson, DSO, MB (Director of Hygiene War Office)</p> <p>I. I. Martin, CB, CMG, DSO (D.D.M.C., Western Command, Quetta)</p> <p>G. H. Addison, CMG, DSO (Finance in Chief India)</p> <p>J. Baker, CB, CMG (Director of Ordnance Services War Office)</p> <p>J. K. Dick, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>J. R. M. Minshall Ford, DSO, MB</p> <p>W. T. N. (Colt Collins, CB, CMG, DSO)</p> <p>H. R. W. M. Smith, CB, DSO (President, Ordnance Committee)</p> <p>Sir H. Crewd Wake, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>H. R. H. Duke of York, KBE, KT, GCMG, GBE, Col in Chief</p> <p>H. R. H. Duke of York, KBE, KT, GCMG, GBE, Col in Chief</p> <p>R. A. O. (The King)</p> <p>C. C. (Armitage, CMG, DSO)</p> <p>A. W. Bartholomew, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>J. W. West, CMG, MB, KBE (R.M.A. (College Millbank))</p> <p>R. H. Alnworth, DSO, MB, KBE (Commandant, R.M.A. (College))</p> <p>F. O. Lewis, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>C. P. Hewwood, CMG, DSO (Director of Military Training, India)</p> <p>R. J. Collins, CMG, DSO (Commandant, Small Arms School, Netheraton)</p>	<p>Indian Army.</p> <p>J. F. C. D. Chetridge, CB, CMG, DSO (Peshawar District)</p> <p>E. F. Orton, CB (D.Q.M.G. and Director of Movements & Quarterings)</p> <p>D. Deane, CB, DSO (Burma District, Bawoon)</p> <p>H. B. D. Baird, CB, CMG, DSO (Kohat District)</p> <p>(J. B. Hay, CB, CMG, DSO (Lahore District, Naini Tal))</p> <p>A. W. H. M. Moore, CB, CMG, DSO (Lahore District)</p> <p>E. C. Alexander, CB, CMG, DSO (D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern Command, India)</p> <p>C. Hudson, CB, CMG, DSO, MB, KBE, I.M.S. (D.D.M.C., Eastern Command, Naini Tal)</p> <p>D. I. Shuttleworth, CB, CMG, DSO (D.A. & Q.M.G., Northern Command, Meerut)</p> <p>W. L. O. Twiss, CB, CMG, DSO (Military Sec. & Sec. of Selection Board, India)</p> <p>J. W. D. Megaw, CB, CMG, DSO, MB, KBE, I.M.S.</p> <p>S. K. Muspratt, CB, CMG, DSO, DSO (Sec. Military Dept., India Office)</p> <p>R. C. Wilson, CB, DSO, MB (Commandant, Staff College Quetta)</p> <p>C. Kirkpatrick, CB, CMG, DSO (Brigade Area, Kutchi)</p> <p>W. C. H. Forster, MB, KBE, I.M.S.</p> <p>I. M. S. Graham, CB, CMG, DSO, MB, KBE, I.M.S.</p> <p>B. R. Moberley, CB, DSO (Tantia Kotai Brigade)</p> <p>C. A. Spradon, CB, CMG, DSO, MB, KBE, I.M.S.</p> <p>H. K. J. McMahon, CB, CMG, DSO (Director of Supplies, War Office)</p> <p>W. V. (Oppinger, CB, CMG, DSO, MB, KBE, I.M.S.)</p> <p>S. B. Pope, CB, DSO (Haidarabad District, Dera Ismail Khan)</p> <p>W. Dent, CB, CMG, DSO</p> <p>C. A. Milward, CB, CMG, DSO, MB, KBE, I.M.S.</p> <p>W. F. Wilson Johnston, CB, CMG, DSO, MB, KBE, I.M.S.</p> <p>F. D. Giles, CB, CMG, DSO (Calcutta, India)</p> <p>J. G. F. Peterson, DSO, MB, KBE, I.M.S. (D.D.M.C., Northern Command, Meerut)</p>
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Royal Marines.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table—

ROYAL NAVY.	ARMY	ROYAL AIR FORCE
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field Marshal	1. Marshal of the Royal Air Force.
2. Admiral	2. General	2. Air Chief Marshal
3. Vice Admiral	3. Lieutenant General	3. Air Marshal
4. Rear Admiral	4. Major General	4. Air Vice Marshal
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class)	5. Brigadier	5. Air Commodore
6. Captain	6. Colonel	6. Group Captain
7. Commander	7. Lieutenant Colonel	7. Wing Commander
8. Lieutenant Commander	8. Major	8. Squadron Leader
9. Lieutenant	9. Captain	9. Flight Lieutenant
10. Sub Lieutenant and Mate	10. Lieutenant	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank	11. Second Lieutenant	11. Pilot Officer

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times according to Seniority with Army Officers of the same titles

• In place of the former Army title of Brigadier General

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARMY.

The British Army, 1914 and 1933

	July 1914	Jan 1933
Regular Army, Home	125,000	99,000
" India	75,000	61,000
" Overseas	33,000	29,000
Army Reserve	145,000	124,500
Militia	64,000	nil
Supplementary Reserve	nil	17,500
Territorial Army	272,000	136,000
Total	714,000	467,000

Order of Precedence of Regiments etc

The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues)

Royal Horse Artillery (but on parade with their guns to take the right and march at the head of the Household Cavalry)

Regiments of Cavalry of the Line 1st King's Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Bays) (and D.G.) 3rd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 4th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 5th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 6th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 7th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 8th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 9th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 10th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 11th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 12th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 13th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 14th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 15th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 16th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 17th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 18th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 19th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 20th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 21st Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 22nd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 23rd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 24th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 25th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 26th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 27th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 28th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 29th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 30th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 31st Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 32nd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 33rd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 34th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 35th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 36th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 37th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 38th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 39th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 40th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 41st Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 42nd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 43rd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 44th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 45th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 46th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 47th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 48th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 49th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 50th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 51st Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 52nd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 53rd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 54th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 55th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 56th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 57th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 58th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 59th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 60th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 61st Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 62nd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 63rd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 64th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 65th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 66th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 67th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 68th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 69th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 70th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 71st Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 72nd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 73rd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 74th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 75th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 76th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 77th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 78th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 79th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 80th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 81st Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 82nd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 83rd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 84th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 85th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 86th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 87th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 88th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 89th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 90th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 91st Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 92nd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 93rd Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 94th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 95th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 96th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 97th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 98th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 99th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.) 100th Dragoon Guards (The Queen's Own) (and D.G.)

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Corps of Royal Engineers

Royal Corps of Signals

Regiments of Foot Guards Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions) Coldstream Guards (3 Bns) Scots Guards (2 Bns) Irish Guards (1 Bn) Welsh Guards (1 Bn)

Regiments of Infantry of the Line 49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each) 3 Welsh Regiments (2 Battalions each) 10 Scottish (6 Highland and 4 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each) and 1 Irish Regiment (2 Battalions each)

Titles—(certain Infantry Regiments have special titles)—g The Queen's Royal Regt (West Surrey) The Buffs (Kent) The Kings Own Royal Regt (Lancaster) The Kings Regt (Liverpool) The Green Howards (Yorkshire) The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) The Prince of Wales's (South Lancs) The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) The Sherwood Foresters (Nottingham and Derby) The Royal Regt (North Lancs) The Queen's Own (R.W. Kent) The Kings Own (Yorkshire L.I.), the King's Shropshire L.I.

Royal Tank Corps

Local Companies of Royal Artillery abroad

Royal Malta Artillery

Royal Army Chaplains Department

Royal Army Service Corps

Royal Army Medical Corps

Royal Army Ordnance Corps

Royal Army Pay Corps

Royal Army Veterinary Corps

Army Educational Corps (Hdqs Army School of Education Shorncliffe)

The Army Dental Corps

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service

Royal Monmouthshire Royal Engineers

Supplementary Reserve

Militia (In order of Arms as for Regular Army)

Honourable Artillery Company

Territorial Army

Territorial Army Nursing Service

Militia Units in Bermuda, Channel Islands and Malta

Officers Training Corps

THE MILITIA

In 1907 the Old Constitutional Force known as the Militia was transformed into the Special Reserve but the following Militia units were retained—the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1922 the terms 'Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions' were abolished, and 'Militia' restored but no appointments are at present made to the force. *Militia in the War*—At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes. One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

In 1907 the Yeomanry and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry, Royal Horse Artillery, and Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers, Infantry, Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1922 the title was changed to Territorial Army.

Territorials in the War—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914 was about 265,000. During the Great War 320 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 90,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers and nearly 600,000 other ranks of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

OFFICIAL END OF THE WAR

The Official Termination of the War, when Treaties of Peace had been satisfied by the respective Governments, was Aug 31, 1918. The Ottoman Empire was excluded from the Order in Council, and War with Turkey was declared at an end on August 6, 1924.

ARMIES OF THE WORLD

COUNTRY	SYSTEM	PEACE STRENGTH
Albania	Compulsory	13 000
Argentina	Compulsory	30,000
Australia	Voluntary	30 000
Austria	Voluntary	(a) 30 000
Belgium	Compulsory	90 000
Bolivia	Compulsory	8 000
Brazil	Compulsory	46 000
Bulgaria	Voluntary	(b) 20 000
Canada	Militia	50 000
Chile	Compulsory	25 000
China	Voluntary	1,000 000
Colombia	Compulsory	10 000
Costa Rica	Militia	1 000
Cuba	Voluntary	12 000
Czechoslovakia	Compulsory	150 000
Denmark	Militia	12 000
Dom. Rep.	Voluntary	3 000
Ecuador	Voluntary	5 000
Egypt	Compulsory	12 000
Estonia	Compulsory	15 000
Finland	Compulsory	26 000
France	Compulsory	500 000
Germany	Voluntary	(c) 100 000
Gt Britain	Voluntary	100 000
Greece	Compulsory	65 000
Guatemala	Compulsory	7 000
Haiti	Militia	2 000
Honduras	Compulsory	2 200
Hungary	Voluntary	(d) 35 000
India	Voluntary	260 000
Irish Free State	Voluntary	7 000
Italy	Compulsory	500 000
Japan	Compulsory	270 000
Latvia	Compulsory	25 000
Lithuania	Militia	5 000
Lithuania	Compulsory	18 000
Mexico	Voluntary	50 000
Netherlands	Compulsory	60 000
New Zealand	Militia	20 000
Nicaragua	Voluntary	3 000
Norway	Natl Militia	60 000
Panama	Police	1 000
Paraguay	Compulsory	3 000
Persia	Compulsory	40 000
Peru	Compulsory	10 000
Poland	Compulsory	264 000
Portugal	Compulsory	70 000
Rumania	Compulsory	120 000
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	Compulsory	550 000
Salvador	Voluntary	4 000
Siam	Compulsory	25 000
Siam	Conscription	120,000
Sweden	Natl Militia	30 000
Switzerland	Natl Militia	45 000
Turkey	Compulsory	140 000
U.S.A.	Voluntary	145 000
Union S. Africa	Compulsory	12 000
Uruguay	Voluntary	6 500
Venezuela	Compulsory	6,000
Yugoslavia	Compulsory	127,000

AIR FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRY	FIRST LINE AIRCRAFT	TOTAL AIRCRAFT
Albania	nil	nil
Argentina	86	
Australia	40	
Austria	(e)	(e)
Belgium	195	
Bolivia	20	
Brazil	100	150
Bulgaria	(f)	(f)
Canada	335	
Chile	100	150
China	250	
Colombia	15	
Costa Rica	10	
Cuba	20	
Czechoslovakia	546	687
Denmark	78	
Dom. Rep.	11	11
Ecuador	10	
Egypt	nil	nil
Estonia	75	
Finland	60	
France	1 687	3 000
Germany	(i)	(i)
Gt Britain	828	1 434
Greece	40	120
Guatemala	12	
Haiti	11	nil
Honduras	11	nil
Hungary	(h)	(i)
India	116	196
Irish Free State	24	
Italy	1 507	1 507
Japan	1 939	1 939
Latvia	79	
Lithuania	nil	nil
Lithuania	70	
Mexico	10	
Netherlands	320	
New Zealand	26	
Nicaragua	11	nil
Norway	120	
Panama	nil	11
Paraguay	nil	11
Persia	20	
Peru	30	
Poland		700
Portugal	130	
Rumania	599	799
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	1 500	()
Salvador	1	6
Siam		
Siam	462	649
Sweden	91	120
Switzerland	125	300
Turkey	50	
U.S.A.	1 752	2 351
Union S. Africa	66	
Uruguay	42	
Venezuela	10	
Yugoslavia	627	924

Notes:—(a) Austria limited to 30 000 all ranks by Treaty of St Germain (b) Bolivia a limit of 20 000 all ranks with Gendarmerie 20 000 and Frontier Guard 2000 by Treaty of Huelmo (c) Germany limited to 100 000 all ranks by Treaty of Versailles (d) Hungary limited to 35 000 all ranks by Treaty of Trianon (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) limited by respective Treaties

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY

Aldershot

G O C in Chief, Gen Sir Charles H Harington
G B E, K C B, D S O, D C L, A D C Gen

June 30 1931

Major Gen (Administration), E Evans C B
C M G, D S O April 1 1930

Eastern Horse Guards S W 1

G O C in Chief Gen Sir Webb Gillman K C B
K C M G D S O March 1 1931

Major Gen (Administration) G W Howard
C B C M G, D S O June 1 1931

London District, Horse Guards, S W 1

G O C, Maj Gen A B E Cator C B D S O
Feb 1 1931

Northern York

G O C in Chief Lieut Gen Hon Sir J Francis
Gathorne Hardy, K C B, C M G D S O

May 15, 1931

Northern Ireland Newtownards

G O C, Maj Gen E S Gildwood C B C M G
Sept 17 1931

Scottish Edinburgh

G O C in Chief Lieut Gen Sir P P de B Rad
cliffe K C B, K C M G, D S O Feb 19, 1930

Southern Salisbury

G O C in Chief, Lieut Gen Sir Cecil F Rorer
K C B K B E C M G March 1 1931

Major Gen (Administration), H de C Martelli
C B D S O Nov 11 1930

Western Chester

G O C in Chief, Lieut Gen Sir Cyril I
Davie K C B, K B E April 11 1931

China, Hong Kong

G O C Maj Gen J W Sandilands C B C M G
D S O Jan 5 1929

Egypt (also

G O C Lieut Gen Sir J I Burnett Stuart
K C B K B E C M G D S O June 5 1931

Sudan Defence Force

G O C Col (temp Brigadier) S S Butler, C M G
D S O March 28 1930

Iraq

In Officer Commanding Air Vice Marshal E R
Tudlow Hewitt, C B C M G D S O MC

Oct 1 1930

India

C in Chief, Gen Sir P W Chetwode Bt,
G C B, K C M G, D S O A D C Gen Nov 30, 1930

Chief of the General Staff Lieut Gen Sir K
Wigram, K C B, C S I C B F D S O Indian

Army March 22 1931

Adjutant General, Lieut Gen Sir W S Iccle
K C B K B E C M G, D S O April 1 1931

Quarter-master General, Lieut Gen Sir A E
Wardrop, K C B C M G Sept 19 1930

Master General of the Ordnance, Lieut Gen B R
Kilwan C B C M G April 1 1930

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj Gen G H Addison
C M G, D S O June 8, 1928

Indian Commands

Northern, Gen Sir R A Cassels K C B, C S I
D S O, A D C Gen Indian Army May 10 1930

Western, Lieut Gen Sir T G Matheson, K C B
C M G June 30, 1931

Eastern, Gen Sir C N Macmillen, K C B,
C M G, C I E D S O, Indian Army April 1 1931

Southern, Lieut Gen Sir G D Jeffries K C B,
K C V O, C M G March 23, 1931

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1932-33

GREAT BRITAIN .. 34 regular squadrons
13 auxiliary or Cadet
squadrons

OVERSEAS

India 8 squadrons

Iraq 4 squadrons

Egypt Palestine and Transjordan 6 squadrons

Aden 1 squadron

Singapore 1 squadron

FLEET AIR ARM

At home and abroad 27 flights

FLEET BOATS

At home and abroad 7 squadrons

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE

The Air Estimates for 1932 show a maximum
number of Royal Air Force personnel allowed
for the year of 32,000 the same as for 1929.
These numbers exclusive of officers and airmen
serving in India are shown below—

	1932
Air Officers	38
Commissioned Officers	3,200
Cadets	140
Warrant Officers	512
Non Commissioned Officers	5,900
Aircraftmen	19,440
Aircraft apprentices	2,770
Total	32,000

The numbers recorded above include 3,476
officers and airmen in Technical Training and
Educational Services (including cadets and air-
craft apprentices under instruction) 1,076
Medical Services 225 Air Ministry and 899 in
Experimental and Research Services and
attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces

Air Force Reserve

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve
is 1,550 officers and 12,000 other ranks in 1932
the estimated strength on 1st January 1932
being 1,229 officers and 8,704 airmen (exclusive
of Permanent Staff) a total of 9,933

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES 1914-1918

British Empire

	Both	Wounded
Great Britain and Ireland	822,317	1,840,494
Canada	62,817	166,105
Australia	60,456	154,722
New Zealand	18,212	45,946
South Africa	9,032	17,843
Newfoundland	1,609	3,668
Colonies	52,044	78,535
India	73,432	84,775

Total, British Empire 1,289,919 2,400,988

Allied and Associated Countries

	Deaths	Wounded
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,086
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
Yugoslavia	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries

	Deaths	Wounded
Germany	2,050,466	4,302,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	200,000	570,000

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Air Defense of Great Britain.

Hillingdon House, Uxbridge, Middlesex

Air Officer Commanding in Chief, Sir W. Geoffrey H. Salmond, KCB, KCMG, DSO Sept 25, 1931

Wessex Bombing Area, Andover, Hants

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal Sir Tom I Webb Bowen, KCB, CBE Sept 26, 1931

Fighting Area, Uxbridge, Middlesex

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal F W Bowhill, CBE, DSO May 4, 1931

Inland Area, Bentley Priory, Staines, Middlesex

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal A F Borton, CBE, CBE, DSO, etc. Nov 1, 1929

Coastal Area, Lee-on-the-Solent, Hants

in Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal R H Clark Hall, CBE, DSO Oct 1, 1931

Royal Air Force, Cranwell.

(Lincoln, Lincs)

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal A M Longmore, CBE, DSO Dec 16, 1929

Royal Air Force, Halton.

Halton House, Halton Camp, Bucks

in Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal N D K MacEwen, CBE, DSO Oct 1, 1931

Royal Air Force, Middle East,

Villa Victoria, Cairo

in Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal L N Newall, CBE, CBE, DSO Sept 26, 1931

Air Officer Commanding Transjordan and Palestine, Air Commodore W R Fitcham, CBE, DSO Nov 20, 1930

Iraq Command

Husain

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice Marshal C S Burnett, CBE, DSO Dec 1, 1931

Royal Air Force India,

Sinla (May 01), Delhi (Nov 4 1931)

Air Officer Commanding, Air Marshal Sir J M Steel KBE, CBE, etc. Feb 6, 1931

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean. Valletta, Malta

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C F H Rathbone, DSO Jan 22, 1932

Aden Command

Steamer Point, Aden

Officer Commanding, Group Capt O I Boyd OBE, etc. Aug 7, 1931

Far East Command.

Singapore, Straits Settlements

Officer Commanding, Group Capt A H Jackson Oct 17, 1930

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of H R H the Princess

Royal (Countess of Harewood)

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force

The Lord Hinchard, KCB, DSO, etc. Jan 1, 1927
(Col R Scots Fus and Hon Maj Gen in Army)

Air Chief Marshal

Sir J M Salmond, KCB, CBE, CBE, DSO, etc. Jan 1, 1929
(Chief of the Air Staff)

Air Marshals.

Sir F L Ellington, KCB, CBE, CBE, etc. (Air Member for Personnel) July 1, 1929

Sir W G H Salmond, KCB, KCMG, DSO (A.O.C. in C, A.D.G.B.) July 1, 1929

H R H The Prince of Wales, KCB, KT, GBE, etc. (Personal A.D.C. to the King) (Hon. Air Commodore in Chief, Auxiliary Air Force) Sept 1, 1930

Sir R Brooke Popham, KCB, CBE, DSO, etc. Jan 1, 1931

Sir J M Steel KBE, CBE (A.O.C., India) Jan 1, 1930

Air Vice-Marshal.

Sir F I Webb Bowen, KCB, CBE (A.O.C., Wessex Bombing Area) July 1, 1929

H C I Bowdling, CBE, CBE (Air Member for Supply and Research) Jan 1, 1930

R H Clark Hall, CBE, DSO (A.O.C. Coastal Area) July 1, 1929

A L Borton, CBE, CBE, DSO, etc. (A.O.C. Inland Area) July 1, 1929

E R Ludlow Hewitt, CBE, CBE, DSO, etc. (Director of Operations and Intelligence and in Charge of the Air Staff) Jan 1, 1930

A M Longmore, CBE, DSO (A.O.C., Cranwell) Jan 1, 1930

C I N Newall, CBE, CBE, DSO (A.O.C. Middle East) Jan 1, 1930

I W Bowhill, CBE, DSO (A.O.C. Fighting Area) July 1, 1931

C S Burnett, CBE, CBE (A.O.C., Iraq) July 1, 1931

J McIntyre, CBE, CBE, DSO (Director of R.F. Medical Services) July 1, 1931

N D K MacEwen, CBE, DSO (A.O.C. Half n) Jan 1, 1930

H R H The Duke of York, KCB, KCB, etc. (Personal A.D.C. to the King) June 3, 1931

Air Commodores

A D Warrington Mills, CBE, CBE (Signals) Jan 1, 1929

P F M Fellowes, DSO July 1, 1929

P B Jubbitt de la Force, CBE, DSO (Commandant R.F. Staff College, Andover) July 1, 1929

R P Mills, CBE, CBE, etc. (Director of Organization and Staff Duties) July 1, 1929

W R Freeman, CBE, DSO, etc. (A.O.C. Transjordan and Palestine) July 1, 1929

W G S Mitchell, CBE, CBE, etc. (Director of Training) July 1, 1929

P H I. Hayfin, CBE, DSO, etc. (Director of Equipment) Jan 1, 1930

A W Biggs, CBE, DSO, etc. (Director of Finance) Jan 1, 1930

W I McN. Foster, CBE, DSO, etc. (Director of Inland Area) Jan 1, 1930

H V Wells, CBE, CBE, DSO, etc. (A.O.C. Middle East) Jan 1, 1931

R P Rook, CBE, DSO, etc. (Senior Air Staff Officer) Jan 1, 1931

C I Conyngham, CBE, DSO, etc. (Senior Air Staff Officer, India) Jan 1, 1931

C E H Rathbone, DSO, etc. (A.O.C., Mediterranean) Jan 1, 1931

C I Mulvan, DSO, etc. (Director of Postings) July 1, 1931

F D M Robertson, DSO, etc. (Director of Personnel Services) July 1, 1931

H M A MacBride, CBE, DSO, etc. (Director of Technical Development) July 1, 1931

I G M Brock, CBE, DSO (No 22 Group, India) July 1, 1931

N I Gill, CBE, DSO (Senior Air Staff Officer, Coastal Area) Jan 1, 1932

J H B. Wen, CBE, etc. (Senior Air Staff Officer, Inland Area) Jan 1, 1932

C D Brown, CBE, etc. (Senior Air Staff Officer, Fighting Area) July 1, 1932

A S Barrett, CBE, etc. (Senior Air Staff Officer, India) July 1, 1932

F L Gossage, CBE, etc. (Senior Air Staff Officer, A.D.G.B.) July 1, 1932

Chaplain in Chief

Rev S L Clark, MA, BSc, etc. Dec 11, 1929

Religious Statistics.

Religion	CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION						Total
	Europe	Asia	Africa	N. America	S. America	Oceania	
Christians —							
Roman Catholics	220,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	40,000,000	61,000,000	1,500,000	331,500,000
Orthodox Catholics	120,000,000	20,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000			144,000,000
Protestant Churches	115,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	75,000,000	900,000	6,000,000	206,900,000
Total Christians	455,000,000	34,000,000	8,000,000	116,000,000	61,900,000	7,500,000	688,400,000
Non-Christians —							
Jews	10,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	4,510,000	100,000	30,000	16,130,000
Muslims	5,000,000	160,000,000	44,000,000	20,000			209,080,000
Buddhists		150,000,000		180,000			150,180,000
Hindus		230,000,000		150,000			230,150,000
Confucians and Taoists		350,000,000		600,000			350,600,000
Shintoists		25,000,000					25,000,000
Animists		45,000,000	90,500,000	50,000		100,000	135,650,000
Unclassified	5,000,000	18,000,000		25,000,000	2,000,000	870,000	50,870,000
Total Non-Christians	20,000,000	979,000,000	135,000,000	28,000,000	2,100,000	1,000,000	1,165,100,000
TOTAL	475,000,000	1,013,000,000	143,000,000	146,500,000	64,000,000	8,500,000	1,850,000,000

RELIGIONS OF THE BRITISH ISLES 1929

(From *The Church Self Government Chronicle*,
Jan., 1931)

Religion	England	Number
Anglicans		25,800,000
Roman Catholics		2,180,000
Eastern Orthodox		
Old Catholics		30,000
Lutherans		
Methodists		2,800,000
Congregationalists		1,020,000
Baptists		890,000
Presbyterians		500,000
Church of Christ		50,000
Salvation Army		120,000
Moravians		8,000
Brethren		80,000
Catholic Apostolic Church		15,000
Swedenborgians		15,000
Society of Friends		30,000
Unitarians		37,000
Christian Scientists		150,000
Jews		270,000
Others		3,165,000

Wales and Monmouthshire

Anglicans	750,000
Calvinists	550,000
Congregationalists	580,000
Baptists	410,000
Methodists	165,000
Roman Catholics	100,000
Others	205,000

Scotland

Church of Scotland	3,525,000
Roman Catholics	600,000
Episcopal Church	164,000
Congregationalists	107,000
Baptists	63,000
Methodists	37,000
Others	404,000

RELIGIONS OF CANADA.

Religion	1921	1926
Roman Catholic	2,833,041	3,389,636
Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,409,407
Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,994
Methodists	1,079,993	1,159,458
Baptists	382,720	421,731
Lutherans	229,864	286,458
Greek Church	88,507	129,832
Jews	74,564	125,197
Mennonites	44,623	58,797
Congregationalists	34,054	30,730
Confucians	14,462	27,114
Salvation Army	18,824	24,733
Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,005
Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Dunkhobors	10,493	12,648
Brethren	9,278	11,580
Buddhists	10,012	11,281

RELIGIONS OF AUSTRALIA

Religion	1921	1926
Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Methodists	547,806	632,529
Other Protestants	458,379	637,622
Roman Catholics	921,425	1,134,002
Jews	17,287	21,615

RELIGIONS OF NEW ZEALAND

Religion	1916	1926
Church of England	41,725	41,211
Presbyterians	23,711	24,660
Methodists	9,641	9,022
Roman Catholics	13,791	12,891

RELIGIONS OF U.S.A.

Religion	Estimate for 1926
Protestant Episcopal	1,860,000
Other Protestant	78,000,000
Roman Catholic	18,600,000
Eastern Orthodox	470,000
Latter Day Saints	600,000
Jews	4,100,000

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

385

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

8, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 2.
(Hours 10 to 5)

Sessions of the Church Assembly in 1933—
Feb 6-10, June 12-16, Nov 13-17

MEASURE PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY, 1932

(Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets)

Benefices (Diocesan Boards of Patronage)
Measure, 1932 (June 16 1932)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, 'to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof. The Assembly consists of three Houses composed of Bishops (Clergy, and Laity respectively). The first two Houses consist of the convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops* and the respective Lower Houses the *Houses of Clergy*, the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences who consist mainly of representatives elected, either directly or indirectly by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The Church Assembly is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919* often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulae, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

General Statistics—The number of baptisms in 1930 was 430,621 the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,401,635. The total gross income of 12,807 incumbents was £6,523,257, including £200,000 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,008,939. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 43 dioceses of England was £6,833,000.

Central Board of Finance—Receipts in 1932 amounted to £135,692, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £109,593. Below are the principal items of expenditure—

Training	Training for Holy Orders	£1,150
Religious education		31,267
Special purposes		359
Missionary Council		5,277
Investment of gifts to Capital		1,380
Clergy Pensions		50,000
Overseas Fund		623
Sponsors Scheme		16,535
General Administration (Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation &c., committees)		27,176
Total expenditure		£132,949
Total receipts		135,692

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Assistant Secretary, Guy H. Guillem Scott.
Financial Secretary and Secretary to Legal Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Rev. Frank Woodhouse.
Sec. to Min. Council, Canon A. W. Davies, D.D.
Sec. Private Publicity Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Hon. Sec. Social and Industrial Committee, Rev. P. I. R. Kirk.
Secretary, Archbishops' Commission on the Relations of Church and State, I. Eaton Smith.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy

Chairman, The Dean of Norwich.
Vice Chairman, The Archbishop of Auckland.

The House of Laity

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.
Vice Chairman, The Lord Dunsington.

CONVOCATION.

Canterbury, Upper House.

President, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Registrar, H. L. A. Dashwood.
Apparitor General, Sir John Huham Bt.

Lower House

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of St. Albans.
Astutor, Guy Bowman.

York, Upper House.

President—The Archbishop of York.

Lower House

Prolocutor, The Archdeacon of Halifax.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minister Yard, York.

* The Board also incurred a Capital Expenditure of £420,000 in connection with the rebuilding of training colleges the greater part of which was defrayed out of debentures issued and special contributions.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) prefer several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY £15,000

95th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt Hon and Most Rev Cosmo Gordon Lang D.D. (consecrated 1902) (Lambeth Palace, S.W. 1) (Signs Cosmo Cantuari) 1908
Asst Bp, Rt Rev A. M. Knight, D.D., conf 1903

Bishops Suffragan

Dover, Rt Rev J. V. Macmillan, O.B.E. D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.W. 1) 1907
Croydon, Rt Rev E. S. Woods, M.A. (The Vicarage, Croydon) 1930

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev Hewlett Johnson, D.D., B.Sc. 1931

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

4 Bickensteth, D.D. 1926 Archdn Hard 1924
J. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1927 castle 1924
Bp of Dover 1921 J. M. C. (Tum) M.A. 1928
(Jeukins, D.D.) 1929

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons

Canterbury Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, M.A. 1924

Wandsworth The Bishop of Dover 1921

Benedict Clergy 320 Curates, &c. 1925

Vicar General of Province and Diocese Sir Lewis

Ionas Dillman D.C.L.

Commisary of Diocese F. H. I. Errington C.B.

D.C.L., K.C.

Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and

Legal Sec., H. I. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary

S.W. 1

LONDON £10,000

108th Bishop Rt Hon and Rt Rev Arthuroley

Wilmington Ingram K.C.V.O. D.D., D.D. (Pro

vincial Dean of Canterbury) Priate of the

(Order of the British Empire) conf 1897 (Full

ham Palace S.W. 6) (Signs A. H. London) 1901

Asst Bps Rt Rev Herbert Bury T.D. (The

1908 (8 City Court Gardens Westminster

S.W. 1) Rt Rev W. Perrin D.D. conf 1911

Bishops Suffragan

Stepney, Rt Rev Chas Edw. (unson, M.A. (120

Bedford Court Mansions W. 1) 1908

Kensington Rt Rev Brittan Fitzgerald

Simpson M.C. B.D. 1932

Willesden, Rt Rev Guy Vernon Smith M.C., M.A.

(65 Hendon Lane N.W. 3) 1909

Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt Rev

Basil Maunton Batty O.B.E. M.A. 1906

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000)

Very Rev Wm. Ralph Inge, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Deanery, Deans Court E.C. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

8 A. Alexander C.V.O. O.C. Quick M.A. 1930

M.A. 1909 J. K. Morley, D.D. 1931

Archd Sharp M.A. 1909

Organist Stanley Marchant Mus. Doc. F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons

London Ven. F. N. Sharpe M.A. 1930

Middlesex Ven. F. N. Thickness M.A. (£333) 1930

Hamstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert M.A. 1920

Benedict Clergy 562, Curates, &c. 1915

Chancellor and Commissary of the Dean and

Chapter F. H. I. Errington (C.B., D.C.L.,

K.C. (1925)

Joint Registrars C. W. Lee and H. I. A. Dash

wood, 2 Deans Court E.C. 4

Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood,
2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1

Westminster. £2,000

Dean, The Very Rev W. Ruxley Norris, C.V.O.,
D.D. 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 C. S. Woodward,

Archd. Storr, M.A. 1921 M.C. M.A. 1925

F. L. Donaldson M.A. 1924 P. Deamer, D.D. 1931

(vacant) 1932

Sub Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1918

Archdeacon, Ven. V. F. Storr, M.A. 1931

Receiver Gen. & Chapter Clerk, Sir E. F. Knapp

Kisher

Presentor Rev Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.

Organist, L. Bullock, Mus. D., F.R.C.O.

*WINCHESTER £4,500

90th Bishop Rt Rev Cyril Corbett (Garbett, D.D.,

conf 1929 (Wolversey Winchester) Priate of

the Order of the Garter (Signs Cyril

Winton) 1932

Bishop Suffragan

Southampton, Rt Rev Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D.,

conf 1905

Dean (nominally £1,970)

Very Rev Edward Gordon Selwyn, D.D. 1930

Dean of Jersey Very Rev S. Hall, M.A. 1906

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev D. F. Carey D.C.O.

M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (nominally £927)

P. R. P. Brithwaite, Bp of Southampton

M.A. 1901

A. G. Robinson M.A. 1908 I. Hodgson D.D. 1932

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (£300)

Winchester Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920

Basingstoke Ven. J. Carpenter Tunner, M.A. 1927

Benedict Clergy 306 Curates, &c. 82

Chancellor Guy H. Guillem Scott M.A. (1930)

Registrar, Charles Woodbridge, Winchester

Secretaries C. W. Lee and H. I. A. Dashwood,

2 The Sanctuary S.W. 1

BATH AND WELLS £5,000

72nd Bishop, Rt Rev St John Basil Wynne

Willson D.D. (The Palace, Wells) (Signs

Basil Bath & Wells) 1921

41st Bp, Rt Rev C. F. de Salis D.D. (conf

1911) 1930

Bishop Suffragan

Launceston Rt Rev George Arthur Hollis, M.A.

(The Rectory, Wells) 1931

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev J. A. Robinson K.C.V.O. D.D. 1921

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600)

I. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 I. H. Davis Mus. D. 1920

Bishop of Launceston 1918 H. B. Salmon, M.A. 1922

Organist, Rev Canon Davis, Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £500)

Bath Ven. S. A. Boyd M.A. 1924

Launceston, Bishop de Salis D.D. 1921

Wells Ven. Walter Carter, M.A. 1927

Benedict Clergy 422 Curates, &c. 1925

Chancellor, F. H. I. Errington (C.B., D.C.L., K.C.)

Registrar, Sec. & Chapl. Clerk R. G. Harris, Wells

BIRMINGHAM. £4,200

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev Ernest William Barnes, sc D.
D.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (Bishop of Croft Harborne,
Birmingham) [Signs E W Birmingham] 1924
Assistant Bishop and Protost, Rt Rev A
Hamilton Baynes, D.D., Birmingham (cons)
1893 1923

Archdeacons (each £300)

Birmingham, Ven Charles Hopton, M.A. 1915
Aston, Ven J Harold Richards M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy 166 Curates &c, 85

Organist, E W B Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor Sir W Hansell K.C.M.A. (1921)

Registrar and Secretary, Charles Fkin 36
Waterloo St Birmingham

BRISTOL £= 577 (reconstituted 1897)

49th Bishop Rt Rev George Nickson D.D. (cons)
1906 (The Palace, Bristol) [Signs George
Bristol] 1924

Bishop Suffragan

Walsbury Rt Rev Ronald Fiskine Ramsay
Lt D 1927

Dean (£1,360)

Very Rev H I C V de Caillie D.D. 1926

Canon Residentiary (each £680)

H B Freeman M.A. 1924 I G Manning M.C.

I D V Nuborough M.A. 1923

B.D. 1928

Organist Hubert W Hunt D.Mus

Archdeacons (each £300)

First Ven W Welchman M.A. 1927

Second Bishop of Malmesbury 1928

Beneficed Clergy 190 Curates &c 104

Chancellor H C Dowdall, M.A. 1919

Registrar and Secretary Wm Sutton Clerk M.A.

CHELMSFORD £3,000

3rd Bishop Rt Rev Henry Albert Wilson D.D.
(Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) [Signs Henry
Chelmsford] 1929

Bishop Suffragan

Colchester Rt Rev Thomas Alfred Chapman D.D.
(Deity House Colchester) 1922

Barking Lt Rev J Theodor Inskip D.D. (The
Walnuts Walthamstow L. 27) 1919

Organist R Elyc B.A. F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons

Colchester Bishop of Colchester (£600) 1922

West Ham Bishop of Barking (£400) 1920

Southend Ven P M Bayne, M.A. (£300) 1922

Beneficed Clergy 460 Curates &c 238

Chancellor Sir P Baker Wilbraham Bt

Secretary Day and Son 2 Millbank S.W.

CHICHESTER £4,200

97th Bishop Rt Rev George Kennedy Allen
Bell D.D. (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs
George Bell] 1929

Asst Bishop Rt Rev Henry Kemble Southwell
C.M.G. D.D. (cm. 1920) 1930

Bishop Suffragan

Leves Rt Rev Hugh Maudslay Horder M.A. 1929

Dean (£950)

Very Rev A S Duncan Jones B.D. 1929

Canon Residentiary (each £475)

Bishop Southwell, E Mottlock M.A. 1926

C.M.G. D.D. 1921 E J Campbell, D.D.

Archdn Hoskyns 1928 1930

Organist, Harvey Grace, Mus Doc

Archdeacons (each £300)

Leves, Ven E H D Smythe, M.A. 1929

Chichester Ven Benedict G Hoskyns, M.A. 1920

Hastings Ven A F Alston 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 397 Curates &c, about 195

Chancellor Kenneth M Macmillan K.C.

IL D 1922

Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Regis-
trar, G Ashley Ivacke, Chichester

COVENTRY. £3,000.

3rd Bishop and Dean, Rt Rev Mervyn George

Haigh D.D. (The Bishop's House, Coventry)

[Signs Mervyn Coventry] 1931

Organist Dr Harold Rhodes

Archdeacons

Coventry, Ven J W Hunkin, O.B.E. M.C. D.D. 1927

Warwick, Ven H G B Holland M.A. 1929

Beneficed Clergy, 201 Curates &c 70

Chancellor Sir E W Hansell K.C.M.A. (1921)

Registrar Walter Browett Coventry (1918)

DERBY £3,000

1st Bishop Rt Rev Edmund Courtenay Penice,
D.D. (Broadall Mount, Derby) [Signs

Edmund Derby] 1927

Archdeacons

Derby Ven Edward Spencer Noakes Lt D. 1909

Leedsfield Ven Geoffrey Hale Clayton M.A. 1928

Organist A W Wilcock M.C. D.D. F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 262 Curates &c, 45

Chancellor H B Vaisey M.A. K.C.

Registrar, J E I Duckitt Derby

ELY £4,000

61st Bishop Rt Rev Leonard Jauncey White

Thomson, D.D. (The Palace Ely) [Signs

Leonard Ely] 1924

Assistant Bishop Rt Rev Horace Macdattie

Tyre Pitts, D.D. (cm. 1906) 1929

Dean (£1,720)

Very Rev A I Kirkpatrick D.D. 1906

Canon Residentiary (each £820)

Bishop Pitts D.D. 1921 C J Smith M.A. 1926

G W Evans M.A. 1923 J M Creed D.D. 1926

I V Watson M.A. 1925 C E Raven, M.A. 1922

Organist M P Conway Mus Doc (1931)

Archdeacons

Ely, Rt Rev Bishop Pitts D.D. (£600) 1929

Hunts Ven H D Knowles D.D. (£200) 1921

Worcester, Ven G H Ward M.A. (£300) 1924

Beneficed Clergy 308 Curates &c, 100

Chancellor Kenneth M Macmillan K.C. Lt D

Registrar E R Evans Fly

Secretary H I A Dishwood 1 The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1

EXETER £2,800

65th Bishop Rt Rev Lord William Gascoyne Trench,
D.D. (The Palace Exeter) [Signs W Exon] 1921

Bishop Suffragan

Creditor Lt Rev William Frederick Surtees,
M.A. (The House Exeter) 1930

Plymouth Rt Rev John Howard Bertram

Masterman, M.A. 1923

Dean (£1,500)

Very Rev Walter Robert Matthews, D.D. 1921

Canon Residentiary (each £1,000)

D McLaren, M.A. 1921 Archd Thompson 1920

Archd Locke 1921 Bp of Crediton 1930

Organist, T H M Armstrong, Mus Doc

1 Subject to pension of £125 to predecessor

Archdeacons

Exeter, Ven A Huxley Thompson, M A . . . 1930
Barnstaple, Ven F Emlyn Jones, M A (£340) 1930
Totnes, Ven I N Leake, M A (£300) 1931
Plymouth, Ven F W Daukes, M A (£300) 1932
Barnstaple, Incumbents, 501, Curates &c, abt 300
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K O
Registrar and Secretary H W Michelmore Exeter

*GLOUCESTER £4,300

33rd Bishop, Rt Rev Arthur Cayley Headlam
 D D, C H (Palace, Gloucester) [Signs A C
 Gloucester] 1933
Assistant Bishop Rt Rev Edwin James Palmer
 D D (cons 1908) 1939
Dean, Very Rev Henry Gee, D D (about £1,400) 1937

Canons Residentiary (each about £700)

H H Dudden, D D 1918 Archd Ridsdale 1921
 F Peacock, M A, H M Smith D D 1921
 (Canon Missioner) 1919 M E Atlay, M A 1923
Organist, Herbert Summison, Mus Bac, F R C O £400

Archdeacons (each £300)

Gloucester, Ven C H Ridsdale, M A 1919
Cheltenham, Ven F W Sears, M A 1934
Beneficed Clergy, 300, Curates &c, 90
Chancellor & Vicar Gen, Sir E W Hansell, K C, 1923
Regist & Sec, Percy C Lloyd 1932

GUILDFORD £3,000

1st Bishop, Rt Rev John Harold Greig, D D
 cons 1921 (Farnham Castle, Surrey) [Signs
 John Guildford] 1927
Asst Bp, Rt Rev C H Golding Bird, D D
 cons 1919

Archdeacon (£300)

Surrey Ven Lionel Blackburne M A 1922
Dorking, Rt Rev C H Golding Bird D D 1930
Organist, A Sowchutts, M C F R C O
Beneficed Clergy, 140, Curates &c, 76
Chancellor K Macmorison M A, & C
Registrar, A W D Moore

HEREFORD. £4,300

99th Bishop, Right Rev Charles Isale (arr D D
 cons 1922 (The Palace, Hereford) [Signs
 Isale Hereford]. . . trans 1930

Dean

Very Rev Reginald Waterfield, D D (£1,000) 1919
Canons Residentiary (each about £700)
 A I Bannister, M A 1909 B H Stretcher, D D 1915
 A I Lilley, M A 1911 H A Moore, M A 1929
Organist Percy C Hull F R C O Mus Doc

Archdeacons (each £300)

Hereford Rt Rev G D Iliff D D 1929
Ludlow, Ven H T Dixon, D D 1932
Beneficed Clergy, 266, Curates, &c, 23
Chancellor S R C Bosanquet K C, M A
Registrar, Francis R James

LEICESTER.

10th Bishop Rt Rev Cyril Charles Bowman
 Bardsley, D D (Bishops House, Leicester)
 [Signs Cyril Leicester] cons 1923 1926

Canons Residentiary

Archdn Macnutt 1927 S I Wickley M A 1927
Archdn Hurrell 1927 G W Briggs M A 1927
 F R C Payne, M A A Ianwood Wright,
 1927 M A 1927
Organist, George C Gray, Mus Bac, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £300)

Leicester, Ven F B Macnutt, M A, F R Hist S 1920
Loughborough, Ven W P Hurriell, M A 1923
Beneficed Clergy, 242, Curates, &c, 55
Chancellor, N C Amlidge, M A

LICHFIELD £4,300.

93rd Bishop Right Rev John Augustine Kemp
 thorne D D cons 1910 (Bishops Hostel
 Lichfield) [Signs J A Lichfield] trans 1913

Bishop Suffragan

Stafford Right Rev Lionel Payne (Lichfield, D D
 (Edmund Rectory, Newport Salop) 1915

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev Hy E Savage, D D (1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

A Moncrief, M A 1917 J J G Stockley, M A
 Alfred Penny, M A 1919 1928
 Arch Bright M A 1922
Organist, Ambrose P Porter B Mus, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £300)

Salop Ven Hon H E S Lambart, M A 1917
Stafford, Ven Hugh Bright, M A 1922
Stoke on Trent, Ven D H Rick M A 1931

Beneficed Clergy, 472, Curates, &c, 225

Chancellor, F O Langley, LL B (1928)
Registrar and Sec, G J Murray Atkins, The
 Close, Lichfield

LINCOLN. £4,500.

91st Bishop, Right Rev
 (The Old Palace, Lincoln) [Signs
 Lincoln] 1934

Asst Bishop, Rt Rev John Edward Hine, D D
 (cons 1896) 1930

Bishop Suffragan

Grantham, Right Rev Ernest Monell Blackie
 B A (The Subdeanery, Lincoln) 1930

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev Robert Andrew Mitchell, M A 1930

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

Sub Dean Leudwine J H Hawley, D D 1923
 Bishop of Grantham 1925

Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus Doc

Archdeacons

Lincoln Bishop Hine, D D 1925
Ston, Bishop of Grantham (£300) 1921

Benefices, 528, Curates, &c, 73

Chancellor, Sir E W Hansell, K C, M A (1923)
Registrar, A E I Joudain

NORWICH £4,300.

65th Bishop (10th of East Anglia) Rt Rev
 Bertam Pollock, K C V O, D D (The Palace,
 Norwich) [Signs B Norwich] 1910

Asst Bp, Rt Rev E F Robins, D D, cons 1910

Dean (£1,800)

Very Rev David H S (Langage B D, Litt D 1928

Canons Residentiary (each £900)

J Allen Bell M A 1918 Archd Buckland, M A
 A R H Grant, 1927
 C V O, D D 1926 F W Green M A 1931
Organist, Heathcote Batham, Mus Doc, £130.

Archdeacons (each £300)

Norwich, Ven G. M. MacDermott, M A 1920
Norfolk, Ven Augustus E Buckland, M A. 1920
Lynn, Ven H S Radcliffe, M A 1926

Beneficed Clergy, 488, Curates, &c., 150
Chancellor, F Kappel North, LL B
Registrar & Sec., C. B. Bolingbroke

OXFORD £5,000

36th Bishop, Rt Rev Thomas Banks Strong
G B F D D, D Mus, cons 1920 (Cuddesdon
Palace, Oxon.) [Signs 1thos Oxon] 1925

Bishop Suffragan

Buckingham, Rt Rev Philip H Elliot D D 1921
Assistant Bishop, Rt Rev Edward Domett
Shaw D D (cons 1914)

Town of Christ Church (£3,000)

Very Rev Henry Julian White D D 1920

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500)

R I Ottley, D D 1903 [Bishop Shaw, D D 1920
E W Watson D D 1908 [H L Goudge, D D 1923
G A Cooke D D 1914 [N P Williams D D 1927
Organist, W H Harris D Mus, £400

Archdeacons

Oxford, Rt Rev E D Shaw D D (£300) 1921
Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D D (£300) 1921
Bucks, Ven R Wickham Legg, M A (£300) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 620, Curates, &c., 281

Chancellor Sir E W Hansell, K C M A (1912)
Sec & Registrar, C Alan Hilton, 88 St Aldate s
Oxford

Windsor. £2,000

Dean, Very Rev Albert Victor Bailie, K C V O,
D D, F S A, 1927

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

Alex Naine D D 1921 (One suspended) 1930
A C Deane, M A 1929 [H W Blackburne 1931
D S O M C 1931

Organist, Charles Hylton Stewart Mus B
Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton

PETERBOROUGH. £4,000

31st Bishop Rt Rev Claude Martin Blagden, D D
(The Palace Peterborough) [Signs Claude
Peterburg] 1927

Asst Bp, Rt Rev N M Lang, D D cons 1913

Dean (£1,000, (Subject to a
pension of £400)

Very Rev James Gilliland Simpson D D 1928

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

Rt Rev N M Lang 1919 [A I fait D D 1924
R Blakeney, M A 1923 Archd Greaves 1926
Organist H F Coleman, Mus Lic

Archdeacons (each £300)

Oakham Ven Arthur Ivan Greaves M A 1923
Northampton Rt Rev N M Lang, D D 1919

Beneficed Clergy 301 Curates &c., 35

Chancellor, Guy H Guilleum Scott M A (1930)
Registrar, W B Pearson

PORTSMOUTH £3,000

1st Bishop Rt Rev E Neville Lovett (B F D D
(Bishopwood, Basingham, Hants) [Signs Neville
Portsmouth] 1927

Archdeacons

Portsmouth, Ven H N Rodgers, M A 1927
Isle of Wight, Ven R McKew, (B F, D D 1929

Chancellor, I H Parr, K C, M A. (1930).
Registrar, E Bechervaise

***ROCHESTER. £4,000**

102nd Bishop, Rt Rev Martin Linton Smith,
D D O, D D, cons 1918 (Bishops Court,
Rocheater) [Signs Martin Linton] 1930
Asst Bp, Rt Rev G L King, D D, cons 1899

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev Francis Underhill, D D 1932

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

Rt Rev G L King 1923 [D C Simpson D D 1925
W H Mackean, D D 1925

Organist, H A Bennett

Archdeacons

Rochester, 1932
Londonbridge, Ven Leonard Savill, M A (£300) 1925

Beneficed Clergy, 204, Curates &c., 175

Chancellor, E H J Eirington (B D C I, K C
Registrar, E A Arnold, B A Rochester
Secs, Day and Son, a Millbank House, 4 W

ST ALBANS £2,500

4th Bishop, Rt Rev Michael B Burke D D, cons
1909 (Abbeygate House St Albans) [Signs
Michael St Albans] 1919

Dean

Very Rev Edward Lowry Henderson M A (£288)
1925

Organist, C E Osmond, Mus Bac

Archdeacons (each £300)

St Albans, Ven Hon K I Gibbs M A 1909
Bedford, Ven A H Parnell, M A 1924

Beneficed Clergy 302, Curates 83

Chancellor, E M Macmorison, K C I D (1922)
Registrar, S Day
Secretaries, Day & Son, a Millbank House S W 1

ST EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH £3,000

3rd Bishop, Rt Rev Walter G Whittam, D D
(The Bishop's House, Ipswich) [Signs W G St
Edm & Ipswich] 1923

1st Bp, Rt Rev W H Maxwell Gumbleton,
D D, cons 1916

Archdeacons

Ipswich Ven E R Buckley M A 1932
Sudbury, Rt Rev W H Maxwell Gumbleton
D D 1932

Suffolk, Ven J G R Darling M A 1920

Organist, C I H Shann

Beneficed Clergy 367, Curates 25

Chancellor, E K North M A
Registrar, S I M Sampson Bury St Edmunds

***SALISBURY £5,000**

95th Bishop, Right Rev St Clair George Alfred
Donaldson D D cons 1905 (The Palace,
Salisbury) [Signs St Clair Salum] 1921

Bishop Suffragan

Sherborne, Rt Rev Gerald Burton Allen D D
1928

Dean (£1,000)

Rt Rev I H G Randolph D D 1927

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

Archd Carpenter 1915 [C I Dimont D D 1928
Hy R Farrer 1926 Archd Parish 1929
Organist, Walter G Alcock M A O Mus D

Archdeacons (each £300)

Dorset Ven W O Parish M A 1929
Wills, Ven J W Coulter M A 1927
Sarum, Ven H W Carpenter O B F, M A 1914
Sherborne, Bishop Jocelyne D D 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490 Curates &c., 227

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M A
(1927)

Registrar, E C Parker
Legal Secretary, W E Bigg

SOUTHWARK £3,000

4th Bishop & Dean, Rt Rev Richard Godfrey Parsona, D D (cons 1927) (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, 9 E 11) [Signs Richard Southwark] trans 1932
Asst Bishop, Rt Rev W W Hough, D D, cons 1918

Bishops Suffragan

Kingston on Thames, Rt Rev Frederick Ochter Joney Taylor Hawkes M A (Kington House, Macaulay Rd Clapham Common, 9 W 4.) 1927
Woolwich 1932

Canons Residentiary

R C Joynt, M A 1917 H G Monroe M A 1926
J B Haldane 1918 A I Preston 1920
F A Cockin, M A 1929 (vacancy) 1932

Organist, Edgar I Cook Mus Bac**Archdeacons (each £300)**

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston on Thames 1927
Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1929
Kingston, Ven 1931

Beneficed Clergy 322 Curates &c 353

Chancellor, 9th E W Haussell M A, M A (1923)
Registrar, Arthur Day

SOUTHWELL £3 180

4th Bishop Right Rev Henry Mosley D D (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) [Signs Henry Southwell] 1928

Archdeacons (each £300)

Newark, Ven E Hacking M A 1928
Nottingham Ven W J Conybeare M A 1926

Organist, Capt G I Haulds FRCVO**Beneficed Clergy 255 Curates &c 266**

Chancellor, Maj W I Monkton M O K O, M A 1930

Registrar, W Noel Parr

TRURO £3 000

7th Bishop and Dean Rt Rev Walter Howard Frede D D (11a Facon Truro) [Signs Walterus Truro] 1923

Asst Bishop Rt Rev W R Mcunsey D D cons 1909

Canons Residentiary

E W Sara M A (£400) H H Mills M A 1925

H W Sedgwick M A (£300) 1926 Archd Hockley, M A 1930

Archdeacons (each £300)

Cornwall Ven G W Hookley M A 1925
Bodmin, Ven M B Williamson M A 1923

Organist, F G Ormond B A

Beneficed Clergy 223 Curates 33 other Clergy 48
Chancellor Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham Bt
Registrar and Sec, A E Harvey

WORCESTER £3 000

10th Bishop Right Rev Arthur William Thomson Petowne D D (cons 1920) (Hattlebury Castle Kidderminster) [Signs Arthur Worcester] 1931

Dean

Very Rev Wm Moore D D (£1,600) 1908

Canons (each £300)

Archdn James, [A J Carlyle, D Litt 1930
M A 1926 Rt Rev C R

Archdn Peile, M A 1926 Duppy, D D 1932

Organist, Sir Ivor Askins Mus D**Archdeacons (each £300)**

Worcester, Ven J H F Peile, M A. 1921

Dudley, Ven S R James, M A 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 300.

Chancellor, W H Lewis, O B E, M A (1932).

Province of York***YORK £9 000.**

10th Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon and Most Rev William Temple, D D D Litt, cons 1921 (Bishopthorpe, York) [Signs W Ebor] 1928

Bishops Suffragan

Hull Rt Rev Bernard Oliver Francis Heywood M A cons 1926 (7a Laigate Beverley) 1931
Whitby Rt Rev Harry St John Stirling Woolcombe D D (Bolton Percy, York) 1923

Dean (£2,000)

Very Rev Herbert Newell Bate M A 1932

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

George Austen M A 1928 Archd Cooper C C Bell M A 1914 I Dewar, B D 1930

Organist, Sir E C Birstow, Mus Doc**Archdeacons (each £300)**

York Ven C H H Cooper M A 1923

East Riding, the Bishop of Hull 1931

Cleveland, Ven Thos Inaught Lindsay M A 1907

Beneficed Clergy 448**Official Principal and Auditor of the Clergy**

Chas Sir Lewis Emma Dibdin K O D L

Local Gen of Prov and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip W Baker Wilbraham, Bt

Registrar and Secretary A V Hudson York

DURHAM £7 000.

8th Bishop Rt Rev Herbert Hensley Henson D D, cons 1928 (Auckland Castle Bishop Auckland) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan

Jarvis, Rt Rev James Geoffrey Gordon M A 1932

Dean (£3 000)

Rt Rev Bishop Welldon, D D 1928

Canons Residentiary (each £1 000)

A B G Fillingston, M A 1914 G C Richards D D 1927

D Dawson Walker 1919 Archd Rawlinson Bishop of Jarvis 1932

Organist, Archdeacons

Durham the Bishop of Jarvis D D (£500) 1932

Auckland Ven A F J Rawlinson D D (£300) 1928

Beneficed Clergy, 269 Curates 90

Chancellor Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bt, M A 1929

Registrar I B Lazenby Durham

Secretary H C Richards, M A, Durham

BLACKBURN. £3 000

1st Bishop Rt Rev Percy Mark Herbert D D cons 1922 (Bishop's House Blackburn) 1927

Bishops Suffragan

Burnley Rt Rev Edgar Priestley Swain M A (Reedley Lodge Burnley) 1931

Whalley Rt Rev A G Rawstone D D (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909

Archdeacons (each £300)

Blackburn Bishop of Whalley 1928

Lancaster Ven P G Hoinby, M A 1909

Organist,

Beneficed Clergy 252, Curates, &c, 45

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, O B E, M A (1909).

Registrar, E S Chesney

BRADFORD £4,750

and Bishop Rt Rev Alfred Walter Frank Blunt.
D D (Horton Hall, Bradford) [Signs Alfred
Bradford] 1931

Archdeacons (each £300) 1931

Bradford Ven 1 F Howson M A 1932

Craven Ven 1 F Howson M A 1928

Beneficed Clergy 253 Curates 38

Chancellor Sir F Newbolt M A, K C

Registrar and Secretary F A I Mossman M

Lyriel Street, Bradford

CARLISLE £4,500

62nd Bp, Rt Rev H Herbert Williams D D (Rose

Castle, Carlisle) [Signs Herbert Williams] 1920

Asst Bishop, Rt Rev E I Danson D D

1927 (The Abbey, Carlisle) 1931

Bishop Suffragan

Barrow in Furness Rt Rev Herbert Sidney

Pelham, M A 1926

Dean (about £1,725)

Very Rev Henry Venn Stuart D D 1924

Canons Residentiary (each about £850)

Archd Campbell, M A W I T P Phyllan

1930 Adams, DRO, M C

Rt Rev E I Danson M A 1932

D D 1931

Organist, F W Wadely Mus Doc

Archdeacons

Carlisle, Ven D F Campbell M A 1930

Furness, Ven G S Smith M A (£300) 1926

Westmorland, Ven J H Hopkinson M A

(£200) 1931

Beneficed Clergy 283 Curates 64

Chancellor H B Vaisey K C M A (1930)

Registrar and Sec, G W Bowman M C (Carlisle)

CHESTER £4,200

35th Bishop Rt Rev Geoffrey Francis Fisher

M A (The Bishops House Chester) [Signs

G F Chester] 1932

Dean (£1,500)

Very Rev Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett M A,

The Deanery 59 Liverpool Rd (Chester) 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

Arch Paige Cox, B D J F I Southam, M A

1927

M R Newbolt, M A A F Simpson, M A

1926 1931

Organist Malcolm Boyle

Archdeacons (each £300)

Chester, Ven W L Paige Cox B D 1924

Macclesfield Ven J H Armitstead M A 1932

Beneficed Clergy 284 Curates 197

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham Bart

Bishops Secretaries Canon Farmer & Co,

Chester and H T A Dashwood & The Sanc-

tuary, 9 W 1

LIVERPOOL £4,200

3rd Bishop Rt Rev Albert Augustus David

D D, cons 1921 (Bishops Lodge, Liverpool)

[Signs Albert Liverpool] 1923

Bishop Suffragan

Warrington, Rt Rev Herbert Giesford Jones,

D D, cons 1920 (Winwick Rectory Warring-

ton) 1927

Dean (£1,500)

Very Rev Frederick William Dwelly D D 1931

Canons Residentiary

C E Raven, D D 1923 J C How 1931

I A E Davey 1931 C F Twitchoett 1931

Organist, H Goss Custard, Mus B

Archdeacons (each £300)

Liverpool Ven George Hardwicke Spooner 1916

Warrington, Ven George John Howson 1916

Beneficed Clergy 223 Deaconesses 12 Curates 150

Chancellor His Hon Judge Dowdall K C B C I

Registrar R Farmer & F H Alden Church

House, Liverpool

MANCHESTER £4,200

6th Bishop Right Rev Frederic Sumpter

Guy Wiman D D (Bishopscourt Higher

Brayton) [Signs Guy Manchester] (c 1919)

1928

Bishop Suffragan

Hulme Rt Rev Thomas Sherwood Jones, D D

(Rectory, Middleton) 1920

Middleton Rt Rev Cecil Wilfred Wilson D D

1932

Dean (£1,500)

Very Rev Garfield Holder Williams O B E M B

1931

Canons Residentiary (each £850)

P Green M A 1921 Archd Aspinall 1922

D S Johnson M A 1924 Bp F Middleton 1931

Organist A W Wilson M A, Mus D

Archdeacons (each £300)

Manchester Ven N I Aspinall M A 1916

Hulme Ven I E Sale M A 1919

Beneficed Clergy 270 Curates 1 about 190

Chancellor H P Lewis O B E M A (1930)

Registrar and Diocesan Secretary F A Chesney

(c 1922) (St George's, Leamford) 1924

NEWCASTLE £3,900

6th Bishop Rt Rev Harold Finest Billbrough

D D (Benwell Tower Newcastle upon Tyne)

[Signs Harold Newcastle] (c 1915) 1927

Assistant Bishop Rt Rev Cecil Wood D D

(c 1922) (St George's, Leamford) 1924

Canons Residentiary

A Boot M A 1924 J N Bateman

F B Hicks M A 1927 Hampden M A 1928

Archd Hunter 1931

Archdeacons

Industrious Ven R R Maughan, M A (£200) 1924

Northumberland Ven I S Hunter M A 1931

Organist William Ellis Mus D I R C O

Beneficed Clergy 183 Chaplains 12 Curates 61

Chancellor F H I Fildes M C B D C I K C

Registrar and Sec J B Macnab Newcastle

Archdeacons

6th Bishop Rt Rev Edward Arthur Burroughs,

D D (The Palace, Ripon) [Signs Arthur

Ripon] 1926

Bishop Suffragan

Knareborough Rt Rev Lucius I M B Smith,

D D (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905

Dean (£1,000)

Very Rev Charles Mansfield Owen D D V D 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

G W Garrod B A 1907 J G W Hulley C B E,

J B Harford B D 1921 B D K H C 1923

Archd Watson M A 1921

Organist C H Moody C B F Mus Doc, F R C O

Archdeacons (each £300)

Leeds Bishop of Knareborough D D 1905

Richmond Ven A Herbert Watson, M A 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 221 Curates 60

Chancellor, F O Langley, D D (1932)

Registrar and Secretary, G B Lomas Waker,

Hatrogate

392 The Church of England—Suffragan Bishops—Bishops Resigned.

SHEFFIELD £2,500		Beneficed Clergy, 28, Curates, &c., 24.	
1st Bishop, Rt Rev Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., cons 1909. (Bishopholme, Sheffield)		Fiscal General, Sec. and Registrar, Ramsey G Johnson	
[Signs Leonard H. Sheffield]	1914	WAKEFIELD £3,000	
Organist, I W Hanforth, Mus B, F.R.C.O.		3rd Bishop Rt Rev James Buchanan Seaton D.D. (Bishopgaith, Wakefield) [Signs James, Wakefield]	1928
Archdeacons (each £300)		Bishop Suffragan	
Sheffield, Ven A. E. Jarvis D.D.	1931	Pontefract Rt Rev Campbell Richard Hone M.A. (Woodthorpe Lodge, Wakefield)	1930
Doncaster, Ven F. G. Sandford, M.A.	1913	Archdeacons (each £300)	
Beneficed Clergy 279 Curates 60		Halifax Ven R. C. M. Harvey M.A.	1927
Chancellor, Humphrey King, M.A., I.L.B.	1930	Pontefract, the Bishop of Pontefract	1930
Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, 30 Bank Street Sheffield		Organist, N. G. Wallbank	
SODOR AND MAN £2,000		Beneficed Clergy 219 Curates &c. 93	
73rd Bishop, Rt Rev William Stanton Jones D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) [Signs William Sodor and Man]	1928	Chancellor Harry Bevil Vaisey, K.C., M.A. (1928)	
Archdeacon Ven John Kewley M.A. (£2,000)	1912	Registrar and Sec. W. H. Coles, Wakefield	

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH IN WALES

Barking (Chelmsford)	Barrow in Furness (Carlisle)	Buckingham (Oxford)	Burnley (Blackburn)
Colchester (Chelmsford)	Crediton (Exeter)	Crondon (Canterbury)	Dover (Canterbury)
Fulham (London)	Gantham (Lincoln)	Hull (York)	Ildesley (Manchester)
Jarrow (Durham)	Kennington (London)	Kingswinford (Southwark)	Knaresborough (Ripon)
Leicester (Chester)	Marazion (St Asaph)	Malmesbury (Bristol)	Middleton (Manchester)
Plymouth (Exeter)	Pontefract (Wakefield)	St Asaph (St Asaph)	Seaburne (Sunderland)
Southampton (Worcester)	Stafford (Lichfield)	Stepney (London)	Tarleton (A. Wells)
Warrington (Liverpool)	Whalley (Blackburn)	Whitby (York)	Williston (London)
Witcham (Southwark)			

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED

Name	Dio ces	Cons Res	Name	Dio ces	Cons Res
C. J. Abraham b 1857 Derby		1909 1927	G. H. Audley b 1861 Hong Kong		1907 1920
E. A. Anderson b 1859 Riverina		1895 1925	G. F. Lloyd b 1861 Saskatchewan		1922 1928
F. A. Barnes b 1858 Natal		1901 1928	J. L. Lough b 1855 Kent		1902 1921
Arthur H. Baynes b 1854 Natal		1893 1900	J. R. Lucas b 1867 Yackanderra River		1913 1926
F. H. Beaven b 1855 Adelaide		1911 1925	S. P. Matheson b 1852 Ruperts Land		1903 1930
A. P. Beekley b 1868 New Zealand		1917 1930	H. J. Molony b 1865 Chik King		1908 1928
E. J. Bidwell b 1866 Ontario		1913 1926	F. M. Molyneux M.B.E. b 1885 Melanesia		1924 1931
C. H. Golding Bird b 1874 Mauritius		1919 1930	H. H. Montgomery b 1847 Tasmania		1889 1901
H. Bury b 1857 Victoria and Central Pacific		1908 1925	William R. Mounsey b 1868 Malayan		1909 1916
W. M. Carter b 1850 (a) town		1891 1920	I. O. Nash b 1861 Capetown		1917 1929
A. Chandler b 1860 Bloemfontein		1902 1931	I. A. Newham b 1852 Saskatchewan		1893 1921
F. W. Chatterton b 1863 Nagpur		1903 1926	M. C. O'Rourke b 1869 Africa		1913 1924
F. A. Clepton b 1854 Colaba		1903 1924	H. I. Paget b 1853 Chester		1906 1932
Chas. F. Cornish b 1844 Grahamstown		1899 1925	F. A. Parry b 1860 Guyana		1900 1921
F. D. Dawson b 1860 Labuan		1917 1931	E. Palmer b 1869 Bombay		1908 1929
C. T. Feignin b 1872 Singapore		1907 1927	W. W. Perrin b 1848 Wiltshire		1911 1929
C. F. de Salla b 1860 Tasmania		1911 1930	H. M. J. Price b 1863 Zululand		1906 1918
C. R. Dimpuy b 1881 Victoria, Hong Kong		1920 1932	I. H. G. Randolph b 1866 Guilford		1907 1927
G. R. Eden b 1869 Wakefield		1910 1928	I. F. Robins b 1870 Athabasca		1910 1930
Geo. H. F. Edsall b 1863 Victoria, Queen's land		1902 1912	W. W. Sedgwick b 1859 Wanganui		1914 1929
J. L. Fuller b 1881 Lebombo		1913 1920	R. G. Sheridan b 1889 Victoria		1919 1931
E. A. Gifford b 1860 Rangoon		1910 1928	W. B. Shirls b 1867 Adelaide		1916 1929
C. Hope Gill b 1861 Llanelli		1905 1924	John Taylor Smith b 1860 Sierra Leone		1897 1901
H. A. Gray b 1872 Edmonton		1914 1931	Wm. Eden Smith b 1858 Colombo		1893 1912
A. V. Green b 1857 Ballarat		1894 1915	H. K. Southwell, C.M.G., I.D., b 1860		
M. H. Gumbleton b 1872 Ballarat		1916 1927	Leicester		1920 1926
J. R. Harmer b 1857 Rochester		1895 1930	I. M. Stewart b 1874 Melanesia		1919 1928
J. C. Hill b 1862 Falmouth		1923 1930	W. S. Swaine b 1860 Lincoln		1920 1932
C. Hook b 1844 Kingston on Thames		1905 1914	Edwards b 1844 Winchester		1895 1923
W. B. Hornby b 1851 Victoria		1892 1919	I. C. Litchell b 1866 Polynesia		1894 1921
W. W. Hugh b 1859 Wootton Bassett		1918 1932	W. T. VVyvyan b 1861 Zululand		1903 1929
G. D. Hill b 1867 Shantung		1903 1921	H. R. Wakefield, C.B.E. b 1854 Birmingham		1911 1924
Albert E. Joacelyne, b 1866 Jamaica		1905 1912	H. P. Walsh b 1870 Assam		1905 1924
C. Julius, b 1847 Christchurch N.Z.		1890 1925	Jas. Laidlaw b 1854 Calcutta		1898 1901
George I. King, b 1860 Madagascari		1899 1919	G. White, b 1859 Wiltshire		1900 1925
Arthur M. Knight, b 1864 Rangoon		1903 1909	Henry W. Hitehead, b 1853 Madras		1899 1922
E. A. Knox, b 1847 Manchester		1903 1920	H. L. Wild, b 1864 Newcastle		1915 1927
			I. W. Williams, b 1851 Kaffraria		1901 1922
			Cecil J. Wood, b 1873 Melanesia		1912 1929

CANADA

Province of Canada
Archbishop and Metropolitan and Primate of Canada

Sees	App'd	185
Nova Scotia, C L Worrell b 1853 (cons 1904)	1915	120
Bp Coadj J Hackenley b 1877	1925	
Bishops		
Montreal John Cragg Farthing b 1866	1909	140
Frederickton J A Richardson b 1868	1907	79
Quebec Tennot Waldron Williams b 1859	1915	84

Province of Ontario

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Toronto, J H Wycliffe b 1857 (cons 1909)	1931	243
Bishops		
Algoma, R R Smith b 1872	1926	57
Windsor C A Seager b 1872 (cons 1926)	1931	152
Niagara Derwyn I Owen b 1876	1925	92
Ontario John Lyons	1932	73
Ottawa J C Lopez b 1859 (cons 1912)	1915	68

Province of Rupert's Land

Archbishop

Rupert's Land Isaac O Stringer b 1866		
cons 1905 Archbishop and Primate	1931	111

Bishops

Athabasca R J Roulson	1932	9
Brandon W W H Thomas b 1875	1924	34
Calgary I R Sherman b 1886	1927	85
Edmonton A F Burnett	1932	31
Keenath A D Hedwidy b 1863	1921	17
Manitowish W A Geddes b 18—	1929	7
Moosonee J G Anderson b 1866	1909	14
Prince Albert	1932	
Qu'Appelle M I McCa Haiding b 1865	1909	120
Saskatoon W I Hallam	1931	
Yukon, A H Sovereign	1932	

Province of British Columbia

Archbishop

New Westminster A U de Poncelet b 1866 (cons 1920) Archbishop and Metropolitan	1925	63
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Bishops

Caledonia George Alexander Rix b —	1928	16
Cariboo W R Adams b 1877	1925	12
Columbia C De Vries Schofield b 1872	1916	44
Kootenai A J Doull b 1870	1915	41

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON

Metropolitan Bishop

Calcutta Ross Westcott b 1863 (cons 1905)	1919	120
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Bishops

Assam George Jay Hubback b 1880	1924	25
Bombay R Hyde Acland b 1882	1929	91
Chett Vagpur E W Kennedy b 1865	1926	50
Columbo Mark Carpenter Gairner b 1881	1924	93
Dornakal V S Azariah b 1874	1913	94
Lahore G D Baird CLE OBE b 1880	1932	110
Assist Bp I C Banerjee	1931	
Lu Chou Chas F C Saunders b 1888	1928	96
Madras F H M Waller b 1870 (c 1915)	1922	122
Vagpur A Wood OBE b 1863 (c 1920)	1926	40
Nankai H Lloyd b 1884 (c 1925)	1928	—
Ranjoon, N H Lubbe, b 1879 (c 1923)	1928	49
Trincomelley Ramnad and Madurai F J Weston, b 1880	1929	86
Trincomelley and Cochin, E A I Moore, b 1870	1925	50

AUSTRALIA.

Province of New South Wales

Archbishop and Metropolitan of New South Wales and Primate of Australia

Sees	App'd	185
Sydney John (Charles Wright) b 1861 (c 1909) Archbishop 1909, Primate 1910	1909	291
Bp Coadj J J Kirkby	1932	

Bishops

Armistead John Howard Moyes b 1884	1929	40
Bathurst Horace Crotty, b 1886	1928	55
Bp Coadj J A J Wyde b 1880	1927	62
Guthrie Lewis B Radford, b 1867	1915	62
Grafton John Wm Ashton b 1864	1921	44
Newcastle P de Witt Barry	1931	84
Perth Reginald C Halse b 1881	1925	31

Province of Victoria

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Melbourne, E W Head M C b 1874	1929	226
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Bishops

Ballarat, P C I Crick b 1882 (c 1921)	1927	62
Bentley Donald Baker b 1882	1921	31
Gippsland G H Manswick b 1881	1917	37
St Armand Melville C James b 1877	1927	26
Warraratta I Stephen Hail, b 1866	1927	34

Province of Queensland

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Brisbane Gerald Sharp b 1865 (cons 1910)	1921	126
Bp Coadj, H H Dixon b 1869	1932	

Bishops

Carpentaria Stephen H Davies b 1884	1922	14
New Guinea Henry Newton b 1867 (c 1915)	1922	16
Queensland, John O Keetham b 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton Fortescue L Ash b 1882	1928	20

Province of Western Australia

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Perth H H Le Fanu b 1870, c 1915	1929	72
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Bishops

Bunbury Cecil Wilson b 1859 (1894)	1917	24
Kalgoorlie William E Illey b 1879	1919	8
N W Australia, John Kiewit b 1883	1929	4

Extra Provincial Dioceses

Adelaide Arthur N Thomas b 1869	1906	105
Janmania Robert S Hay b 1864	1919	100
Wallochra Richard Thomas, b 1881	1926	28

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND

Archbishop and Metropolitan

Auckland A W Avenell b 1865 (cons 1910) Archbishop and Metropolitan 1925	1914	120
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Bishops

Christchurch, Campbell West West Watson b 1877 (cons 1909)	1925	83
Dunedin Isaac Richards b 1859	1920	46
Melanesia W H Baddley DSC VC b 1894	1932	35
Bp Coadj J H Dickinson b 1901	1931	28
Nelson William C Hadler b 1868	1912	28
Polynesia L W Kempthorne b 1886	1923	6
Waipapa H W Williams b 1860	1930	72
Bp Suff (Aotearoa), E A Bennett, b 1872		
Wakatapu, C A Chatterington b 1873	1926	
Wellington, I H Spott OBE, b 1866	1921	73

394 Church of England Bishops Abroad—The Church in Wales.

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Sees	App'd Clg
Archbishop and Metropolitan	
Cape Town, F R Phelps, b 1863	1931 100
(cons 1925 Metropolitan 1931)	
Bp Coadj, S W Lavis	1931
Bishops	
Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, b 1875	1921 57
Asst Bp, S J Haynes, b 1881	1923
Damaraland, N W Fogarty, b 1870	1924 4
George H B Sidwell, b 1863	1911 26
Grahamstown, A H Cullen, b 1887	1931 96
Johannesburg, A B I Karney, b 1874	1922
Kimberley-Euruman, Theodore Sumner	
Gilbey, b 1885	1928 27
Libombo, Basil William Peacey, b 1889	1929 13
N Rhodesia, E Y Paget, M C, b 1886	1925 29
Natal, Leonard L Fisher, b 1882	1928 61
Pretoria, Neville L Talbot M C, b 1879	1920 27
St Helena, C C Watts, b 1931	4
St John's, Kafraria, E H Etheridge	
b 1872	1923 60
Zululand, C A W Aylen	1930 33

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES

Archbishop of West Indies	
Antigua, Edward Hutson M C, b 1873	
(cons 1921 Archbishop, 1921)	1921 34
Bishops	
Barbados, D W Bentley (c 1919)	1927 73
Guyana, Oswald H Parry, b 1869	1921 38
Honduras, Edward A Dunn, b 1869	1917 15
Jamaica, W G Hardie, b 1876	1928 90
Nassau, J G Glushko	1932 23
Trinidad, A H Ansley, b 1870	1918
Windward Islands, Vibert La Ron	1931

PROVINCE OF CHINA

Chinese Holy Catholic Church	
Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui	
(Chinese Holy Catholic Church)	
Cheh Kiang John (Catt), b 18—	1929 42
Kuh Kien John Hind, b 1876	1918 41
Asst Bishop Ding Jue ong	1927
Honan, W C White, b 1873	1909 8
Bp Coadj, Lindel Iwan	1929
Kuangsi and Hunan, J Holden, b 1923	7
North China, F I Norris, b 1864	1914 17
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, b 1880	1921 19
Victoria, Hong Kong, R O Hall	1932 31
West China, H W K Mowll, b 1890	1922 30
Bp Assistant Ku Ho Lin	1929
Do, Soug Izu Cheng	1929

PROVINCE OF JAPAN

Sees	App'd Clg
Hokkaido, G J Walsh, b 1879	1927
Kuushu (S Japan), A Lea, b 1868	1909 8
Kobe, J B Simpson, b 1880	1925 24
Nagoya, Heber J Hamilton, b 1864	1912 31
Osaka, J Naide	1924 31
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, b 1875	1922 27
Tokyo, P Y Matsui	1928 —
UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANIERRI RI	
Acera, John O Aglionby, M C, b 1884	1924 7
Argentina and P S America, E F Every, b 1862 (cons 1902)	1910 29
Bermuda, Arthur Heber Browne, b 1864	1925
Egypt and the Sudan, Llyn H Gwynne, M C O B E, b 1863	1908 —
Falklands, N S de Jersey, b 1866	1919 18
Gibraltar, F C N Hicks, b 1872	1927 61
Jerusalem, G F Graham Brown O B E, b 1891	1932
Korea, A C Cooper, b 1881	1921 15
Labuan and Sarawak, N B Hudson, M C	1931 12
Lagos, F M Jones, b 1886	1919
Asst Bishop, A W Smith, b 1875	1925
Madagascar, R S M O Kerrall, b 1890	1926 45
Macao, W V Lucas, b 1883	1926 —
Mauritius, H Otter Barry	1931
Mombasa, R S Heywood, b 1867	1918 25
Newfoundland, Wm Charles White, b 1864	1917 79
Niger, F Lashley, b 1880	1921 84
Niger Delta (Suff) A W Howells, b 1868	1919
Northern Rhodesia, A J W May, b 1869	1914 15
Nyasaland, G W Douglas, b 1875	1930 18
Persia, J H Inton, b 1879	1919 12
Sieria Leone, G W Wright, b 1873	1923 50
Singapore, Basil C Roberts, b 1887	1927 22
Tanjanika Central, G A Chambers, b 1927	—
Tanzania, John J Willis O B E, b 1872	1918 68
Asst Bishop, C F Stuart	1932
Upper Nile, A L Kitching, b 1875	1926 —
Zanzibar, I H Birley, b 1864	1925 56

The Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus

Archbishop (Primate of the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus) Monsignor Kyriilos	
Vassiliou (elected 1926)	

Metropolitans

Paphos, Mgr Ierontios Leontion	1930
Kition, Mgr Nicodemus Mylonas	1918
Larnaka, Mgr Makarios Myriantheos	1917

THE CHURCH IN WALES (Disestablished March 31, 1920)

ST ASAPH £4,200

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev Alfred George Edwards	
(D D C I D D I D D I cons 1889) (Palace St Asaph)	
(Signs A G Cambi elect Archbp 1920)	

Bishop Suffragan

Maenan Rt Rev Thomas Lloyd, M A	1929
BANGOR £3,600	
74th Bishop Rt Rev Charles Alfred Howell	
(Green D D) (Bishopric with Bangor) (Signs Bangor)	1928

ST DAVID'S £2,400

120th Bishop, Rt Rev David Lewis Prosser D D	
(Palace Aberystwyth (Aberystwythshire) (Signs D D St David's)	1927

LLANDAFF £4,200

56th Bishop Rt Rev Timothy Rees M C B A	
(Illys Fagob Llandaff, Cardiff) (Signs Llandaff)	1931

MONMOUTH £2,400

51st Bishop Rt Rev Gilbert Cunningham Joyce D D	
(Bishopric with Stow Hill, Newport Mon) (Signs Gilbert Monmouth)	1929

SWANSEA AND BRECON £2,400

1st Bishop Rt Rev Edward Latham Bevan, D D	
(cons 1915) (Ely Tower Brecon) (Signs E L Swansea & Brecon)	1923

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

See	Archbishops	Appd	Ch Pop (1901)	Incom bents	Curate	Income of See
Armagh	Most Rev Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., b 1859	1900	55,359	57	16	£5,500
Dublin	Most Rev John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b 1872	1900	70,532	102	55	2,500
Meath	Most Rev John O'H., D.D., b 1874, cons 1903.					
Cashel	Rt Rev John Frederick McNeel, D.D., b 1866	1907	9,891	42	4	1,500
Clogher	Rt. Rev James Macmanaway, D.D., b 1860	1903	8,271	39	5	1,479
Cork	Rt Rev Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., b 1862	1912	32,000	41	19	1,442
Down	Rt Rev Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., b 1872	1916	31,025	85	8	1,703
Killaloe	Rt Rev Charles I. P. Grierson D.D., b 1856	1919	47,746	78	13	2,140
Kilmore	Rt Rev Henry Edmund Patton, D.D., b 1867	1924	226,820	139	63	1,730
Larne	Rt Rev Arthur William Batou, D.D., b 1881	1930	9,222	59	17	1,500
Lisnakeil	Rt Rev Harry Vere White, D.D., b 1854	1921	31,220	33	7	1,542
Osnony	Rt Rev J. Godfrey FitzM. Day, D.D., b 1875	1920	5,000	30	7	1,408
Tram	Rt Rev William Hardy Holmes, D.D., b 1831	1931	19,931	62	21	1,535
			7,000	30	4	1,493

ST PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN

Dean and Ordinary Very Rev. Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz, 208 clerical and 426 lay)

Honorary Secretaries, Ven C. K. Irwin D.D. Very Rev. H. B. Kennedy, B.D.,

T. A. Macdonagh and Major L. H. C. Willesey

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. B. Maude,

54 St. Stephen's Green E. Dublin

Chief Accountant—George H. Butler

By the Act of Union 1800 the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England the Sovereign, is one of its members being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed and on Jan. 1, 1871 the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were committed for a capital sum) the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and outillage) and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 20 Diocesan Synods which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Parish of Vicarage* consisting of 7 persons viz. The Bishop 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan

Synod and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY composed of the Archbishops and Bishops 13 (clergymen and 26 laymen), chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 230 elected members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £752,075 representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1931 was only £13,961,257, charged with annuities to 4 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £20,927,366 made up of *Commutation* £13,961,257, *Private Endowments* £341,736, *Parochial Stipendation* £7,129,127, *Episcopal Stipendation* £572,087, *General Synod Funds* £273,488, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £2,146,930.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid into the Representative Body a total sum of £10,884,318. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Stipendation and other funds is approximately £369,676. The total amount of *stipend* paid by parishes 1931 was £106,047 and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan schemes was £340,264.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

See	Tar	Rt Rev Bishop	(Cons)	Cly	Stipd	Sees	Tar	Rt Rev Bishop	(Cons)	Cly	stipd	
Aberdeen	Fred	Il Deane	D.D.	1917	46	£922	Glasgow	T R Dalrymple	M.A.	1931	92	£979
Argyll	Kenneth Mackenzie	D.D.	1907	14	876	Wolay	A J Maclean	D.D.	1904	22	860	
Bishops	Most Rev W J					St Andrews	E I S Reid	D.D.				
Rohrlands	D.D. (Primate 1908)		1904	29	*1,301	(Cons 1921)			1931	41	*1,225	
Fairfyrgh	H S Reid	D.D.	1929	74	*1,333							

* With residence

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 424 Parsonages, 215 Clergy, 318 Communicants, 59,997

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly) to whom His Majesty the King has granted precedence in Scotland during his term of office next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown) who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes was prior to the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches held on October 2, 1929, in the presence of H. R. H. the Duke of York as Lord High Commissioner divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries and there were about 1,800 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The number of communicants on the roll (Dec 31, 1928) was 759,797. The sum of £800,865 3s 3d was (apart from Seat Rents levied by Church Authority and amounting to £73,371 6s 7d) but including legacies amounting to £45,230 6s 9d raised in 1928 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years considerably over 500 chapels at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches numbered 1,470. There were in addition 245 chapels and mission stations in all of which worship is regularly conducted. The figures applicable to the Church of Scotland as now united after 86 years of separation are only partly available.—

Congregations 2,920. Total membership 1,280,620. Sunday Schools 3,758 with 369,225 scholars and 47,795 teachers. In 20 Foreign Mission fields there are 581 Foreign Mission Agents (and in addition 195 missionaries wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and 7,807 native agents, evangelists and teachers including in both cases the work of the Women's Foreign Mission.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope prescribed the Mass and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbyterianism was settled in 1560.

The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1600, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the National Covenant and the restoration of Presbyterian forms which culminated in the Westminster Confession of Faith in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne (11)) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1801 Parliament passed the Church of Scotland Act 1801, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of the late Viscount Haldane) enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments Bill) was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V (33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act 1922 the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed for behoof of the latter.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER (1929) Sir Iain Colquhoun, Bt, D. 90, Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.
MODERATOR (1929) Rt. Rev. Professor Hugh R. Mackintosh, D.D.
Senior Clerks: Rev. J. I. Cox, D.D., Very Rev. James Harvey, D.D.

Junior Clerk: Rev. J. G. Sutherland, D.D.

Procureur, Sir William Chree, K.C. LL.D.
Agents of the Church: J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S., 20 Castle St., Edinburgh. Arthur H. McLean, W.B. and L. McCandlish, W.S.

Chairman of General Trustees and Legal Adviser, J. A. S. Millar, M.V.O., W.S.
Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.
General Treasurer, J. I. S. Watson, C.A., 121 George Street, Edinburgh.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

(x) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 33 Presbyteries, 567 ministers, 547 congregations with 120,330 communicants, 94,141 families, 7,921 Sabbath school teachers and 95,027 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1932, this branch contributed by congregational effort £328,644 for religious, charitable and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £467,951.—Moderator (1932), Rt. Rev. J. F. Macaulay, D.D. General Sec. Rev. W. A. Watson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(n) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 Presbyteries, 353 congregations, 20 preaching stations and 84,298 members. It has a theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 68 missionaries abroad, including 34 women. In 1932 the amount raised for all purposes was £347,860.—Moderator, Rev. J. M. Ferguson, M.A. Gen. Sec., Rev. Thomas Mackay, M.A. Church Offices, 25 Russell Square, W.C.1. Publications Office, 15 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

UNDER the general designation of **METHODISTS** are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd John Wesley (born June 17, 1703, died March 2, 1791) and his brother Revd Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707, died March 29, 1788).

A scheme for the re union of the Wesleyan Methodists the Primitive Methodists and the United Methodist Churches was approved by all three Conferences and an Enabling Bill was passed by both Houses of Parliament and received the Royal Assent. The final vote on Union (that is, the final vote prior to that of the Uniting Conference) was taken by the three Conferences in 1931 the majority of 75 per cent being requisite in each case. This vote took effect in 1932, the Uniting Conference meeting subsequently to the meeting of the several Conferences. The first United Conference will meet in 1933.

President (1932-1933), Rev John Scott Lidgett, D.D.

Secretary of the Conference, Rev Robert Bond

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by the two brothers. The first Conference consisting of six clergymen and four laymen was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics of Methodism throughout the world (1932) are: Ministers, 66,217; local preachers, 82,542; members and probationers, 10,088,547; Sunday schools, 92,608; officers and teachers, 961,327; scholars, 9,949,543; churches and other preaching places, 108,828. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head elected year by year. The Wesleys are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

The Primitive Methodists, who sprang up in Staffordshire in 1822 under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called 'camp meetings' the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body with enlarged powers for the laity. Next

to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.

The United Methodist Church was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate fit in and independent of each other. These were—

The Methodist New Connexion which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians founded in 1815 by Wm. O'Brien a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists formed in 1828 the Wesleyan Methodist Association which sprang out of a controversy in 1834 concerning the need for a trained ministry and the Wesleyan Reform Association founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination. The act of union of these three denominations into one took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first United Conference was held.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists. This body is Congregational in its organisation with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with if any church denies it a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties. President and General Secretary (1932-33) Rev G. A. Metcalfe. Wesleyan Reform Book Room, 25 Change Alley Sheffield.

The Statistics relate to Great Britain and Ireland only and are for the year 1932

Wesleyan Methodists
Primitive Methodists
United Methodist Church
Independent Methodist
Wesleyan Reform Union

Ministers	Lay Preachers	Members	Chapels	Sunday Scholars
2,760	19,363	547,608	8,558	791,122
1,131	12,896	222,021	4,356	377,792
799	5,232	179,527	2,500	223,396
400		20,786	162	22,574
30	497	13,579	231	26,225

398 THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST or PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany. Churches and preaching stations in Assam, 1,367.

In 1931 the body numbered—churches, 1,491, chapels and other buildings for Sunday school branches 1,710, ministers and preachers, 1,150, elders, 7,523, communicants, 185,239, on probation, 867, Sunday school teachers and officers, 22,183; Sunday school scholars, 125,970 adherents (including communicants), 288,503. Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1931, £199,283 for various religious purposes (in-

cluding the ministry), £422,125. Receipts from various funds, £27,300.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday school, which is attended by adults as well as children, the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools. The English branch of the church has 376 chapels and preaching stations, with 34,849 communicants. All the rest are Welsh.

Moderator (South Wales) Synod, Rev J D Evans, M A, Aberystwyth, (North Wales), Rev W Wynia Davies, O B E, D D, Rhos, near Wrexham.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev David Jones, 87 Botanic Road, Liverpool.

Chief Secretary, Rev D Unlio Davies, M A, Bryn Elwydd, Machynlleth, North Wales.

THE INDEPENDENTS

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1832 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1900 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 31 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 4,768 churches and preaching stations; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 2,886. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1933-34, Rev H Elvet Lewis, M A. *Secretary*, Rev Sidney M Berry, D D. *Office and Publication Department*, 22 Memorial Hall, Faringdon St, E C 4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 38 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E Dully Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, W C 2.

Minor Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches, has about 330 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev Mortimer Rowe. 8 A Essex Hall, Essex Street, W C 2. The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five eighths belong to the "Open body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 29,151 members in Great Britain and has 395 places of worship with 24 places of worship in Ireland and 2,122 members. *Central Office (Great Britain)*, Friends House, Euston Rd., N W 1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,777 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,729 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The Church of Christ Scientist, has in the British Isles 240 branches of the *First Church of Christ, Scientist* in Boston, Mass., U S A. (*Offices*, Donington House, Norfolk St, Strand, W C 2) The Moravian Church (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane E C 1) has in the U K 42 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,341 communicants. The Catholic Apostolic Church has about 80 churches including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W C 1. The New Church (Swedenborgian) 75 societies with about 6,700 registered members. The Latter Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) is the Union of two denominations, the Free Church of England founded in 1844 and the Reformed Episcopal Church founded (in New York) in 1853. In England there are 50

AND THE BAPTISTS.

The BAPTISTS are similar to the Congregationalists in all respects but one—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1833. In the British Isles there were, in 1931 4,774 chapels and 2,037 pastors. The members numbered 406,216, Sunday school teachers 59,661, and Sunday school scholars 479,793. *President of the Baptist Union*, 1932-33, Alfred Ellis, I P. *Secretary*, Rev M E Aubrey. *Office*, 4, Southampton Row, London, W C 1.

The Baptist World Alliance (founded in 1905) is a Federation of National Conventions and Unions in more than 60 countries. Communicant membership about 11,500,000. *General Sec.*, Rev J H Rushbrooke, D D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W C 1.

The Strict and Particular Baptists have about 600 places of worship in England and Wales, and 20,000 members, with foreign mission fields

churches. *Bishop Primus*, Rt Rev J Vaughan, D D, Emmanuel Rectory, Morecambe. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev A V Bland, D D, Rydal Mount, Morecambe. The Old Roman Catholic Church. *Archbishop in Gt Britain*, Most Rev Bernard Mary Williams, Madams Wood, Painswick, Stroud Glos. The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hdqrs*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts) have 66 organized churches, 36 companies and 4,736 members in the British Isles. The Greeks (*Branch of Western and Southern Europe*, Metropolitan of Ilyathia, Archbishop Germanos, 20 Newton Rd, Raywaster, W 3) have St Sophia's Cathedral (Moscow Road, W 2) and churches in Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Armenians have a church in London (St Sarkis, Ixonia Gardens) and in Manchester (St Trinity, Upper Brook Street), the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, Hull and Canterbury and there is a mosque for Moslems in Melrose Road, Southfields, S W 18, with a resident Imam.

The Chief Rabbi.

The Jews.—Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 300 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, very Rev Dr J H Hertz. *Chief Rabbi's Office*, 4, St James's Place, Aldgate, E C 3. Their number in the British Empire totals 550,000, and throughout the world is computed at 15,000,000.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

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In England and Wales there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees, in Scotland 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in Ireland 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the British Empire there are 40 Archiepiscopal and 225 Episcopal Sees, with 60 Vicariates and 31 Prefectures.

The Catholic Directory of 1932 estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1932) at 2,225,237, Scotland (1929) 607,753, Ireland (Census figures 1926) 3,172,697. The figures for India (1926) are 2,896,327, Ceylon (1922) 385,507, Canada (1921) 3,383,663, Australian Commonwealth (1921) 2,251,797, New Zealand (1923) 128,724, and Union of South Africa 173,956 the total for the British Empire being 16,328,159, and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 334,664,791.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Westminster, Francis Cardinal Bourne
(translated from Chelmsford 1903) 1896 568

Bishop Auxiliary Joseph Butt
(cons 1921)

Cardiff, Francis Mostyn 1896 138

Birmingham, Thomas Williams 1929 386

Liverpool, Richard Downey 1928 485

Bishops

Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday 1920 117

Clifton, William Lee 1928 156

Hexham and Newcastle, J. Thomas 1925 285

Lancaster, Thomas Wulstan Pearson 1925 161

Leeds, J. R. Cowgill 1905 233

Manchester, Francis Vaughan 1926 140

Middlesbrough, Thomas Thorne (cons 1921) 1929 149

Nottingham, John McNeill 1922 186

Plymouth, John Barrett 1929 139

Portsmouth, Wm. Timothy Cotton 1920 240

Salisbury, Thomas Henshaw 1926 410

Sheffield, Hugh Singleton 1908 128

Bp Coadj. Ambrose Moriarty 1931

Southwark, Peter E. Amigo 1904 563

Bp Aux. W. Brown 1924

SCOTLAND — Archbishops

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, Joseph McDonald 1929 138

Glasgow, Donald Mackintosh 1922 365

Bishops

Aberdeen, George Bennett 1918 77

Argyll & Isles, Donald Martin 1919 27

Dunkeld, John Tomes 1914 52

Galloway, James McArthur 1914 36

BRITISH DOMINIONS

Ireland — Archbishops

Armagh, Joseph MacRory (cons 1925) 1928 187

Dublin, Edward Byrne 1920 665

Bp Aux. Francis Joseph Wall 1931

Cashel, John Harty 1914 131

Tuam, F. P. Gilmarin 1910 173

Bishops

Athlone, Patrick Morrison 1911 52

Ardagh, James McNamee 1927 133

Clogher, Patrick McKenna 1909 119

Clonfert, John Dignan 1924 83

Clonme, Robert Browne 1929 141

Bp Coadj. James Roche (trans 1931) 1926

Cork, Daniel O'Hallan 1914 224

Derry, Bernard O'Hane 1926 116

Down & Connor, Daniel Magrath 1929 220

Down, Edward Mulhern 1916 72

Feltrim, Edward Dooly 1923 105

Ferme, William Codd 1918 155

Galway and Kilmacduagh, Thomas O'Doherty (trans 1923) 1919 96

Kerry, Michael O'Brien 1927 138

Kildare & Leighlin, Matthew Cullen 1927 259

Kilgobbin, James Naughton 1912 49

Kilmore, Michael Fogarty 1904 175

Kilmore, Patrick F. Egan 1910 131

Limerick, David Keane 1924 184

Louth, Thomas Mulvaney 1929 190

Omagh, Patrick Collier 1928 134

Raphoe, William MacNeely 1923 95

Ross (vacant) 30

Waterford & Lismore, 188

Europe — Bishops

Malta, Marius (Arzuffa), Bp., Archb. 1915

Gozo, Michael (Gonzi) 1924

Gibraltar, Richard FitzGerald 1927

America

Isle Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Andrew (Arsenio) 1911

Edmonton, Henry O'Leary 1913

Halifax, Thomas (Donnell) 1911

Kingston, Michael J. Spratt 1911

Abp. Coadj. Michael J. O'Brien 1913

Montreal, Paul N. Bruchési 1897

Abp. Coadj. George Gauthier 1912

Bp. Aux., Alphonsus Deschamps 1925

Ottawa, Joseph William Forbes 1928

Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling O.S.A. 1909

Quebec, J. M. Villeneuve 1911

Bp. Aux. Homer Plante 1927

Regina, J. C. McGuigan 1930

St. Boniface, Arthur Belliveau 1913

St. John's, Newfoundland, Edward Roche 1915

Toronto, Neil MacNeil 1895

Vancouver, B. C., Timothy Casey 1900

Bp. Coadj., William Duke 1928

Winnipeg, Alfred Simnett 1916

Bishops

Alexandria, Felix Contarini 1919

Antigua, James Morrison 1912

Bahamas, Bernard Kocynhorst 1922

Belize, Joseph A. Murphy 1924

British Guiana, George Weld Vic. Ap. 1922

Cajamarca, Thomas Kidd 1925

Charlottetown, Joseph O'Sullivan 1911

Chatham, N. B., Patrick Chasson 1917

Chicoutimi, Charles Tamarche 1928

Coast, Francis Ross 1922

Gravelbourg,

Grouard, Joseph Guy Vic. Ap. 1930

Gulf of St. Lawrence, J. Leventoux Vic. Ap. 1928

Halifax, Louis Rheaume 1922

Hamilton, Thomas McNally (trans 1924) 1913

Harbour Grace, John March 1906

Hudson Bay, Arsène Jurekitch Vic. A. 1922

Jamaica, Thomas Emmet Vic. Ap. 1930

Joliette, Joseph Papineau 1928

Keele, Ovide Charlebois 1910

London, 1931

MacKenzie, Gabriel Baynat Vic. Ap. 1902

Bp. Coadj. Peter Fallaise 1931

Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugene Timogies 1922

Nicolet, Joseph A. Brunault 1899

North Ontario, J. Hallé Vic. Ap. 1921

Pembroke, Patrick Ryan 1922

Peterboro, Denis O'Connor 1930

Prince Albert & Saskatchewan, J. Prud'homme 1921

Rimouski, G. Ouchette 1928

Rouen, James Morris 1922

St. George's, N. F., Henry Rignout 1920

St. Hyacinthe, Fabius DeCelles 1924

Bp. Aux., — Desmarais 1931

St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward LeBlanc 1922

Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard 1904

Shelburne, Alphonsus Gagnon 1923

Three Rivers, F. A. Cloutier 1899

Bp. Aux., Alfred Comtois 1928

Valleyfield, Alfred Langdon 1923

Victoria, B. C., Gerald Murray 1930

Yukon & P. Rupert, Emilius Buno, Vic. Ap. 1917

Bishop for Ruthemans in Canada, Basil Ladika, res Winnipeg		1909	Combaroto, (vacant)	1909
<i>Africa</i>			<i>Dacca, (vacant)</i>	
<i>Del. Apostolic to S Africa</i> Abp Jordan Gijswijk		1907	<i>Bp Aux Timothy Crowley</i>	1907
<i>Delegate Apost to Egypt and Arabia</i> , Abp Valerio Valeri		1907	<i>Dinaypur, G B Anselmo</i>	1909
<i>Bishops</i>			<i>Galle, The Bp of Trincomalee A A</i>	1907
<i>Bagamoyo</i> , Bartholomew Willson V A	1904		<i>Hong Kong, Henry Valtorta</i>	1906
<i>Bahr el Ghazal</i> Anthony Stoppani, V A	1907		<i>Hyderabad, Denis Vismara</i>	1909
<i>Banguelo</i> , Stephen Larne V A	1913		<i>Jaffna</i> Alfred Gryonard	1904
<i>Basutoland</i> (vacant)			<i>Kandy</i> Bede Beekmeyer	1912
<i>Benin, Coast of</i> , Francis O'Rourke, V A	1930		<i>Kottai, I Pereira</i>	1930
<i>Buloba</i> , Burkart Huwiler V A	1909		<i>Kottayam</i> Alexander Chulaparambll	1914
<i>Cape of Good Hope</i> F. H. MacSherry V A	1896		<i>Krishnagur</i> (vacant)	
<i>Do, West</i>	1905		<i>Kumbakonam</i> Peter Rayappa	1931
<i>Dares Salaam</i> Edgar Maranta V A	1909		<i>Lahore</i> Hector Catry	1908
<i>Delta of the Nile</i> Julius Guard, V A	1901		<i>Malacca</i> E Baillon	1904
<i>Egypt</i> , Hyginus Nuti Vic Ap	1902		<i>Mangalore</i> , Victor R. Fernandes	1931
<i>Eshove</i> , Thomas Spreiter, Vic Ap	1906		<i>Melapur</i> A. Leisner	1908
<i>Gold Coast</i> , Ernest Hanger V A	1905		<i>Mysore</i> , Maurice Bernard Despatures	1908
<i>Great Namaqualand</i> , Joseph Klemann	1931		<i>Nagpur</i> , Francis Coppel	1907
<i>Khartum</i> Hector F. Blin, V A	1931		<i>Nellor</i> , W. Routh	1908
<i>Kimberley</i> Hermann Meysing, Vic Ap	1905		<i>Patna</i> , B. Sullivan	1909
<i>Kisumu</i> , Adolphe Verwilt, V A	1903		<i>Poona</i> H. Doering	1907
<i>Lower Volta</i> , Augustus Heumann Vic Ap	1903		<i>Quilon</i> (vacant)	
<i>Marianhill</i> Adalbert Meischer, V A	1902		<i>Ranchi</i> I. van Houtk	1901
<i>Mwanza</i> Anthony Oomen, V A	1909		<i>Salem</i> Henri Pinner	1930
<i>Natal</i> , Henry Delalle, Vic Ap	1904		<i>Trichinopoly</i> A. Karsandier	1909
<i>Nyasal</i> , Mathurin Guillemé Vic Ap	1911		<i>Trichur</i> , Fran. is Vazhapilly	1901
<i>Nyeri</i> , Kenia Charles Re V A	1932		<i>Trincomalee</i> Gaston Robiche	1917
<i>Orange River</i> , J. Simon, Vic Ap	1898		<i>Tuticorin</i> , Francis Roche	1903
<i>Bp Coadj</i> Odillo Jages	1908		<i>Vijayapuram</i> John V. Arana	1931
<i>Port Louis</i> James Leen	1905		<i>Vizapatnam</i> , Peter Rossillon	1918
<i>Port Victoria, Senchelles</i> Louis Gummy	1901		<i>Australia</i>	
<i>Sahelway</i> A. Chichester	1931		<i>Delegate Apostolic to Australia</i> Abp Cattaneo	
<i>Shiré</i> Louis Aumau Vic Ap	1901		<i>Archbishops</i>	
<i>Shera Leone</i> , John O'Horman, Vic Ap	1903		<i>Adelaide</i> Robt W. Spence	1914
<i>Son Nigeria</i> Ignatius Shanahan, Vic Ap	1900		<i>Bombay</i> James Duhig	1905
<i>Bp Coad</i> Charles Heerey	1907		<i>Calcutta</i> William Haydon	1930
<i>Suez Canal</i> Ange Marie Hual, V A	1909		<i>Melbourne</i> Daniel Mannix	1912
<i>Tabora</i> Edward Michand V A	1909		<i>Pelt</i> Patrick Joseph Linn	1913
<i>Tanganyika</i> Joseph Billaux Vic Ap	1900		<i>Sydn</i> J. Michael Kelly	1901
<i>Transvaal</i> David O'Leary V A	1905		<i>Archbp Coadj</i> Michael Sheehan	1902
<i>Uganda</i> , Henry Steicher V A	1907		<i>Bishops</i>	
<i>Upper Nile</i> John W. Lamphing V A	1905		<i>Armidale</i> John Coleman	1909
<i>Western Nigeria</i> Thos. Biederich Vic Ap	1918		<i>Balla at</i> Daniel Foley	1916
<i>Windhoek</i> Joseph Gotthard V A	1906		<i>Bathurst</i> John Nuten	1906
<i>Zanzibar</i> , John Heffernan, V A	1932		<i>Central Oceania</i> Joseph Blanc Vic Ap	1912
<i>Asia</i>			<i>Canton</i> John Heaver	1914
<i>Delegate Apostolic to India</i> Abp Teo Kikikela			<i>Eastern New Guinea</i> Francis W. H. Vic Ap	1914
<i>Patriarch</i>			<i>Eni</i> Charles Nicolas Vic Ap	1918
<i>Jerusalem</i> Louis Barlassina	1918		<i>General</i> J. P. O'Connell	1930
<i>Bp Austral</i> , Godric Keen	1904		<i>Gilbert Islands</i> Joseph Bach Vic Ap	1907
<i>Bp Austral</i> Francis J. Lillingier	1909		<i>Guilford</i> John Barr	1904
<i>Archbishops</i>			<i>Kimberley</i> Otto Ruble Adm Ap	1909
<i>Agra</i> Angelo Raimacchioni	1918		<i>Lismore</i> John Carril	1910
<i>Coadj</i> E. I. Vanni	1916		<i>Bp Coadj</i> Patrick Farrell	1931
<i>Bombay</i> Joachim Lima	1908		<i>Maitland</i> Edmund J. Gleeson	1909
<i>Calcutta</i> Ferdinand Fénier	1901		<i>North Solomon Islands</i> J. J. Wade Vic Ap	1930
<i>Combaroto</i> Louis Lommet	1932		<i>Papua</i> A. G. de Lormenn Vic Ap	1899
<i>Columbo</i> , Pierre Maique	1930		<i>Palau</i> Gerard Vester Vic Ap	1903
<i>Cyprus</i> , Paul Aouat	1911		<i>Pot</i> Augustus Andrew Killin	1904
<i>Ernakulam</i> Augustine Kandathil	1911		<i>Rockhampton</i> Ronald Hays	1912
<i>Madras</i> , Eugene Médard	1908		<i>Sale</i> K. H. Ryan	1903
<i>Simla</i> Anselm John Keenly	1911		<i>Sunderland</i> John M. McCarthy	1917
<i>Virapoly</i> , Anzelo Peter	1915		<i>South Solomon Islands</i> Aloysius Rancar	1900
<i>Bishops</i>			<i>Toumba</i> James Price	1909
<i>Aymer</i> , Mathurin Le Ruyet	1931		<i>Townsville</i> J. McGinn	1930
<i>Allahabad</i> Joseph Poli	1915		<i>Wagga Wagga</i> Joseph Dwyer	1918
<i>Ararat</i> (Aden) A. da Ippio Adm Ap	1916		<i>Williamstown</i> Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox	1931
<i>Burma, North</i> , Eugene C. Rouquier Vic A	1906		<i>New Zealand — Archbishops</i>	
<i>Burma, South</i> , Frederick Provost	1931		<i>Wellington</i> , Francis Redwood	1894
<i>Cahut</i> , Paul Perini	1910		<i>Archbishop Coadj</i> , Thomas O'Shea	1913
<i>Changanacherry</i> , James Kallacherry	1907		<i>Bishops</i>	
<i>Chittagong</i> , A. M. Lepailleur	1907		<i>Auckland</i> James Liston	1900
<i>Cochin</i> , (vacant)			<i>Christchurch</i> , Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
			<i>Dunedin</i> , James Whyte	1900

Holy Communion 8 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. (no tickets required for these services)

51 HOLY TRINITY, Vineries Aldgate E 1—(Disrupted and now a Sunday school) contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

52 MARYBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone W 1—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St Marylebone Church) was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

53 ST ALBAN, Brooke Street Holborn, E 1—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music, organ by Willis. Local Rev R. S. Lives Services on Sundays. Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8. Choral at 10. Solemn with sermon at 11. Matins 10.30, baptisms and churchings at 11.15, children's service and catechism, 3 evenings at 6.30. Frequent mission services. Open daily 10.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

54 ST ANDREW BY THE WINDROSE, Queen Victoria Street, F 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

55 ST ANDREW, NORSWICH, St Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E C 2—An early 16th century church containing a monument of Stow, the London antiquary and a memorial of Holborn. The organ is by Rudolph Harris the rival of Father Smith.

56 ST ANNE, Waidm Street Soho, W 1—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

57 ST BARNHOLM, W 1, Priory Church, Smithfield, E 1—The oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123). Rector Rev Canon E. S. Savage. A fine old Norman building with tomb of the first prior Rahere. Transsept restored and reopened in June 1893. Crypt Lady Chapel and Cloisters opened 1905-1908. Open daily (Sundays 3 to 5 and for services 8.30, 11.10, 6.30).

58 ST BETH, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E C 4, rebuilt by Wren 1683. Inigo Jones, 1573-1652 and his father and mother were buried in former church. St Benet is the Metropolitan Welsh Church.

59 ST BRIDEN'S CHURCH, Fleet Street F 4. Rebuilt by Wren with beautiful spire (1666). Samuel Richardson the novelist is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Winkyn de Wode were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

60 ST CLEMENT DANES, Strand W 1—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I see p. 186) (son of Canute). The organ is by Father Smith the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme. Oranges and Lemons, and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1900). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. In Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E end.

61 ST CLEMENTS, Clements Lane, Lombard Street E C 3. Rebuilt by Wren contains hand some carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

62 ST DENNIS, 111 THE ELDER, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren with

fine tower and spire. East of church rebuilt, 1827-1828, contains many monuments.

63 ST EDMUND KING AND MARTIN, Lombard Street, E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren with altar at north end organ by Rudolph Harris. Restored and reopened 1919 after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

64 ST LITHBURGH, Bishopsgate E C 2 (14th and 15th century) with two Hudson windows—On April 9, 1607 Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson Bay and to the Hudson River) his son John and his ten sailors took communion in St Lithburgh's purposely to see to sea four days after.

65 ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square W 1 (18th century famous for fashionable marriages)—George Eliot, M. Asquith and Theodor Roosevelt were among those married here.

66 ST GEORGE'S, Southwark S E—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1675), the author of Cocker's 'Arithmetick' (the expression 'ac-cording to Cocker' refers to this book).

67 ST GILES, Cripplegate E C 2 (14th century)—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe and Sir Martin Robisher the Elizabethan seaman who attempted to discover a north west passage to Cathay and commanded the *Primrose* as vice admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

68 ST HELEN'S, Bishopsgate E C 2—The 'Westminster Abbey of the City' from its numerous monuments building dated in 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice an American. In St Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1822.

69 ST JAMES'S, GARICKHILL, Garlick Hill F 4 has four stained glass windows one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air rider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced and that year by year on the anniversary of the outbreak the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The Tomb Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the Lion Sermon (see St Katherine's Cathedral).

70 ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly W 1—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St James's.

71 ST JOHN'S, St John's Square, Clerkenwell, I C 2. Built in early 18th century includes part of the ancient priory of St John (12th century crypt).

72 ST KATHERINE, 111 FLEET, Leadenhall Street E C 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a cathedra wheel E window an organ by Father Smith Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible and a monument of St Nicholas Broome. The 'Iron Sermon' is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the capture of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gay) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

73 ST MAGNUS, THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1480-1568) translator of the Bible who was rector of St Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1557-1567).

74 ST MARGARET, Lothbury, E C 2—Rebuilt by

Wren contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit)

97 MARGARET S. Westminster, S W 1—Founded 12th or 13th century, buildings date from 15th century, with frequent restorations. The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas

98 MARGARET PATTEN. Rood Lane East cheap E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren with a leaden spire contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics

99 MARTIN S IN THE KIP IDE. Israfaelai Squair, S W 1—Built by James Gibbs (1721-6) in place of earlier church on same site. In register of burials are the names of Nell Gwynne (1687) Farquhar the dramatist (1707) and Roubiliac the sculptor (1765). A bust of James Gibbs by Fryback is in the church

100 MARY Aldermanbury E C 2—Rebuilt by Wren contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith 'drowned off Staten Island in 1782. John Hemmings and Henry Condill (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church

101 MARY WOOLNETH (above the city and Smith London tube station) King William Street and Lombard Street E C 3—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century organ by Father Smith contains a memorial to Sir Wm Phipps (Governor of Massachusetts who died in London in 1695)

102 MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL College Hill Upper Thames Street E C 4—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren) the former church contained the tomb of Dick Whittington and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece

103 OLAVF Hart Street Mark Lane E C 3—A 15th century church which survived the Fire of London contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife and a monument of John Watts

President of the Council of New York also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbor Dec 16 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (91) attend service here

94 PAUL S Covent Garden W C 2—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones in the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Humorist) Sir Peter Lilly (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist) Grinling Gibbons (Wood carver) Dr Arne (Musician) and Macklin (Actor) Ellen Terry memorial

95 PETER S. Cornhill E C 3—Rebuilt by Wren contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith

96 SPENCER Holborn E C 3—Part of this church escaped the Fire (see footnote col 4) The organ is by Renatus Harris in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt John Smith (a sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocahontas (Princess Pocahontas) is buried in Gravesend see p 481)

97 STEPHEN S Coleman Street E C 2—The Rev John Davenport who with other refugees landed at Boston in 1637 and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year was vicar of this church from 1664 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants

ST STEPHENS, Walbrook, E C 4—Rebuilt by Wren and consolidated, with Bow Church, 91, and St Brides 92, one of his greatest successes contains the tomb of Sir John Vanhugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand W C 2 (re built about 1505 on site of 13th century Savoy Palace restored after disastrous fire in 1864) Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Withers and memorials of D Oyley (arts), Laurence Irving, Sunday services at 11 15 and 6

ST SWITHINS CHURCH, St Swithins Lane F C 4 (re built by Wren after the Fire of London but since modernised)—Contains embedded in its external (S) wall London Stone (mentioned in King Henry VI Pt II), the millilium from which in Roman times the miles were measured

THE LITTLE CHURCH south side of Fleet Street E C 4—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at (amidbury), Northampton Little Maplestead (Essex) and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840-1845, is open to the public on week days, 10 30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Service is discontinued in Aug and Sept. Master of the Temple Rev Spencer (cellar) Carpenter B.D.

WREN S CHURCHES—Many of the 9 churches in the city of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept 6 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St Paul's Cathedral and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £63,786 10s 4½d the most expensive being St Mary le Bow £15,460 6s 8½d (£7,388 7s 7½d St Bow lower) and the cheapest St Vedast Foster (£2,853 15s 6d)

Church of Scotland

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH (Town Court Russell Street Covent Garden, W C 2) Sundays 11 15 and 6 30. Minister Rev J Moffett B.A. 15 Tavistock Street W C 1

ST COLUMBA S Pent Street Belgrave Square S W 1 Sundays 11 and 6 30. Minister Rev Archibald Edmund, D.D. and Rev Ian R. Allan

Congregational

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH 364 Brixton Road S W 9 Sun days 11 and 6 45 Rev Edgar A Willis B.S.

CITY IMPERIAL Holborn Viaduct E C 4 Sun days 11 and 7 15 Rev W Norwood D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH Westminster Bridge Road S E 1—Opened Jan 7 1876 the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln tower and Spire 200 feet high shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone and the British Lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower was largely defrayed by Americans in gratitude for Dr Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services 11 and 7

The City churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are—All Hallows, Barking the Tower St Andrew Undershaft St Bartholomew the Great St Philipburga Bishopsgate St (the) Christ Church St Helen Bishopsgate St Katherine Cree and St Olave Hart Street. Of St Sepulchre Holborn only the south porch and the tower remain. Of All Hallows remaining only the tower. St Andrew Holborn escaped the Fire but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being retained with Portland stone in 1794

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES instituted by Miss Maude Royden C.H. D.D. and Dr Percy Dearmer at Kennington Town Hall in March 1900 and removed in June 1902 to Guildhouse Eccleston Square W 1—Sundays Music and address 3.30 and service and sermon, 6.30

HAIKOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH St Paul's Road (Canonbury), N 1—Founded about 1648 at Pancras Soper Lane from there to Red Lion Street, and to Hare Court Aldersgate in 1692 and removed in 1857 to Canonbury John Bunyan died in the House of a Deacon of Hare Court Minister, Rev Robert Anderson Sun days 11 and 6.30 Wednesdays 8.0 p.m.

THE KING'S WHICH HOUSE, Duke Street Grosvenor Square, W 1—Sundays 11.0, 9 and 10.15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS MEMORIAL CHURCH New Kent Road, E 1—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1866—Sunday Services at 11 and 6.45 Tuesdays at 8 The Church with the Memorial Chapel may be seen at any time

UNION CHAPEL, Islington—Sundays 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wed, 8 p.m. Minister, Rev J Westbury Jones, W 4 D.D. (pro tempore)

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH Buckingham Gate, S W 1—Sundays, 11 and 7 Minister, Rev Hubert J Simpson M.A. D.D.

WHITEFELDS CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road W 1—Founded by the Rev George Whitefield, M.A. in 1726 Institutional Church founded by Rev C Silvester Hoare, M.A., M.P., in 1903 Superintendent Minister, Rev A.D. Belden, B.D. Hon Sec, Wm Oliver Sunday Services 11 and 7 Men's Meeting 3.15 Thursday Service 7.30 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily

BLOOMSBURY BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue W 1—Sundays 11 and 7 Thursdays 8 p.m. Minister, Rev F Townley Iord D.D.

MILBOURN FIANCENACE Newington S 11 (H 4 Spurgeon's, 1861-1862)—Sunday 11 and 6.30 Thursday, 7.30 Pastor, Rev H Lydman (Minister)

WIMBORNE PARK Porchester Rd Baywater W 1—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesday 7.30 p.m.

Wesleyan

WESLEY'S CHAPEL City Road F 1—The (Catholic) of Wesleyan Methodism (contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism) As the

Mother Church of Methodism visitors attend from all parts of the world—Sunday morning at 11 evening at 6.30 John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel In front is Wesley's House and Museum (see p 312) Minister, Rev George H. McNair M.A., 49 (City Road) F 1 Opposite Wesley's Chapel is Burial Fields Burial Ground (City Road) the burial place of Dr John Owen (1583) John Bunyan (1688) Daniel Defoe (1731) Dr Watts (1748) William Blake (1808) and Susannah Wesley (1748) to the west of the cemetery is the Friends Burial Ground with the grave of George Fox founder of the Society of Friends

FRITH HALL Westminster W 1—Sunday Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday Preacher, Rev Dinsdale I. Young D.D.

KINGSWAY HALL Kingsway and Great Queen Street W 1—Sundays at 11.30 and 7 Preacher, Rev H. G. Goldhawk

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL Ashley Place West minster, S W 1 (close to Victoria Station) built 1855-1903 from the designs of J. B. Bentley (the campanile is 263 feet high)—Sundays Low Masses 6.30 7.30 8.30 9 (with short Sermon) Capital High Mass 10.30 Low Mass with Sermon, 12 Solemn Vespers and Benediction 3.15 Compline Sermon and Benediction, 7 Week days Low Masses (first Fridays 6), 7.30 8.30 9 Capital High Mass, 10.30 Vespers Compline and Benediction 3.15 Matins and Lauds (of the following day), 6, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15 Holidays of Obligation Low Masses, 6.30 7.30 8.30 9 Capital High Mass 10.30 Low Mass 12 Solemn Vespers Compline and Benediction 3.15 Devotions Sermon and Benediction, 8.15 Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St George and the English Martyrs (campanile open to public by new electric lift admission 1s)

ST GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S E 1—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built) near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North Tube Sundays Low Masses 7.8 9.30 (children) 12 (with short sermon), High Mass 10.30 Italian Sermon and Benediction 4.30 Vespers (Sermon and Benediction) 6.30 p.m. Week days Low Masses, 7.30 8.10 9.10 Sermon and Benediction on Fridays Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15 Holidays of Obligation Low Masses 6, 7 8 9 10 High Mass 11 Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open 6.30 a.m. and 5.30-9.30

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S W 1—Sundays Low Masses 6.30 7.30 8.30 9.10 High Mass 10.45 Low Mass and Sermon 12, Vespers 3.30 Evening Service and Benediction, 7 Week days Low Masses 6.30 7.30 8.30 9.10 Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday) Holidays High Mass 10.45 Low Mass 12 Thursdays and Saturdays 4.30 Benediction Great Day—St Philip's May 26 High Mass 12 Solemn Vespers 4.30 Benediction, 8

Dutch Reformed

AUSTIN PRIORY Old Broad Street E.C. 1—14th century church assigned by Edward VI to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch contains many 14th century and later tombs

Christian Science

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE—First Church of Christ Scientist (Sloane Terrace S W 1) Second (Palace Gardens Terrace W 8) Third (7 and 8 (112 m) Street Mayfair W 1) Fourth (34 Woburn Place Russell Sq W 1) Fifth (28, (100th Hill N 4) Sixth (Gwendolen Avenue Putney, S W 15) Seventh (Wrights Lane Kensington W 8) Eighth (50 Acie Lane Brixton S W 2), Ninth (Marshall Street Westminster S W 1) Tenth (Bennett Park Hall Blackheath S E 3) Eleventh (Nufford Road Bryanston Square W 1) Twelfth (Ullswater Road West Norwood S E 27) Thirteenth (49 Sussex Place South Kensington S W 7)

Jews

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE Bevis Marks E.C. 3—Founded during Commonwealth present building erected in 1792 The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country

GREAT SYNAGOGUE St James Place Duke Street Aldgate E.C. 3—Founded in 1869 (present building 1790)

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street W 1

Educational Statistics.

I—ELEMENTARY

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age, in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years, in *Ireland* to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In *England and Wales* (1929) there were 20,792 public elementary schools with accommodation for 7,109,385 pupils, an average attendance of 4,925,336. In addition, there were 127 special schools for blind and deaf children with accommodation for 9,284, and 463 for defective and epileptic children, with accommodation for 40,303. There were (1929) 33,698 certificated college trained men teachers and 64,068 women, 5,544 certificated not college trained men teachers and 20,053 women, and 2,048 uncertificated men and 29,942 uncertificated women.

In *Scotland* (1929) there were 2,915 primary schools with accommodation for 861,885, and average attendance of 584,473. There were (1929) 3,926 certificated men teachers and 15,128 women teachers, and 34 provisionally certificated women.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters: needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the relations upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child welfare generally.

II—EDUCATION BEYOND ELEMENTARY

Secondary

The aims, methods, and institutions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

In *England and Wales* (1929) the number of secondary schools recognised for grant was 2,342 with 20,249 full-time men and 20,265 full-time women teachers. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. The full-time pupils numbered 48,279 boys and 46,272 girls under 12, 140,844 13s and 119,395 girls between 12 and 16, 19,825 boys and 15,582 girls over 16, a total of 209,938 boys and 184,247 girls. Of these about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with free places, others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. They are charged to most of the pupils. Of these efficient schools about 40 per cent receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The system in *Wales* is much the same as in *England* though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called 'Intermediate' in many cases. In *Wales* there is a central Welsh Board

In *Scotland* there are Preparatory and Secondary Departments under the same Commissioning and Local Authorities as the Elementary schools. In 1929 there were 207 Preparatory Departments with 76,092 children on the Register and average attendances of 66,247, and 222 Secondary Departments with 75,232 children on the Register and average attendances of 73,125. The Authorities aim at securing honours graduates as far as possible, and all teachers are certificated.

Technical

Technical Education in *England and Wales* is provided in Evening and similar schools and in Day Technical Classes and Technical Institutions (courses mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students, of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art and Art Classes. In *Scotland* Technical Education is provided in like manner.

Training

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers of whom 90 per cent have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the training of teachers for Secondary Schools a small annual State grant being made for the purpose, in *Scotland* all candidates for employment as teachers must undertake a course of training of at least one year in teaching.

Universities

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants mainly in the form of 'block grants' paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in *England and Wales*. State grants to Irish institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April 1922.

In 1930 32 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:

	Professors	Undergraduates
<i>England</i> (12)	3,900	34,960
<i>Wales</i> (2)	375	3,070
<i>Scotland</i> (4)	939	11,650
Total (18)	5,214	49,680

EXHIBIT III—EDUCATION 1929-30

(Out of the Parliamentary Vote)

	<i>England & Wales</i>	<i>Ireland</i>
Elementary	£2,827,065	£6,061,367
Higher	8,005,680	
Administration and Inspection	603,947	120,194
Teachers' Pensions	4,973,976	681,580
Museums, &c.	217,345	26,572
Deduct—		
Appropriations in Aid	5,129,492	757,555

Net Total .. £41,602,323 £4,172,162

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1933.
FULL TERM

Hilary, or Lent, Jan 15 to March 12
Trinity, April 23 to June 17
Michaelmas, Oct 8 to Dec 2

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE,
Trinity term, 1932 4771

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Elect

1927
1928
1929
1932
1897

Spanish (King Alfonso VIII) W I Fretwell MA, Exeter
Zoology L B Poulton D Sc, Jesus

Elect.
1932
1893

Oxford Colleges

(With date of foundation)

1931 All Souls (1437) Rt Hon Viscount Chelmsford, MA Hon D C I Warden
 1907 Balliol (1262) A D Imbrie MA Master
 BVC (1509) C H Sampson MA Principal
 Ch Ch (1532) H J White D D Dean
 1914 Corpus Christi (1546) P S Allen D Litt President
 Exeter (1312) I P Murrell MA Rector
 1927 Hart Hall (1874) C R M F Cuntwell, MA, Prin
 Jesus (1571) A F W Hazel, KC, D C I,
 1910 MA Principal
 Lincoln (1427) I A R Munro MA Rector
 1922 Magdalen (1458) G F Gordon MA President
 Wotton (1264) I Bowman MA, Warden
 1930 New Coll (1379) Rt Hon H A I Fisher MA,
 Hon D C I Warden
 1925 Oriel (1226) W D Ross MA Prior
 1919 Pembroke (1264) I H Dudden, D D, Master
 1931 Queens (1340) I M Wilks MA Provost
 1913 St John's (1555) F W Hall D Litt President
 Trinity (1554) H E D Blackiston, D D, Pres
 University (1249) Sir M J Sadler MA, KC, C I,
 Master
 1919 Wadham (1612) I F Stenning MA Warden
 1928 Worcester (1714) F J Fyfe MA Provost
 St Edmund Hall (1266) A B Emlyn MA Prin
 Kettle (1870) I J Kidd D D, Warden
 1927
 1910 St Catherine Society (1868) V I A Brook MA,
 Canon
 1925 Temple Hall I G O Vignaux MA Master
 1909 St Becket's Hall P I McLean, MA Master
 St Peter's Hall (1929) C M Chavasse MA Master.
 1905
 Societies of Women Students
 1928 Lady Margaret Hall (1878)
 1928 Principal, Miss Linda Child MA
 Vice Principal, Miss E Jamison, MA
 Librarian and Secretary Miss Anson, MA.
 1918 Bursar Miss Harbottle
 1899
 1913 Somerville College (1879)
 1901 Lady Margaret Hall D D D D D D
 1903 Vice Principal, Miss M K Pope, MA
 1907 Secretary and Treasurer Miss A Beauchamp,
 Bursar Miss M B Stonedak [O B E]
 1912 Dean Miss V Farnell MA
 Librarian Miss H Napier MA
 1930
 St Hilda's College (1896)
 1900 Lady Margaret Hall Elizabeth Gwyer, MA
 Librarian Miss P M Hamilton Thompson MA.
 1913 Lady Margaret Hall Thorneycroft BA
 1928
 St Hilary's College (1893)
 1921 Lady Margaret Hall J de L Mann, MA
 1912 Vice Principal Miss A M Sanders, MA,
 Bt Hist
 1922 Bursar, Miss V I Windsor
 Secretary Miss J C Thornton MA
 1921
 1930 Society of Oxford House Students (1879).
 (1 Jowett Walk, Oxford)
 1925 Principal, Miss Grace E Hadow, MA.
 Vice Principal, Miss R F Butler, MA
 Treasurer Mrs M H Pritchard, MA
 1927 Secretary, Miss E M Moore MA

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS 1933

FULL TERM

Term Jan 5 to Mar 25
 Easter Apr 16 to June 24.
 Michaelmas Oct 1 to Dec 19

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE,

Oct, 1932 5,280

Chancellor Rt Hon Stanley Baldwin Elect
 M.A. 1 Hon II D Trin 1930
 Vice-Chancellor W Spens, M.A., Master of
 Corpus Christi 1932

High Steward His Grace the Duke of
 Devonshire, K.G., I.C., C.M.G. G.C.V.O.
 Hon LI D Trin 1923

Deputy High Steward, the Lord Han-
 worth M.A. Trin 1926

Representatives in Parliament Sir J
 Withers M.A., Hon LI D, Cath d
 Kings, G. H. A Wilson M.A. Cla 1929

Commissioners, Hon Mr Justice Macnaghten
 K.B.I. M.A. Trin 1926

Orator T R Glover M.A. St Johns 1920

Registrar E Harrison M.A. Trin 1926

Assistant Registrars R E Priestley, M.A.,
 Cla, 1924 H Clave, M.A., Cai 1927

Librarian A F Schofield M.A. Kings
 Sec to the Librarian H C Stanford M.A. Joh 1927

Lecturer I Knox Shaw M.A. Sid Sus 1922

Esquire Bedells, R Haublin Smith, M.A.,
 Pet 1923 C P Sumner M.A., Cai 1922

Proctors C W Guillebaud M.A., Joh 1923
 J W C Ivin M.A. Trin II 1923

Organist B Ord M.A., Mus B (Kings)
 Director of the Observatory Professor Sir A S
 Eddington M.A. Trin 1906

Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and
 Newall Observer, Professor F I M Stratton
 M.A., Cai 1922

Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C F
 Cooper M.A. Trin II 1922

Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay
 Curator, C C Cocklell M.A. Hon Litt D
 Strickland Curator F R Partridge M.A. Sid
 Sus 1922

Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and
 Ethnology I C G Clarke M.A., Trin II 1922

Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeo-
 logy Prof A B Cook Litt D Queens 1922

Director of the Botanic Garden H Gilbert (Cath)
 M.A. Trin 1922

Librarian of Squire Law Library I E Lewis
 Ph.D. Cai 1922

Representative on General Medical Council, Prof
 Sir H D Rolleston Bart M.D. Joh 1922

Director of the Psychological Laboratory, Prof
 F C Bartlett M.A., St Johns 1922

SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate W N Williams
 M.A., Squire Syndicate Buildings

Board of Extramural Studies G F Hickson
 M.A. Cla Student House

Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate I
 G Bedford M.A. Sid Sus University Offices

Appointments Board, O V Guy M.A., Jes
 University Offices

University Press S C Roberts M.A., Pemb

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE

(Secretary, The Registrar)

Official Members The Chancellor, Vice
 Chancellor

Heads of Colleges, The Master of Gonville and
 Owens, The Master of Sidney Sussex, The
 Master of Magdalene.

Professors in Dean, Dr Winfield Professor
 F L Engledon Professor F E Adcock
 Other Members of the Regent House, Prof D G
 Robertson M.A. (Trin) H McL Innes M.A.
 (Trin) S W Giese M.A. (Chr), F R Salter
 M.A. (Magd) H Ishikill M.A. (Cla) C A
 Elliott, M.A. (Jes), G G Morris M.A. (Chr)
 P C Villacott, M.A. (Pet)

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond), Elect
 B W Jones M.A. Linn 1929

Agriculture (Drapers), T I Engledow,
 M.A. Joh 1930

Anatomy I I Wilson, M.A. Joh 1920

Ancient History, F E Adcock, M.A.
 (Kings) 1925

Ancient Philosophy (Lawrence), I M
 Cornford M.A. Trin 1931

Anglo Saxon (Elrington and Bosworth),
 H M Chadwick, M.A., Clare 1922

Animal Pathology, J B Buxton M.A.
 Arabic (Sir I Adams), R A Nicholson,
 Litt D Trin 1926

Arabic (Lord Almoner) A A Bevan M.A.
 Trin 1893

Archaeology (Duney), E H Mims, Litt D
 Pemb 1927

Astronomy and Geometry (Loundean) H F
 Baker Sc.D. Joh 1924

Astronomy (Plumian), Sir A S Eddington
 M.A. Trin 1923

Astrophysics I J M Stratton M.A. (Cai)
 Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn) Sir I G
 Hopkins M.A., Trin 1921

Biology (Quick) D Keim, M.A. Magd
 Lotani A C Seward, Sc.D. Down 1906

Chemistry, Sir W J Pope K.B.E. M.A.
 Sid Sus 1908

Chinese H A Giles M.A. Trin 1897

Civil Law (Regius), W W Buckland I.L.D.
 Caius 1914

Classical Archaeology (Larsen) A B
 Cook Litt D Queens 1931

Collard Science (John Humphrey Plumian) C
 E K Riddle M.A., Trin II 1931

Divinity (Regius) C L Fyfe D.D. (Cai)
 Lady Margaret J F Bethune
 Baker D.D., Pemb 1911

(Drumman), F C Burkitt D.D.
 Trin 1905

(Hulsean) W E Baines D.D. Pet
 (Fry) J M Reed D.D. Joh 1906

Historical Linguistics (Dixon), J P Whitney
 D.D., Trin 1929

Economic History J H Clapham Litt D,
 Kings 1928

English Law (House Hall), P H Winfield,
 Litt D Joh 1928

English Literature (King Edward VI) Sir
 A I Quiller Couch M.A. Jesus 1912

Experimental Physics (Cavendish) Lord
 Rutherford O.M., M.A., Hon Sc.D. Trin 1929

Experimental Psychology, F C Bartlett
 M.A. Joh 1931

Fine Art (Slade),
 French (Drapers) O H P Prior M.A. Joh 1929

Genetics (Arthur Balfour), R C Punnett,
 M.A. Caius 1922

Geography, F Debenham M.A. Caius 1931

Geology (Woodwardian), O I Jones, M.A.,
 Cla 1930

German (Sproder) R A Williams . . . 1932

Greek (Regius), D S Robertson, M.A.,
 Trin 1928

<i>Hebrew (Regius)</i> , S H Cook 11th D	Flect
<i>Industrial Relations</i> (Montague Burton), J Hilton, M A	1932
<i>Inorganic Chemistry</i> (John Humphrey Plummer), J E Lennard Jones 11th D, Corp	1931
<i>International Law</i> (Whewell) A P Higgins, K C, CBE, LL D, Trin	1932
<i>Italian</i> , R Piccoli, M A Vagd	1920
<i>Latin</i> (Kennedy), A E Housman, M A, Trin	1929
<i>Laws of England</i> (Donning), H D Hazel tino, Litt D, Downing	1927
<i>Mathematical Physics</i> (John Humphrey Plummer), R H Fowler, M A Trin	1929
<i>Mathematics</i> (Lucasian), P A M Diac, Ph D, Joh	1932
<i>Mathematics</i> (Rouse Ball), J E Little wood, M A, Trin	1932
<i>Mechanics and Applied Mechanics</i> , C E Inglis, CBE, M A, Kings	1928
<i>Mental Philosophy and Logic</i> , G E Moore, Litt D, Trin	1929
<i>Metallurgy</i> (Goldsmiths), R S Hutton, Cla	1925
<i>Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , C E Hilley, Ph D Fmm	1932
<i>Modern History</i> (Regius), G M Trevelyan O M, M A, Trin	1931
<i>Modern History</i> , H W V Temperley, Litt D Pet	1900
<i>Moral Philosophy</i> (Knightbridge), W R Ross, Litt D, Kings	1926
<i>Music</i> , E J Dent, M A Mus B, Kings	1925
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> (Jacksonian), C I R Wilson, M A, Sid Str	1919
<i>Naval History</i> (Vice Admirals), J H Rose, Litt D, Chint	1929
<i>Pathology</i> , H R Dean M D, Trin II	1922
<i>Physic</i> (Regius), W L Brown, M D, Corp	1932
<i>Physic</i> , Sir J J Thomson, O M, M A, Hon Sec D, Trin	1919
<i>Physical Chemistry</i> I M Lowry, CBE, M A, Trin II	1920
<i>Physiology</i> J Barcroft, M A, Kings	1925
<i>Political Economy</i> , A C Pigou, M A, Kings	1908
<i>Political Science</i> E Barker, Litt D Pet	1927
<i>Pure Mathematics</i> (Sutcliffe), G H Hardy M A, Trin	1931
<i>Sanskrit</i> , E J Rapson M A, Joh	1906
<i>Social Anthropology</i> (William Wile) I C Hickson M A, Ch	1932
<i>Zoology and Comparative Anatomy</i> , J S Gardiner, M A, Corps	1909

Cambridge Colleges.

(With date of foundation)

<i>Christ's</i> (1505), Norman McLean, M A, Master	
<i>Clare</i> (1366), G H. A Wilson, M A, Master	
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1352), W Spens, M A, Master	
<i>Downing</i> (1800), Albert C Seward, Sc D, Master	
<i>Emmanuel</i> (1524), Peter Giles, Litt D, Master	
<i>Gonville and Caius</i> (1348), J F Cameron, M A, Master.	
<i>Jesus</i> (1496), Arthur Gray, M A, Master	
<i>Kings</i> (1442), A E Brooke, D D, Provost	
<i>Magdalene</i> (1428), W B Ramsay M A, Master	
<i>Pembroke</i> (1347), A Hutchinson M A, Master	
<i>Peterhouse</i> (1382), Field Marshal Sir W R Bird wood, GCB, GCMG, KCB, M A, LL D (Hon), Master	
<i>Queens'</i> (1448), J A Venn, Litt D, Pres	

<i>St Catharine's</i> (1473), F M Rushmore, M A, Master	
<i>St John's</i> (1525), Sir R Forsyth Scott, M A, Master	
<i>Sidney Sussex</i> (1566), G A Weekes, M A, Master	
<i>Trinity</i> (1546), Sir J J Thomson, O M, M A, Hon Sec D, Master	
<i>Trinity Hall</i> (1350), H R Dean, M D, Master	

APPROVED FOUNDATION

<i>Selwyn College</i> (1882), G E Newson, M A, Master	
<i>Non Collocation Students</i> (1869), W S Thatcher, M A, Canon	

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

<i>Mistress</i> , Miss H M Wodehouse, M A	
<i>Vice Mistress</i> , Miss H M E Murray M A	
<i>Bursar</i> , Miss F M Smith, M A	
<i>Junior Bursar</i> , Miss K M Robertson M A	
<i>Librarian</i> , Miss H T McMoran, M A	
<i>Secretary</i> , Miss M Clover, M A	

NEWNHAM COLLEGE

<i>Principal</i> , Miss J P Strachey	
<i>Tutors</i> , Miss E M Chrystal, Miss A B Dale, Mrs Palmer, Miss Steele Smith	
<i>Bursar</i> , Miss Ince	

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

South Kensington, S W 7. 1836, 1900 and 1929.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON'S BUILDING SCHEME

IN 1925 the University of London with the assistance of a gift of £400,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation of America and a grant from H M Treasury, purchased a site in Bloomsbury immediately to the north of the British Museum upon which to erect a group of buildings which would form the headquarters of the University. The site, which is rectangular in shape and has an area of about 20½ acres is bounded on the west by Malet Street on the east by Russell Square and Woburn Square, on the north by Blyth Place and on the south by Montagu Place (with the British Museum on the other side of the road).

Before the war efforts were made to acquire this site, a considerable sum of money being raised for the purpose but for various reasons the scheme fell through and no further action was taken until 1920 when H M Government bought the site and offered it to the University subject to the condition that Kings College should vacate its present buildings in the Strand, the greater part of which are held on a Crown lease at a nominal rent. The authorities of Kings College were unable to agree to this proposal, and since the condition could not be fulfilled, the offer lapsed and the site was resold to the vendor by the Government. The purchase of the site by the University in 1927 was free from any such condition.

Since its acquisition, the problem of the development of the site for University purposes has been worked out stage by stage. With the assistance of the London County Council, parliamentary powers were obtained in 1928 for the closing of certain roadways which crossed the site, so as to secure a self contained estate for the central University area. With a view to avoiding inconvenience to the public and the

congestion of thoroughfares, the stipulation was made that before these powers were exercised certain of the roads surrounding the site should be widened and the cost borne by the University. The condition having been fulfilled, permission was given in February, 1932, by the Minister of Transport with the concurrence of the London County Council and the Holborn Borough Council, to the enclosing of the southern portion of the site. This was completed in the early part of 1932.

The buildings to be erected on the site will be mainly for various central institutions and activities for which inadequate or no accommodation exists at present. These include the University Library, the newly established Courtauld Institute of Art, the Institute of Historical Research and the Institute of Education. Suitable quarters will be provided for the central administrative staff, and it is hoped that it will also be possible to erect a large ceremonial hall and an adequate building for the University Union. Certain other institutions, notably the Birkbeck College and the School of Oriental Studies have been included provisionally in the building programme. With probably one or two exceptions it is not proposed to transfer to the site any of the Colleges of the University, in which the greater part of the teaching work of the University is conducted. The aim is to establish a centre for the University system which extends over the whole of London.

In the preliminary consideration of the question of development the University had the assistance of Mr H V Jauchester, F.R.I.B.A., who acted as consultant architect from 1929 to 1932. In June, 1931, Mr Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. was appointed Architect for all the buildings to be erected. Although the scheme will have to be carried out in stages, Mr Holden's first task has been the preparation of a general design for the whole site. It was requisite that any such design should have regard to the immediate and future need of the University that it should preserve on the site at least as much open space as now exists and that its scheme of buildings should not be out of harmony with other buildings adjoining the site. This task Mr Holden has accomplished and his design has been generally approved by the Court and Senate.

Towards the cost of building developments capital grants to an amount of £450,000 have been voted by the London County Council (the Corporation of the City of London have subject to certain conditions made a grant of £200,000 towards the cost of the Ceremonial Hall) whilst the Goldsmiths' Company have offered also conditionally £50,000 towards the cost of erecting and equipping the building of the University Library. Mr Samuel Courtauld has generously provided for the cost of the building for the Courtauld Institute of Art and the Czechoslovak Government have promised a substantial sum for a permanent home for the Institute of Slavonic Studies.

TABLES OF SESSION 1932-33

1st Term—October 6 to December 15, 1932

2nd Term—January 20 to March 22, 1933

3rd Term—April 25 to June 27, 1933

During the session 1932-33 the total admissions amounted to 11,018, the number of internal

Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in July 1932, was 11,793

Vice-Chancellor, H. M. the King in Council

Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Earl of Athlone, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.O., D.S.O., D.C.L.

Vice-Chancellor, John Lough Smeathman Hatton, M.A.

Chancellor of Convocation, Sidney Juxton Lowry, M.A.

Principal, Edwin Delmar, D.D.

THE COURT

The Chancellor

The Vice-Chancellor

The Chairman of Convocation

Appointed by the Senate, H. I. Lason, Prof. J. N. G. Wilson, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Sir Ernest Pooley (one vacancy). By His Majesty in Council, Sir Charles Addis, Sir George I. Harston, Rt. Hon. Lord Macmillan, Sir E. Cooper Perry. By the J.C.C., Sir John W. Gilbert, Sir Oscar E. Warburg. Co-opted Member, Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt. & Co.

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal, Heads of the following Schools: The Provost of University College, The Principals of King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, and West London College, The Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, The Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, The Principals of Royal Holloway College and Westfield College. Appointed by Convocation—(Theology), Rev. Canon J. A. Douglas (Atheism), Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Prof. Sir J. Percy Nunn, Prof. A. W. Reed, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman, (Laws), His Honour I. B. Napier (Music), Dr. G. Oldroyd (Medicine), Sir Ernest Graham Little, M.P., W. G. Spencer (Science), Maj. A. G. Church, G. D. Dunkley, Dr. C. W. Kinnison, Dr. R. H. Pickard, Prof. W. Wilson (Language), Roger Smith, (Economics) including Commerce and Industry and Politics at Science, Dr. W. H. Coats. Appointed by the Faculties—(Theology), Rev. Prof. L. S. Watkinson (Arts), Prof. H. I. Butler, Rev. Prof. Canon C. Jenkins, Prof. C. I. Sisson, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, (Laws), Prof. D. H. Paul, (Music), Prof. P. C. Buck (Medicine), The Rt. Hon. Lord Dawson of Penn, H. I. Lason, Sir Cuthbert S. Wallace (Science), Prof. I. N. G. Wilson, Prof. Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne, Vaughan, Prof. K. Horton, Prof. J. C. Philip (Engineering), Prof. C. L. Fortescue, Prof. F. H. Lamb (Economics) including Commerce and Industry and Political Science, Prof. A. J. Bowley (General Medical Science), Dr. A. M. H. Gray, Prof. William Wright. By University College, Sir Andrew I. Taylor. By King's College (Theological Department), Rev. Richard Hanson. Co-opted Members, Dr. G. F. Hill, Col. Sir Henry G. Lyons, Prof. Major General Sir Frederick Maurice, Sir Ernest H. Pooley.

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Court, Harold Claughton, C.B.E., B.A. Secretary to the Senate, Maurice Webb, C.I.E., M.A. Registrars (Academic), S. J. Worsley, D.S.O.,

M C R A (External) G F Goodchild M A
(University Extension and Tutorial Classes)
I Lea M A

Secretary of Matriculation and School Examination
Council, S H Shurrock, M A

Goldsmiths Librarian R A Rye

Accountant, Oliver Greenwood F S A A

S J of Examinations R B P Wallace M A,
11 B

Secretary to Training Colleges Del'jacy, U. R
Oake B A

Representative in Parliament, Sir Ernest Graham
Little (1904)

Public Orator Prof H E Butler, M A

Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the faculties of Arts Laws Medicine Science, Engineering and Economics. On January 1, 1920 Kings College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts Laws Medicine Science Engineering and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a School of the University in the Faculty of Theology. Other University Institutions are the Ploven Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road Goldsmiths College at New Cross, the Francis Gilton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Bartlett School of Architecture at University College the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street the University Observatory in Mill Hill Park the Institute of Education at Southampton Row the Contault Institute of Art at Portman Square and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at Torrington Square.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

American History (Commonwealth Fund) H H
Bellot M A

Anatomy D Mac (Blair) M B W F I Gios
(Lark) D Sc F R C S I E S Krazier F R C S
I B Johnston M B Mis Lucas Keene M B
G Elliot Smith, M D F R S, H H Woodlaid
M D W Wright D Sc

Anatomy (Chemical) H I Harris D Sc

Anatomy (Comparative) I Yeates M B

Anthology B Malinowski I Sc I H D

Arabic H A R Gibb M A

Archaeology (Past) B Ashmole M C M A

Architecture A E Richardson F R I B A

Antro Physic A Fowler D Sc, F R S

Aviation (Zharoff), L Bairstow, C B F, F I S

Bacteriology, J W H. Eyr, M D Alexander

Biology M B J C G Iedingham (M G

D Sc F R C I C Okell, M O B A F W

Iwort L R C I, F R S, G S Wilson M D

Bacteriology (Goldsmiths Company's), W Bul

loch M D I R S

Bacteriology and Immunology, W W C Ioplev

M D

Belgian Studies and Institutions E Cammaccits

(B F L L D)

Biochemistry J C Drummond, D Sc, H Rais

trick D Sc, R Robinson D Sc F R S

Biochemistry (Comparative), E C Dodde, M O

Ph D M D

Botany, F E Bitch, D Sc Ph D R R Gates

Ph D; Dame Helen C I Gwynne-Mugghan

G B A D Sc

Botany (Hildred Castle), W Neilson Jones, M A
Botany (Quinn), E J Salisbury, D Sc
Chemical Engineering (Ramsay Memorial), W E
Gibbs, D Sc

Chemical Technology, W A Bone D Sc

Chemistry, A J Allmand, M C, D Sc, F R S I I

Donnan (B E, D Sc, F R S, C S Gibson

O B E, M C C K Ingold, D Sc, I S Moore,

M A, I R Partington, M B E, D Sc, R H

Aders Plimmer, D Sc, J F Spence, D Sc

C K Linker, D Sc, W B Luck D Sc

Chemistry (Daniell), S Smiles, O B E D Sc, F I S

Do (Inorganic), H V A Bricot, D Sc

Do (Organic), I F Thorpe, O B E, D Sc

Do (Pathological), C E Harington, I H D

Do (Physical), J C Philip, O B E, D Sc, 4

Sugden D Sc

Chemistry as applied to Hygiene, M F Delafield

M B, B Ch

Chinese Qu R F Johnston, K O M G O B A I I D

Classes F R Karp M A, I H Gleeman M A,

I A K Thomson M A, J A Wright, M A

Commerce A J Sargent, M A

Do (Cassell) A Plant B Com

Duties S J Cowell, M B

Dut History & Institutions, Pieter Gev I I D

Economic Science and Statistics (Locke) I A

von Hayck D Iur

Economics, I C Robbins, M A

Do Banking and Currency (Cassell) I E G

Gregory D Sc

Education H R Hamley, M A Qu I Perry

Nunn D I I D Wilson I I I D

Egyptology (I Edwards), Sir Flinders Petrie,

D C I B A, F R S

Embryology I P Hill, D Sc, F R S

Engineering (C H Tindal), C B I D Sc

(Civil) S M Dixon M Sc, A H Jamieson, M Sc,

M I C E I Paisey, M Sc, W K Luce

Oxley

Civil and Mechanical, I G Coker, D Sc, F R S,

I H Lamb, D Sc, M B

Electrical W C Clinton, D Sc, C I Fortes

Che O B E M A, J I MacGrogan Morris,

M I R E I K (attention Smith Mining

Highway (Maybury) R G H Clements M O,

M I C E

Mechanical (Cook, D Sc I V Howard,

I Sc S I Smith, D Sc I F D Witchell,

D Sc

Municipal (Chadwick) M I M Ormsby,

F R C S

English Language and Literature J R A

Nicoll M A A W Reed, D I I T

Do (Quinn) R W Chambers D I I I B A

English Language and Medieval Literature P G

Thomas I I I D

English Literature (Hildred Castle), Janelles

Alexander I I I D

Do Modern (Nothcliffe), C J. Simon M A

Entomology J W Munro D Sc

Epistemology and Statistical Statistics, Major (Green

wood, D Sc F R C I, F R S

Ethnology C G Seligman, M D, F R S

Eugenics (Gallton) Karl Pearson, I I D F R S

Fine Art (Slade), R Schwab

French and Romance Philosophy (J Ielden), L M

Handin Ph D

French Language & Literature, J A Dechamps,

D Sc L, D Saurat, D I S I, F J Janquerey,

D Sc L

French Literature, F I Eccles, M A

Geography L R Jones, Ph D, M O Ormsby,

D Sc Miss E G R Iaylor

- Geography (Economic and Regional)*, C B Sawcett, D Sc
Geology, P G H Roswell, O B E, D Sc; W I Gordon, D Sc, F R S F
Do (Yates Goldmin), W B R King, M A
German, H G Atkins, D Litt, L A Willoughby, D Litt, J G Robertson, Litt D
Greek, J M MacGregor, M A, M I Smiley M A
Do Modern, and Byzantine Hist Lang and Lit (Korais), F H Marshall, M A
Hittitology, R I Lister, D Sc, F R S
History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M A, Miss A E Levitt, M A
Do Central European (Masaryk), R W Seton Watson, D Litt
Do P (Levins), Rev Canon C Jenkins D D
Do Economic, Miss F E L C P Power D Litt
Do English (Astor), J E Neale M A
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Transvaal University College Pretoria, Transvaal (1903)
WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY, Johannesburg (1922)

Professional Education

APPOINTMENT BOARDS

The Appointment Boards of the several Universities in the U.S. from Professional and business employers in need of men or women as Assistants Secretaries or Clerks, &c. The Boards act as the official agencies of the Universities and are in close touch with Professors and are in the interest of the Universities. Employers with vacancies should write to 'The Secretary of the Appointment Board, ——— University

ACCOUNTANCY

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES
SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS
LONDON ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS
BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS Manchester
SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN LONDON
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS IN GLASGOW
ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTANTS GLASGOW
INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND

AGRICULTURE

Diploma Courses in Agriculture are given at the following Universities: Oxford Cambridge, London Reading Durham Leeds, Wales, Aberystwyth, Edinburgh and Dublin and in Horticulture Cambridge London (Degree Course), Reading (Degree Course)

courses in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture
LONDON—Royal Drawing Society
LONDON—L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts
MANCHESTER, School of Architecture and Municipal School of Art—*Principal*, R. A. Dawson
ARCA
NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College *Professor of Fine Art*, Allan D. Mainds, **ARCA**
NOTTINGHAM, City School of Art—*Principal*, J. Elze, **ARCA**
OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing at The Ashmolean Museum—*Principal*, Albert Rutherford (Ruskin Master of Drawing) (complete courses in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Design)
READING UNIVERSITY (q.v.)
SHEFFIELD, College of Arts and Crafts, Arundel Street—*Principal*, J. E. Sunderland, **ARCA**
WATFASH, School of Art—*Prin.*, W. Green, **ARCA**

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE (See also Technical Education)

The Royal Institute of British Architects grants the diplomas **LRIBA**, **ARIBA** and **FRIBA**. The **RIBA** Board of Architectural Education controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout the Empire. The following Schools are recognised by the **RIBA** for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination, and in the case of those Schools marked * from its Final Examination

- *School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen
- *Birmingham School of Architecture
- *Welsh School of Architecture The Technical College, Cardiff
- *School of Architecture Edinburgh College of Art
- *Glasgow School of Architecture
- *School of Architecture Leeds College of Art
- *Liverpool School of Architecture University of Liverpool
- *School of Architecture, The Architectural Association London
- *Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London
- *School of Architecture, University of Manchester
- R.W.A. School of Architecture Bristol
- School of Architectural Studies University of Cambridge
- School of Architecture, Teesdale College of Arts and Crafts
- Department of Architecture, The Northern Polytechnic London
- School of Architecture, The Polytechnic Regent Street, London
- Armstrong College School of Architecture (University of Durham) Newcastle upon Tyne
- School of Architecture Nottingham
- School of Architecture, University of Sheffield
- School of Architecture Municipal School of Arts and Crafts Southend-on-Sea
- School of Architecture, University College, Dublin, Irish Free State
- *School of Architecture, University of Sydney Australia
- School of Architecture, University of Manitoba, Canada
- *School of Architecture, McGill University, Montreal Canada

*Department of Architecture, University of Toronto, Canada
 School of Architecture, School of Art Bombay India
 *School of Architecture, Auckland University College, New Zealand
 *School of Architecture, University of Cape Town South Africa
 *School of Architecture, University of Witwatersrand, South Africa

BREWING

INSTITUTE OF BREWING, Brewers Hall Addle Street, E.C. 2, Sec. W. H. Bird, **FCI**

CHEMISTRY

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 30 Russell Square, W.C. 2—*President*, Dr. G. Clayton, **CFR**, **M.P.**
Registrar and Sec., R. B. Piche, **CFR**
 Fellows (**FCI**) and Associates (**ACI**) are admitted after due training and examination

CHIROPODY

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY
 33 Fitzroy Sq. W. 1—Sec. A. Phillips **FCR**

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

Commercial Students are well served by a number of independent schools or colleges in which class or private tuition is given or coaching undertaken by correspondence. Schools of Commerce can be found in practically every town. Book-keeping, Office Routine, shorthand languages, are the usual subjects. Nearly every Education Authority has its system of Evening Institutes (Session—September to Easter and sometimes July) in which tuition may be obtained in most Commercial and technical subjects. Classes are either free or subject to nominal charges.

The London County Council has Junior and Senior Evening Institutes to serve every district in the Metropolis. A child joining direct from an elementary day school and attending regularly can obtain all evening training from 6d upwards. A postcard addressed to the L.C.C. making a request for details will be promptly answered.

In addition to the Secondary Schools in London at which various stages of commercial training are included in the general subjects the L.C.C. has a series of voluntary and low fee Day Continuation Schools at which commercial and trade subjects are taught to children over 14 years. The L.C.C. has also several Central Schools at which free training is given to children 12-17 years in general education with either a commercial or industrial bias.

DEFENCE

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9 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1
 Telephone: Whitehall 9000
Commandant Vice Admiral J. G. Freston **C.B.**
 (from Jan. 16 1933)
Naval Instructor, Capt. B. H. Ramsay **M.V.O.**
18
Army Instructor, Brigadier A. I. Brooke **D.S.O.**
Air Force Instructor Group Capt. W. Sholtan
 Douglas **M.C.**, **D.F.C.**
Sec. and Librarian Maj. J. A. Clements **O.B.E.**, **M.C.**

DENTAL

Dental study may be followed at most of the Universities and at any of the recognised Dental Schools in the British Isles. Dental Degrees are conferred by most of the Universities. Diplomas are granted by certain Universities and

also by the *Licensing Corporations* (the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow)

ANY UNREGISTERED PERSON practising, or holding himself out as being prepared to practise Dentistry, renders himself liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £100, and 'Dentistry' is defined as including advice, attendance or treatment in connexion with the fitting of artificial teeth

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ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, 32 Leicester Square, W.C. 2—*Dean*, H. Stobbs, M.B.S., I.R.C.P., L.D.S., Sec., Miss H. M. Duncan

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—q.v.

DOMESTIC SUBJECTS

Degree and Diploma Courses. The Universities giving Degree Courses in *Domestic Science* are Bristol (B.Sc.—Domestic Science), London (Household and Social Science), Diploma Courses at Reading and Sheffield

ABERDEEN, Miss Dinnitt *Head* (Domestic Science Department, Robert Gordon's Technical College)

BATH, Miss King, *Principal* (Domestic Science Training College, Long Act)

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY *Principal*, Miss M. Michael (Municipal College of Domestic Subjects, 3 Great George Street)

CARDIFF, Miss E. M. Davies, B.Sc., *Principal* (Training College of Domestic Arts, 46 Andrew's Place)

EDINBURGH (Edinburgh College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent and 22 Walker Street)

GLASGOW, Miss Melvin *Principal* (Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 2 Park Drive, 3)

GLoucester, Miss Whitaker *Principal* (Training Coll. of Domestic Science, Barrack Square, associated with Bristol University)

LEEDS, Miss Juniper, *Principal* (Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Rd.)

LEICESTER, Miss M. Wilcock *Principal* (Domestic Science Training College, University Road)

LIVERPOOL, Miss C. A. Kemp *Principal* (City Technical College for Women and L. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Colquhoun Street)

LONDON, Miss F. Gladys Clarke O.B.E. *Principal* (National Training College of Domestic Subjects, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1)

LONDON, Miss Helen Masters *Head* (Domestic Science Dept., Battersea Polytechnic, S.W. 22)

LONDON, Miss Maughan, M.Sc., *Principal* (National Society's Training College, Beville House, West Hampstead, N.W. 6)

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NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, Miss A. Redford *Principal* (Northern Counties Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, Northumberland Road)

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H. B. Tree, 1904), 62 & 64 Gower Street, and 11 Malet Street, W.C. 1—*President*, Henry Ainley; *Principal*, Kenneth R. Barnes, W.A.

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Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Engineering* are—Oxford (Cambridge, London, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, Sheffield, Edinburgh and Dublin) (See also Technical Education)

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COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, 35 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2—*Principal*, B. W. Adkin, F.E.L. Sec. R. C. Hadland, M.A.

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IMPERIAL FIRE SCHOOL, Brighton, Sussex—*Director* C. Birch

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Diploma Courses.—The Universities giving Diploma Courses in *Forestry* are Oxford, Cambridge, Wales (Bangor) and Edinburgh

IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE, Oxford—*Director*, Prof. R. S. Group, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

CAMBRIDGE—School of Forestry.
BANGOR—Univ. Coll. of N. Wales.
EDINBURGH—Coll. of Forestry

GEOGRAPHY

Degree and Diploma Courses.—Liverpool and Birmingham give Degree Courses in *Geography*. Diploma Courses at Oxford, Cambridge, London, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Wales (Aberystwyth) and Edinburgh

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LONDON UNIVERSITY (Courses in Journalism are provided by the University in co-operation with University College, Gower Street, King's College, Strand, or Bedford College, Regent's Park)

LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 57 Gordon Square, W.C. 1—*Principal*, Sir Max Pemberton

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Degree Courses. The Universities giving Degree Courses in *Law* (which do not entitle the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Durham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barristers are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or the Faculty of Advocates for Solicitors from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland

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 [The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient]
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(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)
 [Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candi-

date is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates]
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Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan 21 1926) the Law (County Belfast) (Ireland) (until Dec 31 1932) the Rt Hon Mr Justice Brown (*Under Secretary and Librarian*) A Newton Under the Society of King's Inn Dublin controls admissions to the Irish State Bar

THE LAW SOCIETY

(100-113 Chancery Lane, W C A)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 20,334.]

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The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education in articled clerks in legal subjects, and the classes are open to all students, whether articled clerks or otherwise on payment of the prescribed fees. Studentships of £40 per annum are offered by the Council each year.

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Room 785, Royal Courts of Justice, W C A
The Poor Persons Committee for London is a committee formed by the Law Society—*Secretary*, Adrian Haslam Short

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H M SIGNET (Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

[Writers to the Signet are authorised to append to their names the letters W S]
Keper of the Signet, The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K R
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LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND

The Incorporated Law Society of Ireland keeps a register of Solicitors in the Irish Free State
Secretary, W G Wakely, Solicitors Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin

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Director, J. A. Baker, D.Lit

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 26-27 Bedford Square, W.C. 1—*Sec.*, P. S. J. Walsford, F.R.A.

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Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognised Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

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Any unregistered person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act 1853. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration or that they are recognised by law is made an offence by the Medical Act 1858. No unregistered person can give a valid certificate required by law or hold an appointment at a hospital or on a ship &c. or obtain dangerous drugs or treat venereal disease.

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CENTRAL MIDWINTER HALL 12 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings S.W. 1 *Chairman* J. S. Fairbairn, M.B. F.R.C.P. *Sec.* J. C. G. Secretary H. G. Westley M.A. 11 B.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

ST BARETHOLMEWS HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE—Clinical practice comprises service of 725 beds. Number of cases in 1931 in patients 10,554 out patients 95,122. 185 house appointments (37 resident) annually. Over 600 clinical appointments available annually for students. Scholarships and prizes to the total value of over £1,500 awarded each year. *Dean of the Medical College*, W. Gillingham F.R.C.S.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL—The largest general hospital in England. 839 beds in patients 1931, 24,304 out patients 81,389 attendances 498,645. Over 170 appointments are made annually from students of the College recently qualified. Resident appointments carry board and residence. Research Funds to the value of approximately £123,000. Scholarships to the value of £1,084. Prizes are awarded annually including 6 entrance scholarships of the value of £706—*Dean* Prof William Wright, D.Sc., *Sec.* F. J. Bindon

GUY'S HOSPITAL—Number of beds in constant occupation, 649. Number of new out-patients in 1931, 122,867. Clinical clerkships and dresserships held by all students. Resident appointments after qualification carry free board and residence.

Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually. Residential college and club for students, adjoining the hospital—*Dean*, Prof I. H. Johnston, M.B., Ch.B., Sub-Dean, J. J. Conybeare, M.D., *Sec.*, J. H. E. Winston

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL (Founded 1228)—644 beds numerous prizes and scholarships, 50 house appointments and clinical assistantships open to qualified students twice yearly, clinical clerkships and dresserships are held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London. Fees, £50 per annum. A Residential Club includes dining club, reading and billiard rooms as well as resident accommodation for 60 students—*Medical Sec.*, R. J. C. Thompson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbleton. Numerous scholarships, &c. and 210 registrarships value £500 per annum—*Dean*, Anthony Leiling, M.D.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL—Number of beds, 470. Two entrance scholarships, value £100 each, also two of £50 and £60 for students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. Total value of scholarships and prizes awarded annually exceeds £1,000—*Dean*, I. Izod Bennett M.D. F.R.C.P., *Secretary*, R. A.oley

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL—Number of beds, 331. In patients 1931, 5,550. Out patients 1931, 45,827. Five entrance scholarships, value £20 to £200, awarded annually in July—*Dean*, Dr C. M. Wilson *Sec.*, B. E. Matthews B.A.

CHAIKIN CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—Number of beds, 300. In patients 1931, 5,000, out patients 27,000—*Dean* Eric A. Cook M.A., M.Ch. F.R.C.S.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL—Beds, 240—*Dean*, Sir Stanley Woodcock, C.M.C. C.B.F.M.D.

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KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (Medical and Dental Schools) Denmark Hill, S.E. 5—Number of beds, 384. Entrance Scholarships of a total value of £1,530 are offered annually. Four tutors and six Registrars are appointed annually, and sixteen Resident Medical Officers are elected half yearly, from among the qualified students—*Dean*, J. A. Drake, M.D., *Sec.*, B. C. Ranner, M.A. *Director* Prof J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., M.B.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter St., Brunswick Sq., W.C.—Scholarships of the annual value of over £1,000 are awarded each year. Clinical work is carried out at the Royal Free and various Special Hospitals. Many appointments open to qualified students. Students chambers are provided in connexion with Medical School. Courses for dental students in conjunction with Royal Dental Hospital—*Dean* Miss Bolt M.I., B.S. *Warden and Sec.* Miss L. M. Brooks.

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ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL of London and School of Dental Surgery, 38 Leicester Square, W.C. Sec. Miss H. M. Duncan.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.30—*Director of Medical Studies* Surgeon Capt. S. Bradbury M.D., R.N.

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WEST LONDON POST GRADUATE COLLEGE, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6—Continuous instruction for graduates only. Three months Hospital Practice (including lectures and demonstrations), 9 guineas, one month 4 guineas, six months 7 guineas.

BRITISH POST GRADUATE HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., W.6.

LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich, S.E. (for Post Graduates only)—also beds.

THE COLLEGE OF NURSING, Hamletta St. Cavendish Square, W.1—*Pres.* Miss M. E. Sparshott (B.F.R.C. *Chairman of Council*). Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley G.B.E. (B.M.O.), D.D. Sec. Miss Mary S. Randle B.R.C.D.N.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON

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Birmingham General and Queen's Hospitals
Birmingham University
Bristol Royal Infirmary and General Hospital
Bristol University
Cambridge University
Durham University
Edinburgh University
Glasgow Anderson's College Medical School
Glasgow St. Mungo's College
Glasgow Western Medical School
Ireland Dublin University
Ireland National University
Ireland Queen's University
Leeds University
Liverpool Royal Infirmary
Liverpool Royal Southern Hospital
Liverpool University
Manchester University
Newcastle Durham College of Medicine
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill
Oxford University
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Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland
Scotland, Universities of
Sheffield University

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Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital

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ROLAND HOUSE (Scout Settlement and Boys' Hostel), Stepney Green, E. 1.—*Warden*, Stanley E. Ince

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE (Women's Branch of Oxford House), 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Head*, Miss Kelly.

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WORKING LADS' INSTITUTE AND HOME, 279 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. J. E. Thap

WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN (Incorporated), Hillcroft College, Subiton, Surrey.—*Principal*, Miss F. Street, *M.A.*

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON.

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of 5 ft.	the range is 2.9 miles.	At a height of 500 ft.	the range is 29.5 miles	At a height of 4,000 ft.	the range is 83.3 miles.
20	5.9 "	1,000 "	42.6 "	5,000 "	93.7 "
30	9.3 "	2,000 "	58.9 "	20,000 "	188.2 "
100	13.2 "	3,000 "	72.7 "		

Headmasters' Conference Schools.

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THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE—*Chairman* (1931) F. B. Malm (Wellington), *Secy.* W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, C.B.E., LL.D., 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.—The Headmasters' Conference was founded in 1866 and incorporated in 1909. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connexion with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In considering what Schools shall be included in the List, or removed from it, the Committee will have regard to the Governing Scheme or other instrument under which the School is administered, and if the School is maintained or aided by a Local Education Authority (a) how the Governing Body is constituted, (b) to what extent by right or in practice the Governing Body acts independently of the Local Education Authority in directing general policy or administering disposable funds, to the numbers in the School and, in the case of Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, the number of resident Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge educated at the School. The Committee may also take into account the proportion of boys in the School, who, having passed the School Certificate or

other equivalent Examination, are continuing their studies beyond that stage. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (a) at some school represented on the Conference, (b) at London or some University town.

NOTES—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects. The accepted practice is for a term's notice to be given before a boy is withdrawn, and a term's fee is usually payable if a withdrawal takes place without notice.

(b) "Headmaster." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g. Beaumont, "Rector"; Belfast Academical, "Principal"; Dulwich, "Master"; Edinburgh Academy, "Rector"; Glenalmond, "Warden"; Haileybury, "Master"; King William's, I. of Man, "Principal"; Liverpool College, "Principal"; Magdalen Coll. Sch., "Master"; Manchester Gr., "High Master"; Marlborough, "Master"; Radley, "Warden"; St. Columba, Dublin, "Warden"; St. Edward's, Oxford, "Warden"; St. Paul's, "High Master"; Stonyhurst, "Rector"; Victoria College, Jersey, "Principal"; Wellington, "Master".

Name of School	F. d. d.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees (See note (a)) D = Day Boys	Headmaster (See note (b)).
England and Wales.				
Abingdon, Berks.	1372	145	£98 D £30	W. M. Grundy
Aldenham, Elstree, Herts.	1597	230	£124 D £25	H. M. Beck
Alley's Dulwich, S.E. 22.	1619	750	£119 D £19	R. B. Henderson
Ampleforth (R.C.), York	1802	300	£158	Rev. V. P. Novell, O.S.B.
Beaumont (R.C.), Old Windsor	1861	250	£150	Rev. W. J. Weld, S.J.
Bedford	1552	850	£129 D £30	H. Grose-Hodge
Bedford Modern School	1566	600	£90 D £12-20	H. W. Liddle
Berkhaunstead, Herts.	1523	600	£120 D £30	C. Machell Cox
Birkenhead, Cheshire	1860	400	£65 D £39	W. F. Bushell
Bishops' Stortford Coll., Herts.	1868	350	£134 D £31	H. L. Price
Bloxham, Banbury, Oxon.	1860	140	£125	V. L. Armitage
Blundell's, Tiverton	1604	300	£139 D £25	A. R. Wallace
Bolton	1524	344	£158	E. Percival Smith
Bootham, York	1823	122	£159-165 D £24	D. Gray
Bradfield, Berks.	1850	320	£158	E. E. A. Whitworth, M.C.
Bradford Gr., Yorks.	1662	730	£121-26 D £21-26	W. Edwards, Litt.D.
Brentwood	1557	740	£82 D £20	J. F. Hough
Brighton, Sussex	1845	400	£160 D £60	Canon W. R. Dawson
Bristol Gr.	1532	800	£62 D £21	J. E. Barton
Bromsgrove, Worcester	1553	270	£140 D £40	D. J. Walters, M.C.
Bury Gr., Lancs.	1615	194	£123 D £23	L. H. Strangeways
Cambridge and County	1900	450	£121-27 D £12-27	A. B. Mayne
Carlisle Gr.	1541	295	£110 D £10	V. J. Dunstan
Caterham, Surrey	1811	297	£110 D £32	A. P. Mottram
Charterhouse, Godalming	1611	620	£175	Frank Fletcher
Cheltenham	1841	690	£162 D £54	R. V. H. Roseveare, M.C.
Chigwell, Essex	1629	240	£99 D £29	E. H. Stewart Walde
Christ Coll., Brecon.	1541	120	£103 D £27	Rev. Arthur D. James
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1552	833	£120	H. L. O. Flecker
City of London, E.C. 4	1442	770	£122 D £32	F. E. Dale, D.S.O., M.C.
Clifton College, Bristol	1862	739	£173 D £68	N. Whately
Contham, Redcar, Yorks.	1700	390	£66 D £12	Rev. H. D. Littler
Cranleigh, Surrey	1863	390	£145 D £50	Rev. D. G. Loveday
Crypt, Gloucester	1539	300	£125-28 D £15-28	D. G. Williams
Dartmouth (R.N. Coll.)	1903	393	£100 D £10	E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.
Dauntsey's, Devizes	1543	165	£126 D £10	G. W. Olive
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1886	240	£120	P. Bolton
Denstone, Staffs.	1868	250	£120	Rev. T. Allen Moxon
Dover, Kent	1871	220	£135 D £45	W. S. Lee, J.B.

Name of School.	Fded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Boys	Headmaster. See note (b).
Douai (R.C.), Woolhampton, Berks.	1613	120	£150	Rev W. I. Rice, O.S.B.
Downside (R.C.), Bath	1605	330	£190	Rev R. S. Trafford.
Dulwich College, S.E. 27	1619	840	£150	W R. Booth
Dulham	1080	150	£130	Rev H. K. Luce
Eastbourne, Sussex	1867	300	£150	G V. Carey.
Epsom, Surrey	1853	419	£135-155	A. C. Powell.
Elton College, Windsor	1444	1125	£120	Rev. C. A. Allington, D.D.
Exeter, Devon	1633	250	£100	J. L. Andrews.
Felsted, Essex	1564	340	£116	Rev F. Stephenson.
Giggleswick, York	1512	180	£126	E. H. Partridge.
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk	1555	264	£105	J. R. Eccles.
Halldashers' Aske's, Hampstead, N.W. 2	1690	600	£124	Rev. F. J. Kemp.
Halleybury, Herts.	1862	530	£150	J. Talbot, T.D.
Harrow	1571	650	£216	C Norwood, D.Litt.
Hereford Cathedral Sch.	1381	170	£98	J. H. E. Creech, D.Litt.
Highgate, Middlesex.	1565	680	£135-150	J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
Hurstpierpoint Sussex	1848	150	£135	Rev H. Bernard Tower.
Hymers Coll., Hull	1889	520	£80	W V. Cavill, M.C.
Imperial Service, Windsor	1912	320	£105-125	E. G. A. Beckwith.
Ipswich, Suffolk	1380	305	£88	Rev E. C. Sherwood.
King Edward's, Birmingham	1552	566	£24-54	E. T. England
King Edward VI, Southampton	1553	424	£75	G. Clifford Harper.
King's College Sch., Wimbledon	1829	580	£130	H. Lionel Rogers
King's Sch., Bruton	1519	120	£114	C. H. Tremlett
King's Sch., Canterbury	1541	283	£137	N. P. Birley, D.Sc., M.C.
King's Sch., Chester	1541	270	£84-88	C. W. Baty
King's Sch., Ely	1543	168	£78	Canon T. J. Kirkland.
King's Sch., Rochester	1544	194	£83-103	Rev W. Parker, B.D.
King's Sch., Worcester	1541	200	£90	Rev C. Coughton.
Kingswood, Bath.	1748	283	£108	A. B. Sackett, M.C.
Lancaster (Royal Gr Sch.)	1471	508	£54	Rev J. H. S. Bailey, D.D.
Lancing Coll., Sussex	1848	330	£174	C. H. Blakiston.
Leatherhead, Surrey	1851	240	£110	J. F. Carter
Leeds Gr Sch.	1552	670	£66	T. Thomas
Leighton Park, Reading	1890	129	£157-189	E. B. Castle.
Leys Sch., Cambridge	1875	260	£160	Rev H. Binckley.
Liverpool Coll.	1840	405	£118	Rev. R. W. Howard.
Llandoverly Coll.	1848	140	£81	Rev. T. Walker Thomas.
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford	1480	165	£90	R. Kennard Davis
Malvern, Worcestershire	1865	550	£165	F. S. Pruston
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1160	£30	Douglas G. Miller.
Marlborough, Wilts.	1843	740	£135-185	G. C. Turner, M.C.
Mercantile Tailors', E.C. 1	1561	470	£130	S. Lleson.
Mercantile Tailors', Crosby, Lancs.	1680	560	£103	Rev C. F. Russell.
Mill Hill, N.W. 7	1807	630	£160	M. L. Jacks.
Monkton Combe, Bath	1868	250	£130	Rev E. Hayward
Monmouth Sch.	1615	240	£97	C. Fairfax Scott.
Newcastle upon Tyne (Royal Gr.)	1545	700	£30	E. R. Thomas
Newcastle-under-Lyme (High)	1874	395	£70	T. Stinton
Newport, Mon. (High)	1896	400	£111	David J. Lloyd.
Northampton (Town and County)	1541	570	£75	W. C. Cooke
Norwich Sch.	1547	240	£85	T. W. G. Acland.
Nottingham High Sch.	1513	500	£130	C. L. Reynolds
Oakham	1584	240	£109	F. C. Doherty, M.B.E.
Oundle, Northants	1566	520	£180	K. Fisher, Ph.D.
Oxford (City of Oxford High Sch.)	1881	310	£18	J. E. Badham
Perse, Cambridge	1615	330	£135	H. A. Wootton
Plymouth College	1877	430	£93	H. W. Ralph
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.	1732	540	£90	Canon W. J. Barton
Radley Coll., Abingdon	1847	368	£185	Rev W. H. Ferguson.
Reading Sch., Berks.	1120	520	£86	G. H. Keeton
Repton Sch., Derby	1557	420	£168	J. T. Christie
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.	1844	299	£145	H. G. M. Clarke.
Rugby	1567	630	£207	P. H. B. Lyon, M.C.
Rydal, Colwyn Bay	1864	200	£126	Rev. A. J. Costain.
St. Bees, Cumberland	1593	156	£120	E. A. Bell.
St. Edmund's, Canterbury	1749	145	£115	Rev. H. Balmforth.

Name of School	F. ded	No of Boys	Annual Fees. See note (a) D=Day Boys	Headmaster See note (b)
St. Edward's, Oxford	1863	360	£133 D £60	Rev H. E. Kendall, O.B.E.
St. George's, Harpenden, Herts	1907	140	£120 D £45	Rev. C. Grant.
St. Lawrence, Ramsgate	1879	310	£130 D £40	Rev B. F. Brackenbury
St. Lawrence, Tower Bridge, S.E. x	1876	480	£130 D £40	H. G. Abel.
St. Paul's, W. Kensington, W. 14	1809	680	£150 D £45	John Bell
St. Peter's, York	—	250	£116 D £34	S. M. Foynce
Sedburgh, Yorks.	1825	400	£150 D £72	G. B. Smith
Sherborne, Dorset	1850	420	£180 D £44	C. E. F. Roushcy.
Shrewsbury	1852	520	£180 D £44	H. H. Hardy, M.B.E.
Stamford, Lincs	1830	240	£90 D £14-19	Rev J. D. Day
Stonyhurst (R.C.), Blackburn Lanc	1892	400	£150 D £30	Rev E. D. O'Connor, S.J.
Stowe, Bucks	1823	490	£180 D £30	J. F. Roxburgh.
Sutton Valence, Maidstone	1876	206	£105 D £26	T. M. James
Taunton, Somerset	1847	720	£105 D £26	H. Nicholson
Tonbridge Kent	1853	465	£142 D £32-42	M. A. P. Soman, M.C.
Trent College, Derbyshire	1866	200	£126 D £39	G. F. Bell M.C.
University Coll. Sch., Finghall, N.W. 3	1830	720	£126 D £39	Guy Kendall
Uppingham, Rutland	1884	465	£186 D £23	Rev H. R. Owen.
Walsell Gr. Sch., Yorks	1891	465	£54 D £15-18	A. J. Spilsbury.
Warwick	914	350	£84 92 D £24	G. A. Rading.
Wellingtonborough Northants	1895	300	£94 D £24	P. A. Rivet
Wellington, Berks	1859	640	£140 D £25	F. R. Malm.
Westminster, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1	1839	365	£175 D £54	Rev. H. Costley-White, D.D.
Weymouth, Dorset	1863	190	£110 D £30	R. G. Pite, M.C.
Whitgift, Croydon	1890	720	£200 D £20	A. Guinet, M.C.
Winchester	1894	470	£200 D £15	Canon A. T. P. Williams, D.D.
Wolverhampton, Staffs	1812	548	£100 D £20	Warren Day
Worcester (Royal Gr.)	1890	430	£82 D £19	H. R. Phillips
Workson, Notts	1805	351	£121-130 D £19	Rev F. J. Shirley, Ph.D.
Wrekin, Wellington, Shropshire	1880	315	£158 D £19	W. M. Gordon.
Wyggeston Gr. Sch., Leicester	1864	550	£158 D £19	T. Kingdom
Scotland				
The Edinburgh Academy	1824	680	£150 D £50	A. L. F. Smith
Fettes, Edinburgh	1870	264	£159 D £50	A. H. Ashcroft, D.S.O.
Forester near Edinburgh	1827	214	£160 D £50	J. R. C. Greenlees, D.S.O.
Merchiston Castle, Colinton, Edinburgh	1833	200	£165 D £50	Cecil Stagg
Trinity College, Glenalmond	1841	200	£159 D £50	Canon F. W. Matheson, M.B.E.
Northern Ireland				
Campbell Coll., Belfast	1894	310	£103 D £35	W. D. Gibbon, D.S.O., J.C.
Portora Royal, Enniskillen	1818	180	£108 D £35	Rev. E. G. Scale
Royal Academical Institution, Belfast	1810	630	£108 D £35	G. Garrod
Irish Free State.				
St. Columba's, Dublin	1843	100	£100 D £35	Rev C. B. Armstrong
Channel Islands				
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey	1863	200	£85 105 D £70	Rev F. Hardy, D.S.O.
Victoria Coll., Jersey	1852	236	£90 100 D £18 30	A. H. Worrall, T.D.
Isle of Man				
King William's Coll.	1868	220	£108-126 D £31	Rev G. H. Hart.

Public Schools in the British Dominions.

NOTE.—Those marked with an asterisk (*) are "Headmasters' Conference Schools."

Name of School.	F. d. d.	No. of Boys.	Annual Fees (See note (a)) D=Day Boys	Headmaster. (See note (b))
Canada.				
*St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont.	1899	170	\$950 .	Rev. D. B. Macdonald, LL.D.
*Trinity Coll., Port Hope, Ont.	1865	255	£165 .	Rev. F. G. Orchard, D.D.
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto	1829	685	£155 .. D £55	W. L. Grant, LL.D.
Australia.				
N. S. W. —				
*Armidale Sch., Armidale		..		Rev. H. Sanger.
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., Sydney ..	1889	640	£118 .	I. C. Robson, M.C.
*King's Sch., Parramatta ..	1832	432	£126	Rev. E. M. Baker
*Newington Coll., Stanmore	1863	319	£101	P. R. Le Conte.
St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney				...
St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney				J. Bee
Scott's College, Sydney				H. S. Dettmann.
Sydney Gr. Sch.	1854	600	£121 .	D £31
Victoria —				
*C. of E. Gr. Sch., Melbourne	1858	1100	£140 ...	D £40
*Geelong Coll., Geelong ..	1861	300	£120 ...	D £30
*Geelong Gr. Sch., Corio	1857	340	£105-120 ..	D £25
*Scotch Coll., Melbourne.	1851	1145	£135 ...	D £50
*Wesley Coll., Melbourne	1865	590	£125 ..	D £35
*Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne	1878	430	£92	D £25
South Australia —				
*Collegiate Sch. of St. Peter, Adelaide	1847	700	£130	D £50
*Prince Alfred Coll., Adelaide ..	1869	425	£81-105	D £18 27
Western Australia —				
*Guildford Gr. Sch. ....			.....	Rev. R. E. Freeth.
New Zealand.				
*Auckland Gr. Sch.	1869	950		D £11
*Auckland, King's Coll.	1814	250	£109	D £30
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.	1855	317	£130	D £33
Nelson College, Nelson ...	1856	450	£63	C. H. Broad
Otago High Sch., Dunedin	1863	800	£63	W. J. Morrell.
*Timaru High Sch.				W. Thomas
*Waitaki High Sch., Oamaru	1878	500	£80	D £11
*Wanganui Collegiate ..	1852	270	£120	F. Milner, C.M.G.
				J. Allen
Union of South Africa.				
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown	1854	300	£150	D £50
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch ..	1849	420	£105	D £42
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg...	1898	450	£120.	...
*Michaelhouse, Natal				Rev. C. H. S. Runge, D.D., M.C.
				R. Curry, M.C.
West Indies				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados ..	1733	211	.....	D £15
				H. N. Haskell.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE. (Incorporated.)

The senior boys' organisation, founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of discipline and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. The total strength is over 100,000 officers and boys, with 50,000 juniors in The Life Boys—Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An organisation especially valuable for helping a parish to keep the elder lads to their religious duties; was founded in 1891, and combines a military method with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 1,000,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are over one thousand Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards

of 60,000 lads—Headquarters, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C. 2. *II Q. Staff Chaplain and Secretary*, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.A.

THE BROTHERHOOD.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1895 as the outcome of the *Pleasant Sunday Afternoon* movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, &c. *President*, W. H. Bolton; *General Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffley; *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

NOTES.—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, exclusive of fees for optional subjects. (b) "Headmistress" In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress"; St. Michael's, Bognor, "Lady Warden."

School	Founded	No of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D = Day Tuition	Headmistress See Note (b)
Abbey Sch., Reading.	1887	274	£120 D £11	H E. Munson, J. P.
Alice Ottley Sch., Worcester	1883	245	£105 D £30	M. Spurling
Badminton Sch., Westbury on Trim, Bristol.	1859	170	£120 158	B. M. Baker.
Bath, Royal Sch.	1864	228	£20 150	E. Steel, O. N. P.
Bedford High Sch.	1882	580	£99 D £12 24	K. M. Westaway, D. Litt.
Bedford Modern Sch.	1883	300	£70 D £10	B. A. Tonkin.
Benenden, Kent	1923	215	£193	C. M. Sheldon
Berkhamsted, Herts.	1888	346	£84 D £21	C. F. Mackenzie.
Beverley, Yorks.	1908	165	£60 D £13 16	G. M. Rossiter.
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.	1918	313	D £11	A. B. Dawson
Birkenhead, Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1848	285	D £11	B. M. Robinson.
Blackburn, Notre Dame Sch. (R.C.)	1907	216		M. Swift
Bolton, Lancs.	1904	400	D £24	M. H. Meade.
Bournemouth Collegiate	1899	100	£126-135 D £26 32	M. Davie
Bournemouth High	1893	433	£75 D £26	C. F. Stocks
Bromford Girls' Sch.	1875	53	D £21 27	M. A. Hooke
Brentwood, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.)	1900	400	£80 D £15	Mme. Ursula
Binton-on-Trent High	1875	370	D £16	E. H. Tunnell.
Canterbury, Simon Langton's	1881	293	D £13	Mrs. N. Cumppling
Casterton, Kirby Lonsdale	1823	166	£70-116	D. de B. Dolson
Cavendish High, Buxton	1906	200	D £10	Ada F. Evans.
Cheltenham Ladies' College	1854	850	£120-170 D £35 50	B. M. Sparks.
Christ's Hospital, Hertford	1552	280	Nil to £40	N. C. Craig
Church Education Corporation (34, Denison House, Westminster, S.W. 1)				
Bedgery Park, Goudhurst	1920	90	£185 200	E. Bickersteth.
Sandcote, Parkstone	1902	80	£150 165	M. C. Harding
Uplands, St. Leonards-on-Sea	1903	90	£110-125 D £32	M. V. Hull
Church Schools Company (Church House Dean's Yard, S.W. 1)				
Dulwich	1878	200	D £10-28	M. Williams.
Guildford	1888	210	£90 D £15-28	H. G. Ralph.
Hull	1890	207	D £12-25	E. M. L. Elliott
Southampton (Atherley Sch.)	1926	175	£75 D £12 28	G. M. Pierce-Jones.
Stratham College	1885	182	D £15 28	A. J. Board
Sunderland	1884	255	£75 D £12 27	E. M. Ironside.
Sutton	1884	255	D £12 25	A. M. Procter.
York College	1908	126	£112 D £15-30	E. E. Ellett
Clergy Daughters', Bristol	1831	130	£73 120 D £30 45	E. M. Almond
Clifton High	1877	450	£120 D £32	E. Addison Phillips.
Colston's, Bristol	1891	600	D £13 16	G. M. Morgan
Crediton High Sch.	1910	160	£59 D £11	E. J. Pribble.
Crews, Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1921	167	£40 45	H. G. O'Brien
Croydon, Ladies of Mary Convent (R.C.)	1869	420	£53 D £16	Dame Wmefide.
Dee House Convent Sch., Chester (R.C.)	1890	260	D £13	Mme. Imelda, O. N. M.
Derby High Sch.	1892	160	D £13 29	(Vacant)
Drake and Tonson's, Keighley	1716	430	D £10	(Mrs.) M. A. M. Kirk.
Durham High Sch.	1884	101	£90 D £22	M. L. Stafford Smith.
Edgbaston High, Birmingham	1876	285	£120 D £37	W. M. Casswell
Edgbaston, C. of E. Coll.	1884	382	D £5 15	Freda Godfrey.
Edgehill, North Devon	1884	194	£63 68 D £11	E. Cuthbertson Hill.
Enfield (N. Middlesex High)	1892	230	£150 D £15-30	Wilmot Gascoigne.
Exeter, Episcopal Modern Sch.	1878	270	D £10-12	F. M. Ragg.
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.	1868	350	£97 D £22	C. W. Dixon
Farnborough, Hillside Convent (R.C.)	1889	285	£120 D £25	A. Mason
Farringtons, Chislehurst	1911	100	£185	A. H. Davies
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs's School	1883	230	D £9	M. E. Holmes.
Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1)				
Bath High	1875	240	£73-105 D £13-30	E. M. Cull.
Birkenhead High	1901	330	D £16-30	H. N. Stephen.
Blackheath High	1880	500	D £16-30	A. K. Lewis.
Brighton and Hove High	1876	340	£77-103 D £14-30	I. M. Oakden.
Bromley High	1883	480	D £13-30	K. D. B. Littlewood.
Clapham High	1875	440	£71-90 D £13-30	A. S. Barratt.

School.	Founded.	No of Girls	Annual Fees (See note (a)) D = Day Girls	Headmistress. (See note (b)).
Girls Public Day School Trust — cont.				
Croydon High	1874	720	D £16 30	E Ransford.
Ipawich High	1878	370	£75 90 D £12 27	C N Williams.
Kensington High	1873	270	D £14 30	L E. Charlesworth.
Liverpool (Belvedere)	1880	250	£81 90 D £18 30	A. F. Cossey
Newcastle (Central) High	1895	350	D £13 30	D. F. P. Hilley.
Norwich High	1875	350	£50 63 D £13 30	E. P. Jameson.
Nottingham High	1875	420	D £13 30	W D Phillips.
Notting Hill and Ealing High	1873	400	D £14 30	J M H McTag.
Oxford High	1875	220	D £16 30	M Gale
Portsmouth High ..	1882	370	£64 87 D £14 30	G E Watt
Putney High	1893	440	D £14 30	K E Chester.
Sheffield High	1878	460	D £16 30	D L Walker.
Shrewsbury High	1885	290	£63 73 D £14 30	D Gale
South Hampstead High	1876	490	D £16 30	M L Potter
Streatham Hill and Brixton High	1887	420	D £15 30	E R Gwatkin
Sutton High	1884	610	D £16 30	E M L Lees
Sydenham High	1887	300	D £16 30	M S. Smith, Ph D.
Tunbridge Wells High	1883	120	D £13 30	C K East
Wimbledon High	1880	510	D £15 30	M E Lewis
Godolphin, Salisbury ..	1726	270	£150 D £32	C R Ash
Great Crosby, Launce, Sacred Heart Sch (R.C.) ..	1904	217		Mme Fomstal
Great Yarmouth High ..	1893	300	D £12	M. S. Copeman
Greenhead High, Huddersfield ..	1909	519	D £7	A Hill
Haberdaishers' Aske's, Acton ..	1890	600	D £19	D W Spinks
Harrogate College ..	1893	350	£144 174	M E Jones
Hawnes, Amphil, Beds ..	1929	80	£165	J G. Townsend.
Headington Sch., Oxford ..	1915	160	£135 162 D £27 60	K L Porcher
Hitchin Girls' Gr	1839	380	£29 D £16	A. M. Chambers.
Howells', Denbigh	1858	365	£105 D £36	C E Robinson.
Howells', Llandaff	1819	393	£64 D £16	E Trotter
Hulme Gr., Oldham	1827	237	D £19	P D Cowell
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch (R.C.) ..	1920	384		M H Boyle
Kendal, Girls' High Sch ..	1888	256	£63 D £13	S N E. Trood, D Lit.
King's High, Warwick ..	1879	450	£76 85 D £9 15	E Dooley
Leamington High	1881	310	£70 95 D £10 25	D A Sweet
Leeds, Girls' High	1876	620	£88 D £22	Mrs Leslie Kirk.
Leeds, Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.) ..	1905	230		M F Talbot
Lincoln, Girls' High	1893	450	£78 D £15	I C Savill
Liverpool College, Huyton ..	1894	50	£13 D £7 15	S G Anthony.
Liverpool College, Liverpool ..	1855	330	D £12 15	F M Fordham.
Liverpool (Everton), Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.) ..	1902	580	D £10	Sister Imelda
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch (R.C.) ..	1851	502	D £10	M Gilbey
London.*				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W. 11 ..	1911	400	D £19	Ethel Hutchings.
C E Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E. 5 ..	1904	290	D £12	M K Cotton
Burlington, Old Burlington St., W. 1 ..	1899	250	D £14	M A Burgess
Frances Mary Buss Schools				
N London Coll., Sandall Rd., N.W. 5 ..	1850	535	D £32	I M Drummond.
Camden, Prince of Wales's Rd., N.W. 5 ..	1871	500	D £15	Oliver Wright
City of London, E.C. 4	1894	255	D £15 25	J E Turner
Godolphin and Latimer, Hammer-smith, W. 6 ..	1905	540	D £16	K F Zachary
Haberdaishers' Aske's, Hutham, E. 14 ..	1876	378	D £16	A. I. Nolting
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W. ..	1878	200	D £31 63	W E Crapper
Francis Holland, Gatham St., S.W. 1 ..	1881	180	£183 D £63	A R Morrison
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W. 6 ..	1917	248	D £13	E Moberley Bell
La Retraite, Clapham Park (R.C.) ..	1919	222		D S Hansen
Lewisham, Prendergast, Catford, S.E. 6 ..	1887	560	D £13	J Franklin.
Mary Datchelor, Camberwell Gr., S.E. 5 ..	1877	600	D £15	M. D. Brock, O.B.I.
Dame Alice Owen's, Islington, E.C. 1 ..	1813	340	D £10	Eleanor Wilson
Queen's Coll., Harley St., W. 1 ..	1848	176	£145 158 D £22 63	G E Holloway
Sacred Heart Conv't, Ham'smith (R.C.) ..	1904	200		Mme E Hutchinson
St Mary's Sch., Launceston Gate, W. 1 ..	1872	110	D £19 51	D Apperson
St. Paul's, Brook Green, W. 6	1904	450	£114 D £22	Ethel Studwick

* See also Girls Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School.	Fees	N. of girls	Annual Fees, See note (a) D = Day Girls	Headmistress, See Note (b)
<i>London*--continued</i>				
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's G., New Kent Rd., S.E. 7	1952	500	D £8-15	M G Frodsham
St Ursula's, Greenwich (R.C.)	1920	287		E Z Coonen
Loughborough High Sch	1850	395	£71 D £11	E. A. Bristol.
Maidstone Grammar Sch	1887	444	D £12	R Bartels.
Malvern Girls' College, Worcestershire	1893	450	£137 159 D £6-22	I M Brooks
Manchester High Sch	1874	500	D £24	M G Clarke.
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby, Lancs.	1882	460	D £16	E Fordham
Wilham Ford, Oxford	1905	340	D £14	E. J. Bailey.
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley, Sussex	1871	150	£132 D £30	Mrs. D. M. Honman.
Monmouth Sch. for Girls	1891	188	£85 D £25	M G Odling.
Moravian Sch., Fulneck, Leeds	1753	93	£80 D £22	K. P. Curry
Newcastle upon Tyne, Church High Sch.	1885	450	£130 D £35	L M Gmucy.
Newport High Sch., Monmouthshire	1896	240	D £11	M A Vivian.
Normanton High Sch., Yorks.	1904	220	D £12	Katherine Reeve
Northampton High Sch	1873	215	D £12 18	E M Wallace.
Norwich, Hylth Secondary School	1902	520	D £11	Mrs F E. Whitaker.
One Girls' Sch., Newcastle-under-Lyme	1862	474	D £10	Jessie Sprunt
Overstone, Northants.	1929	105	£185	Mrs D L. Easlemon, O.R.K.
Palmer's Endowed, Grays, Essex	1906	270	£60-64 D £12 18	E M Wren
Paston House Sch., Cambridge (R.C.)	1909	180	D £20	Mother M. Paul.
Pate's Gt. Sch., Cheltenham	1905	400	D £14	A N Miles
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay	1880	300	£88-127	E Wainwright.
Penzance, W. Cornwall Coll.	1884	150	£74 D £18	E. H. Kilip
Perse Sch., Cambridge	1881	336	£100 105 D £26	N H Cattley
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1905	255		M C. Eckett
Plymouth, St. Dunstan's Abbey	1907	225	£76 D £16	Sister M. Teresa
Preston, Lark Hill House (R.C.)	1871	260	£45 D £10	
Preston, Winkley Sq. Convent (R.C.)	1870	360	£45 D £10	
Princess Helena, Baling, W. S.	1820	90	£105 120	G Milvan.
Queen Anne's, Caversham	1868	255	£120	K E Moore
Queen Elizabeth's, Mansfield	1895	380	D £12	D C Johnson
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate	1910	122	£150 180	Evelyn I. Vonniz.
Queen Margaret's, Scarborough	1901	180	£150 180. D £32-48	B B Taylor.
Queen Mary, Lytham	1930	312	D £13	D Bailey
Queen's Sch., Chester	1878	250	£85 D £15-20	M T Nedham.
Queenswood, Hatfield	1894	230	£140 D £12	Ethel M. Trew.
Redland High Sch., Bristol	1882	360	£90 D £21	C M Taylor
Rochester Gr. School	1888	337		Dora I. Sandford.
Rosedean, Brighton	1885	283	£174-207	E M Tanner
St Alban's High Sch.	1907	300	£104 113 D £23	Edith Archibald
St. Clare's, Polwathen, Penzance	1889	102	£94-105 D £14 25	V M Marphetson
St. Dominic's, Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.)	1906	339	D £11	Sister M. Winifred.
St. Elphinst, Darley Dale, Derby	1844		£105	Margaret L. Flood
St. Felix, Southwold	1897	265	£150 165. D £45 54	E M Edgill.
St. Helen's, Abingdon	1907	190	£80 D £10-20	T Hull
St. Helens, Lancs., Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1903	200	£88 .. D £10 20	Sister T. Hilary.
St. Hilda's, Whitby, Yorks	1926	120	£70-80	G. E. Clapham.
St. John's High Sch., Newport, Mon.	1909	150	£75 D £14 22	B Symonds.
St. Joseph's, Bradford, Yks (R.C.)	1905	373	D £15	M. B. Duffey.
St. Katherine's, Wantage	1906	127	£75	J. O. Cudlipp.
St. Katherine's, Heatherton Pk., Som.	1907	70	£120 D £44	C M Hartnoll.
St. Margaret's, Bushey	1749	220	£150	Julian M. Boys.
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	288	£120 135 ..	O F. Martin
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts	1873	115	£126. D £16	E. M. Matthews
St. Mary's School, Wantage	1873	120	£150	Sister Catherine.
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	260	£70 150 .. D £30-48	F. L. Ghey.
St. Michael's, Bognor Regis	1844	83	£150	Kate Dawson.
St. Michael's, East Grinstead	1890	121	£105 .. D £21	H. C. Archer.
St. Stephen's High Sch Windsor	1882	100	£85 95.... D £13-23	M. J. Pritchard.
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	291	£142. D £21-48	Ethel Finlay
St. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan	1887	130	£90 .. D £16	N. M. Doman.
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.)	1904	281	...	A. Shuley
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1855	530	... D £13	C. Foley
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset	1899	267	£165.... D £78	H. V. Stuart.

* See also Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company

School	F'ded	No. of Girls	Annual Fees. (See note (a)) D= Day Girls	Headmistress, See note (b).
Southend-on-Sea High Sch.	1913	443	... .. D £13	M. A. Swann
Southend-on-Sea, St. Bernard's Convent (R.C.)	1910	360	£68... .. D £17	M. H. Boyle.
Stafford, Girls' High Sch.	1907	305	... .. D £11	G. J. McCrea, J.P.
Stamford High Sch.	1876	280	£77-8s D £12-17	J. Nicol.
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (R.C.) . .	1906	300	... ..	R. Fairclly.
Sunny Hill, Bruton	1900	160	£62-65 D £12-16	J. T. Welk.
Thomlinson Girls' Sch., Wington	1714	170	... .. D £10	M. L. Maiden
Thverton Girls' Sch., Devonshire	1877	145	... .. D £11	L. M. Heyworth.
Truro High Sch.	1880	132	£90 D £26	Dora Coate
Wakefield (Girls') High	1878	600	£75 D £22	M. E. Martin.
Wallasey, Maris Stella High (R.C.)	1924	230	... .. D £13	Sister Mary Frances.
Wallsall (Qn. Mary's High Sch.), Staffs	1853	375	... .. D £16	M. V. Stafford.
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks . . .	1838	210	£105-110 D £21	E. L. Ramsay.
Ware Gr. Sch.	1906	311	... .. D £16	H. Woodhead.
Watford Gr. Sch.	1704	500	... .. D £17-18	G. Fergee
Westonlirt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire ..	1928	200	£160-210 ..	M. E. Popham.
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury	1889	310	... .. D £10	I. Thwaites.
Wigan, Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.)	1904	445	... ..	T. Hui
Willenden, Convent Secondary Sch. (R.C.)	1920	303	... ..	K. M. Macaulay.
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.	1896	330	£200	W. M. Crosthwaite.
Wycombe High Sch.	1901	330	... .. D £11	Eva E. E. Deasin.
Scotland.				
St. Bride's, Edinburgh	1835	150	£95-125 D £13 40	M. E. Macdonald Clark
St. George's, Edinburgh	1888	300	£93-105 .. D £18 4s	Margaret C. Aitken
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife. . .	1877	375	£195 D £63	K. H. McCutcheon.
<i>Girls' School Company, Ltd (141 West George St., Glasgow) —</i>				
Glasgow, Park Sch.	1880	300	... .. D £16-40	Janie M. Robertson.
Helenburgh, St. Brides	1895	220	£126-142 D £13-42	M. C. Bell
Kilmalcolm, St. Columba's	1897	190	£130. . . . D £39	B. S. B. McMurtie.
Isle of Man.				
Buchan Sch., Casletown.	1875	74	£85 D £15-24	M. W. Matthew.
Channel Islands.				
Ladies' College, Guernsey	1882	160	£95-110 .. D £13-30	V. A. Prain.
Jersey College for Girls	1880	280	£120 .. D £20-30	Ethel G. Barton.

Secondary Schools.

A Secondary School, as defined by the Board of Education, is a school for pupils who intend to remain for at least four years, and up to at least the age of 10. It must provide a progressive course of general education of a kind and amount suited to an age-range at least from 12 to 17. The Board of Education issues annually a list of Secondary Schools recognized by the Board of Education as efficient, with the full official name of the school, the place where it is situated, the date of recognition, the fees payable and (in many cases) the examinations taken. A similar list is published for Wales and with less detail) for Scotland. The list, in the case of England and Wales alone, occupies over 130 pages.

SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1. *President*, Frank Fletcher, M.A. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.; F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurer*, F. B. Mahon, M.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, H. Marshall.—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND (*Secy.*, Rev. C. B. Armstrong, M.A., St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham) is similar to the I.A.H.M. ASSOC. OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C.1. *Sec.*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools are eligible for membership. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1931-33), Miss E. Strudwick, St. Paul's Girls' School, Hammer-smith. *Secretary*, Miss R. Young, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.

Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions. 441

* For List of Abbreviations, see pages following Index.

ACADEMY, THE BRITISH, Burlington Gardens, London, W. 1. — *President*—Dr J W Mackail. *Council*—Prof. N H. Haynes, Prof W. W. Buckland, Prof F. C. Burkitt, Dr P. Giles, Dr W. W. Greg, Prof. E. H. Minns, Prof G. E. Moore, Prof. R. A. Nicholson, Prof. A. F. Pollard, Dr W. D. Ross, O.B.E., Prof W. R. Scott, Prof. W. R. Sooley, Sir Josiah C. Stamp, O.B.E., Prof. F. M. Stenton, Prof H. W. Temperley, O.B.E. *Sec*—Sir F. G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.O.B.; *Treas.*, Prof. W. R. Scott

ROYAL ACADEMY, THE, Burlington House, W. 1. — *President*, Sir William Llewellyn, G.C.V.O. (1928). *Keeper*, W. W. Russell, C.V.O., R.A. *Treas.*, Sir Frank Short, R.A. *Sec* W. R. M. Lamb M.V.O., M.A. *Reg.*, C. W. Fanner *Librarian*, E. E. V. Wright, M.A.

Royal Academicians.

1922 Baker, Sir H., K.C.I.E.
1922 Bell, R. Auning.
1924* Blomfield, Sir Reginald T., D.Litt.
1919 Braungwyn, Frank
1915 Brown, Arnesby
1925 Burnet, Sir John J.
1920 Cameron, Sir D. Y.
1908* Clausen, Sir George
1925 Comand, Philip.
1910 Cope, Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O.
1922 de Glan, W. G.
1922 Dick, W. Reid.
1913 Drury, Alfred
1925* Fairquharson, J.
1924 Fisher, Melton
1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.
1922* Gilbert, Sir A., M.V.O.
1921 Griggs, F. L. M.
1927 Hall, Oliver
1926 Harcourt, George
1924 Hatwell, Chas. L.
1920 Henry, George
1920 Jack, Richard
1922 John, Augustus E.
1909 John, Sir Wm Goscombe.

Associates.

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1926 Birch, S. J. Lamorna
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- WIDOWS' SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED** (residing within four miles from the Office and applying within two months of widowhood), Dacre House, Atterdel St., W.C.2.—*Sec.*, S. A. Evans.
- WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE**, 23 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss N. Neville.
- WOMEN, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF**, Munlay House, Vandon Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Nora Green.
- WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE TRAINING OF** (Women's Loan Training Fund), 251 Brompton Rd., S.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss Edith Hare.
- WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ASSOC. SOCIETIES FOR THE CARE OF**, 117 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. M. Kelly, Fredk. James.
- WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY**, 60 Haymarket, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Whitehouse.
- WOMEN CLERKS AND SECRETARIES, ASSOCIATION OF**, 1-3 Chilton Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Evans, M.A.
- WOMEN HOUSE PROPERTY MANAGERS, ASSOC. OF**, Abford House, Victoria, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. M. Upcott.
- WOMEN JOURNALISTS, SOCIETY OF**, c/o Writers' Club, 10 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss G. Burford Rawlings.
- WOMEN'S AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss L. Gould, 18 Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.
- WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD**, 14 John Street Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Eleanor Barton.
- WOMENS ENGINEERING SOCIETY**, 46 Kensington Court, W.8.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. Haslett, C.B.E.
- WOMENS' FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION** (Incorporated), 29 Park Road, Baker Street N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. Vanderpant.
- WOMENS' FREEDOM LEAGUE**, 144 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. A. Underwood.
- WOMENS' INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF**, 39 Euston St., S.W.1.
- WOMENS' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE**, 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Horcroft.
- WOMENS' LEAGION**, 12 Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss B. G. Ward, O.B.E.
- WOMENS' NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION**, 1 Gt George St., S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Harvey.
- WOMENS' UNIONIST ORGANISATION**, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Central Women's Advisory Committee, Sec.*, Miss Spencer.
- WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION**, 38A St. George's Rd., S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. S. Fifth.
- WORKING MENS CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION** (comprising 2680 clubs and 925,000 members), Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. S. Chapman.
- WORLD BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION**, 37 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Leslie Cump.
- WORLD POWER CONFERENCE**, *Central Office*, 63 Lincoln Inn Fields, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, *International Executive Council*, C. H. Gray.
- WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION**, 190 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.
- WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION**, 77 Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1.
- WOMENS' EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE**, 19 Russell Sq., W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Martyn Good, M.B.E.
- WRESTLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL AMATEUR**—*Hon. Sec.*, P. Longhurst, Garlich, Wallington, Surrey.
- YORKSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**, New St. Chambers, York.—*Sec.*, A. S. Cavers.
- YORKSHIRE PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY**—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Kaye, M.A., F.S.A., 6 Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4.; J. Chailsworth, F.S.A.
- YORKSHIRE SOCIETY**, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lionel Kitson.
- YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, National Headquarters**, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*National President*, R. Austen Pilkington, J.P. *National Treas.*, Lord Askwith, K.C.B. *General Sec.*, F. J. Chamberlain, C.B.E. *Centres* in all parts of the Metropolis, throughout the Provinces and the Empire and in 55 foreign countries.
- YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE**, 28 Bleek Lane, Bethnal Green, E.1.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.
- YOUNG WOMENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**, *London Hon. Office*, 16 22 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
- YPRES LEAGUE**, 9 Baker Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. G. E. de Trafford, M.C.
- ZENANA BIBLE AND MFD MISSION** (1852), 33 Surrey St., Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. S. Cull, M.A.; Miss M. G. Idesching, Miss E. Mariner.
- ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**, 75 Great Russell St., W.C.1.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W.8.—*Sec.*, Sir Peter Chalmers Mithell, G.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND**, ROYAL (1831), Phoenix Park, Dublin.—*Sec.*, B. B. Ferrar.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND**, Cornsophias Road, Edinburgh.

THE UNION JACK CLUB,

Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Hop. 3511.

Patron-in-Chief His Majesty the King
Patroness-in-Chief Her Majesty the Queen.
Patrons H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.,
 H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President. Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bt.,
 G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Vice-President Colonel Sir Henry Streetfield,
 G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Treasurer The Marquess of Cambridge,
 K.C.V.O.

Comptroller of Club Vice Admiral E. Wigram,
 C.M.G., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London, a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 21st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer who are serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, honorary membership being extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrant Officers, Petty Officers, N.C.

officers and men may also be elected members of the Club.

The Club is managed by a Council and a General Committee, which includes representatives of the members.

A considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914-18 and to provide increased accommodation was completed in 1923.

Since 1925 the Council has been enabled, through the anonymous gift of one of its members, still further to enlarge the premises, bringing the number of beds available to 816, as against the original 208 when the Club opened.

THE UNION JACK HOSTEL,

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1.

Tel.: Hop. 2724. Opened June, 1913.

Patron-in-Chief His Majesty the King.
Patroness-in-Chief Her Majesty the Queen.
Patron. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President. Brig.-General Sir Frederick Gascoigne,
 K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vice President Sir Herbert J. Creedy, K.C.B.,
 K.C.V.O.

Hon. Treasurer The Marquess of Cambridge,
 K.C.V.O.

Secretary J. R. Hayward, M.B.E.

Warden Miss B. R. Morris.

The Hostel provides lodging and accommodation for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown, below the rank of Officer. It is managed by a Council, and though run closely in connexion with the Union Jack Club, the organisation and finances of the two institutions are quite separate from one another.

THE SALVATION ARMY

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912). In Dec. 1931, the number of *Officers, Cadets and Employes* was 35,822, of *Corps and Outposts*, 15,467, *Local Officers* (unpaid) 119,142. The number of countries occupied was 84, and of languages used 75. Connected with the Salvation Army are 1,599 philanthropic institutions, including 324 Industrial Homes, 91 Maternity Homes and 104 Children's Homes, 166 Slum Posts, 25 Prison Gate Homes, 397 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 129 Labour Bureaux, 12 Farms, &c., 973 Industrial and Day Schools. The total raised in the British Isles during 'Self Denial Week' in 1932 amounted to £148,220 16s. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 102 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Edward J. Higgins (1929), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Inc.).

An organisation founded by the National Sunday School Union in 1902, with the supreme purpose of keeping girls in close touch with the church and Sunday School, and of training them for useful and noble Christian womanhood. Its four-fold programme covers every phase of a

girl's life. Spiritual, Physical, Educational and Social. This interdenominational temperance Movement has an international membership which is rapidly increasing.—*Headquarters*, 55 Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

LONDON FEDERATION OF BOYS' CLUBS

Incorporated (FOUNDED in 1887.)

Patron H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught,
 K.G.

President: The Right Hon. The Lord Desborough,
 K.G.

The objects of the Federation are (a) To consolidate and extend the important work of Boys' Clubs in London. (b) To promote competitions and friendly intercourse between the members of affiliated clubs. (c) To promote opportunities for those interested in the management of London Working Boys' Clubs to interchange opinions as to the best way of conducting them. There are now 150 Clubs affiliated—the total membership of these clubs, of boys between 14 and 18, amounting to approximately 14,000. The Federation is almost entirely dependent upon voluntary subscriptions, although a certain amount of support is obtained from affiliated Clubs by means of registration fees and entrance fees for competitions.

*• For further particulars of Hospitals see Advertisement pages.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield.

Accidents admitted at all times. Ordinary cases (In-Patients) by arrangement. Out-patients daily, surgical, medical, ear, M. and F. at 1. Tu. and Th. at 9; throat, M. and F. at 1. Tu. and Th. at 9; women, M. and F. at 9. W. at 1; dental, daily, at 9; orthopaedic, M. and Th. at 1; eye, M. Tu. Th. and F. at 1; electrical, M. Tu. Th. and F. at 1; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days Sun, at 3.30; Wed, 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Asst. Clerk*, C. C. Carus-Wilson. *Steward*, C. J. Powditch. *Matron*, Miss Helen Dev. R.R.C.

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment.

S.F. Out-patients daily at 9 a.m., accidents and urgent cases at all times, ear, M. and F. throat, W. skin, Tu. W. and F. women, M. Tues and F. children under 12, M. Tu. Th. F. and Sat., 9.30. eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30. dental, M. and Th. 9. mental, Tu. 10. vaccination, Tu. 10.30. X-rays, daily, 10 a.m.; physical exercise, Tu. and Th. 1.30. neurological, 8. at 10. urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, A. P. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still, C.B.E., R.R.C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand.

Urgent cases at all times, others at 1.30 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun, day, 3.30 to 4.30. Wed. and Fri., 4 to 5.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun, 2 to 4. Wed., 3 to 4. Treas., F. P. Whitbread. *Supt.*, H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.S. *Clerk*, W. J. Curry. *Matron*, Miss E. MacManus, O.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.

Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, Medical—M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri., 1 p.m. Surgical—M., Tu., Th. and Fri., 1 p.m. Diseases of women, Tu. and Fri., 1 p.m. Urological, male, Wed. 1 p.m.; female, Th. 1 p.m. Orthopaedic, Wed. 1 p.m.; Fracture clinic, Tu., 1 p.m. Ear, nose and throat, M. Tu., Th. and Fri., 1 p.m. Ophthalmic, M. and Th. 1 p.m. Skin, Tu. and Fri., 1 p.m. Neurology, Tu. and Fri., 1 p.m. Electrical, daily 10 a.m.; children, M. and W. 1.30. Maternity, Tu. and Fri., 9 a.m. Dental, daily 9 a.m. Visiting-days, Wed., 5 to 6. Sun, 2 to 4. children Sun only. *House Governor and Sec.*, C. E. A. Bedwell. *Sister Matron*, Miss M. A. Wilcox.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1.

Urgent cases and accidents at all hours, out-patients daily at 1 p.m. (except Sunday), ear, throat and nose, M., Tu., Th. and F. 9. skin, Tu. and Th. 9. ophthalmic, M. W. Th. and Sat. 9. electrical, daily, except W., 9.30. children, Tu. W. and Fri. 9. orthopaedic, F. 9. light-therapy, M. 2, Wed. 11, Fri. 2. diseases of women, W. 1, and Sat. 9. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, A. G. Elliott, O.B.E., M.O., B.A. *Matron*, Miss M. Littleboy, A.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W. 1.

Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or sub-

scribers' letter, daily from 10 to 5. Visiting days, Tu., 6-7 p.m., and Fri., 4 to 5; Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec. Supt.*, S. R. C. Plimsoil.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C. 1.

In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1. diseases of women, Mon. 1 p.m.; Wed., 9 a.m.; dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 9.30. eye, Mon., Tu., Th. and F., at 1.30. ear, nose and throat, Wed. and Th., 1 p.m.; Tu. and F., 9 a.m.; Tuberculous Dispensary, M. and W. 1.30 p.m.; Th. 6.30 p.m.; Psychological Medicine, W. at 2. Th. at 11. Neurology, Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4. patients or guardians only. *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 1 p.m.; Sat., 9 a.m.; diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9. diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th. at 9. skin, Tu. and F. at 9 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thun., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Kenneth R. Garratt.

ST GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner.

S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general medical and surgical, daily at 11.30. throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30. eye, W. at 1.30 p.m. and Sat. at 9.30 a.m.; skin, Tu. at 1.30. dental, M. W., Th. and Fri. at 11.30. T.B. clinic, M., 11 a.m.; Orthopaedic, W. 1.45. genito-urinary, Th. women, 12 noon. men at 1.30. venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M. to F. at 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 6.9 p.m. Sat., 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.; diseases of women M. and Th. at 1.30; maternity cases, M. 1.30 p.m. and Th. 9 a.m.; children, Th., 3 p.m.; Infant Welfare, Th. 3 p.m.; vaccination, Th. at 1.30. Maternity Ward and Special Departments for X-ray, electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2.30 to 3.45, and Th. 6.7 p.m. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, Recovery Branch, is attached. *Secretary*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss H. Hanks, R.R.C.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W. 2.

Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat. at 1 p.m., Sat., 9.15. diseases of women, M. W. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15. ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15. dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15. skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9.15; mental diseases, Tu. at 9.15. Orthopaedic, F. at 9.30; Maternity dept., W. and Th. 9.15 a.m.; Children's dept., medical, Tu. and F. 9.15. varicose veins clinic, W. and F. 9 a.m.; inoculation, M., Tu., W. Th. and F. 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4. W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C., B.COM.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS.

Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation.

Establishments: *Dreadnought Hosp.*, Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Endeleigh Gardens, W.C.1; *Tilbury Hosp.*, Tilbury. The *Angus Convalescent Home*, at Cudham. *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors*, Bramahott, Havts. *Southampton Docks Dispensary*. Sec., R. E. V. Bax, M.A.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey (Paying wards attached.) 263 beds. Radium annexe for treatment and research. Visiting-days. Sun., between 2 and 3; W., 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]

ANTI-VIOLENCE HOSPITAL BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Out-patients, medical, M., F., 4; Tu, 2 p.m. and Th 9.30 a.m., surgical, M., W., F., 1.30, Sat., 9.30; ear, throat, nose, W., 1.30, eye, M. and Th., 1.30; dental, Tu, 4 F., 2, cancer, W., 2, elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 9, massage, daily, 9; dressings, daily, 8.45. Accidents free at all hours. Eight public wards, five private wards. Visiting-days: W and Sun. Board of Management (28) Sec., H. W. Woolven, F.R.S. *Matron*, Miss B. A. Horsman, D.N.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL, Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. 122 beds, accommodation for 15 paying patients. In-patients, 2,373, out-patients, attendances, 42,900. Sec., *Superintendent*, W. S. Randolph, M.B.

BREKEMAN'S HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME, 237 Fulham Road, S.W. 3.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (70 beds, open to all French-speaking patients), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 62 beds. *Pres. of Committee*, C. Pierret. *Hon. Treas.*, A. Spitzer. Sec., J. Knecht.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston, E. In-patients daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu, females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Ear, nose and throat, Tu, 9.30 a.m. Dental, Tu, 9.30. Visiting-days W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. Sec., A. Heyland.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3. 138 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 21 beds from 3½ to 7 p.m. weekly. Sec., Harold Wig.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 2. Sec., Ernest R. Hanchet.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL, Ilford (opened by H.M. the King, July 28, 1931) Free to necessitous poor.

LONDON HOMOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849), 172 beds, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. 1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. Visitors Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m. Accommodation for 20 paying patients. Sec., Edward A. Attwood, F.C.S.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Out-patients, medical, daily, 1 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.); surgical, M. and F., 9 a.m. Children, Tu, 1 p.m. Women, Tu., 9 a.m. Eye, F., 1 p.m.; ear, nose and throat, M. and W., 8.30 a.m.; skin, Th., 1 p.m.—Sec., G. E. Pitt. *Matron*, Miss T. Fagelman.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. Sec., Thomas A. Garner.

MARIE CURIE HOSPITAL, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W. 3.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E. 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 150 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu, W., Th., F., 9 and 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu, Th., 9, women, M., 1.30, throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, M., 9 a.m., electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4, Sun., 3 to 4.30. Sec., Gen. W. Cooling. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Rd., S.E. 10. Sec., Harry A. Bone.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL (Incorp.). Hospital at Northwood, Middx. Out-patients daily at 10, at 14 Eddinghouse Street, W. 1. Visiting-day, Sun., 3 to 4. Sec., W. J. Morton.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu, W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily (Sat. 9) at 1; eye, M., and Th., 1, ear, throat and nose, F., 1, skin, W., 1; dental, Tu at 9. In-Patients, daily. *Insult Memorial Wing* for Private Patients, 5 to 10 p.m. weekly. Sec., Alfred C. Adams.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu and Fri 3 to 4, Sun 2 to 4. *House Gov. and Sec.*, D. H. Lindsay.

PRINCE OF WALLS'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, N. 15. 238 beds, and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free. New Out-patient Dept. containing 12 beds for tonsil and adenoid cases and Pay Bed Block of 25 beds for reception of private patients. Visiting days, Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, J. C. Burdett, D.S.O., M.C.

PRINCESS BEATRICE HOSPITAL, Richmond Road, Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. Sec., E. Radford.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 15. 216 beds. In-patients, 1931, 3,264; out-patients, 150,369. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. Sec., Maj. Raphael Jackson.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m., accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9, Tu, W., Th., and F., 2, children's clinic, M., 1, Th., 9, surgical, M., Tu, Th., and F., 2, W., 9, genito-urinary, Tu, 9, dental, M., Tu, F., Sat., 9, Wed., 1, ear, nose and throat, Tu, and F., 1, skin, W., and Th., 1, eye, M. and Th., 1, orthopaedic, Sat., 9, neurological, F., 1; diseases of women, Tu, Th., 9. Visiting-days, *Gen. Wards*, Sun., 2 to 3.30, Tu, 5 to 6, *Contributory Wards*, Sun., 2 to 3.30; Tu, F., 5 to 6. *Private Wards*, 3 to 6. Royal Chest Hospital, City Road, Hospital of Recovery, Southgate, Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss E. Willis.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL, of 60 Grove End Road, N.W. 8. For medical and surgical cases. 134 beds. Private rooms for paying patients. Sec., F. Dudley Hobbs, B.A.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S.E. 13. 108 beds. Sec., J. C. Gilbert.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammermith Road, W. 6. 234 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.30 and 12.30, dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 12.30, eye, M., W., and Th. at 12.30. Women's cases, M. at 12.30. Skin

diseases, M. 9.30. and F. 9.30. Children under 14, daily at 9.30. Electric cases, daily 9.30. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. Visiting-days, Wed. 6 to 7 p.m.; Sun. 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Sec., H. A. Madge.

WILLESDEN GENERAL HOSPITAL, Harlesden Road, N.W. 10.—Sec., E. J. Hearne.

CANCER.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at a p.m. Also W at 10 and Sat at 11. Visiting-days, W and Sun. 2 to 4. Sec., J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. Matron, Miss E. A. Harrison, A.R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, CANCER WING, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. Sec. Supt., S. R. C. Plimsoil.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HUI DIFASE (in connexion with St Bartholomew's Hospital). Office, 107 Southampton Row, W.C. 1. Sec., Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barking, Essex. 100 beds (Dr Barnardo's Homes).

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), Clapham Rd, S.W. 9. Medical, M., Tu, W., Th, Fri, 9, Surgical, M., Tu, Th, F, 9; skin, W, at a p.m., dental W. 9 a.m., eye, Tu, 2 p.m. Matron, Miss M. Curdler. Sec., Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich S.E. Hon. Sec., Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases requiring lengthy treatment. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7s., a few free and half-payment cases. Small private wards. Branch Hospital at St Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birkington, Kent. Sec., R. W. A. Elliston.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. Lady Supt., Miss M. Rose.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, THE HAMPSHIRE, College Crescent, Hampstead N.W. 3. Visiting day, Sunday 2 to 3.30 p.m. (63 beds). Matron, Miss B. Gledstone. Sec., Lt Col. J. H. Johnston, D.R.O.

PAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. Lady Supt., Agnes Coulton. Treasurer, W. G. Drew. Sec., R. J. Russell.

PRINCESS HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10s per week towards maintenance.) 80 cots, and large out-patients dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. Sec., W. H. Sidnell.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, 61 Ormond St., W.C. 1 (250 beds). Country Branch, Tadworth Court, Surrey (75 beds). Matron, Miss M. Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. Sec., H. F. Ruthenford.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years. 50 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily except Sat. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. Matron, Miss E. W. Littlejohn. Sec., A. J. Small.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr Barnardo's Homes).

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the L.C.C.—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—8, Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Marasmus—St Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Rd, N.W. 5.

For Erysipelas, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalds—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants. (Communications to London Office, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.) Hon. Treas., T. J. Hallowing. Sec., H. B. Harper.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL (Incorp.), London, W. 2. 45 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. Sec., James A. Hamlin. Matron, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 24 children, "Cliff Springs," Lightwater, Surrey. Matron, Miss J. F. McDonald.

PRINCESS LOUISE KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 10 Quintin Avenue, North Kensington, W. 10. Sec., H. J. Ely.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd, E. 2, and at Bechill-on-Sea (204 beds). In and out-patients daily, except Sat, at 12.30. Surgical cases, M., Tu, Fri 9 a.m., Th 7 p.m.; medical, M., 9 and 2. Tu, Th, 2 p.m., W., F, Sat, 9 a.m., eye, W 12.30. skin, Tu 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, Tu, Th and Sat, 9.30; whooping cough, F 2.30 p.m., dental, twice a week. Sec., C. H. Bessell. Lady Supt., Miss G. A. Allen.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd, S.E. 1. Hon. Treas., W. S. Talbot, C.B.E.—Sec., J. H. Teasdale, J.C. 18.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 308 beds (98 for children and 210 for adults). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s 6d to 21s without letter 48s 6d per week. Sec., A. Nash, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—Matron, Miss M. Frost. Hon. Sec., E. E. Dent. Hon. Treas., P. W. Kilby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tate Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3. Private wards, 20. Tate Street, S.W. 3. Victoria Convalescent Home, Broadstairs. Out-patients, Med, Surg, 9, Eye, Th, 1.30; skin, M, at 2.30; dental, Tu, 1.30; Whooping Cough, F, 2 p.m. Sec., D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St, W. 1, and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Sec., J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. Sec., Frederick Wood. Res. Medical Officer, G. S. Todd, M.B., CH.M., M.R.C.P.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E. 2. Out-patients daily at 2. Secretary, George Watts.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the L.C.C. :—

The King George V. Sanatorium near Godalming, Surrey. (Men)

Pinnerood, Wokingham Berks (Women)

Colindale Hospital, Colindale Avenue, Hendon, N.W. 9. (Men.)

St. George's Home, Millman's Street, Chelsea, S.W. 10. (Women.)

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft, Suffolk (Men and Women.)

Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Cliftonville, Margate.

High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.

Milfield, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex (Children.)

Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N. 21 (Women.)

Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E. 12 (Men and Women.)

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W. 3 and Faintlight Sanatorium, Hastings Sec., Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne

PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT, for sufferers from tuberculosis, nr. Cambridge Pres., Sh. Humphry Rolleston, B.L., G.C.V.O. Med. Dir., Sir Penderill Varrier-Jones, M.A., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. *Org. Sec.*, Reynell Wreford, 10 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7) Open daily for admission of patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1, Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 28 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. Sec., H. R. Rowle.

CONVALESCENCE

CATHERINE GLAINSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey). Annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of the London Hospital. Maintained by the "Marie Celeste" Samaritan Society

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4 Sec., G. D. Richards

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL (Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp.), 61 Portland St., daily, 9 to 11 a.m.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2 For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10 30 a.m., and 1 to 2 30 p.m. *Notes*, 9 to 10 30 a.m.

FEVER.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Hometon, E. 9.
N. Eastern, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 13.

N. Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3

Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

S. Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.

S. Eastern, Bromley Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.

Park, Eltham Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.

Brook, Shofers Hill, Woolwich S.E. 18.

The River Hospitals—

Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

Orchard (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

Long Reach (Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescent Fever Cases—

Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.

Southern, Dartford, Kent

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. Sec., W. Elliot Dixon

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884) For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M, Tu, W, Th and F, at 2, and Tu. 6 p.m. Sec., Lt.-Col. C. J. F. Cobbold

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu, Th and F, 4 30 p.m., Sat at 1 30 p.m. Operations, M, Tu, W, Th at 2 30, Sat at 11. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall Sec., Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M, Tu and F, 9 30 and 1 30. W, 1 30 and 6 30, Th, 1 30 Sec., Capt. R. G. Whitney

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. 16. *Office*, 73 Cheapside, E.C. 2

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney *Office*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4 Sec., Charles Cutting.

ROYAL MIDLAND COUNTIES' HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington—Sec., Maj. E. S. Phillips, D.S.O.

ST. COLUMBAN HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. Sec., Vincent J. Cooper.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W. 2

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9 Admission daily. Male Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1 Out-patients, Males, M, W, 1 to 2 and 6 to 8. Tu, 5 to 7; Th, 12 30 to 1 30, Fr., 5 to 7, Sat., 2 to 4. Females, T., 5 to 7; Fr., 1 to 2. There are facilities for daily irrigations at both Hospitals. The new Out-patient department at Harrow Road for females is open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. There are private wards for both sexes

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. 4. (1889). Under Medical women *Matron*, Miss Ada Allison

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses) In-patients and out-patients, Tu, W, Th and F, at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cunnings.

EAST END MATERNITY HOSPITAL, (late East End Mothers' Lying-in Home), 384 to 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1 Sec., H. A. Page

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see Lady Almoner on any day at 9 30 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAINFORD MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Med. Sup.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N. W. Isolation Hosp., and Research Laboratories, Ravenscourt Square, W. 6. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child. Married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, H. B. Stokes.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 45 Bedford Row, W. C. 1.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Monks Orchard, Eden Park, Beckenham, Kent. — The new buildings form the most modern and efficiently equipped hospital in the country for treatment of ailments of the nervous system. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. — Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. Visiting days. Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, and 4th M. *Physician Sup.* J. C. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill Office, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E. C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Stephens.

WOODSIDE NERVE HOSPITAL (St Luke's Foundation), Woodside Avenue, Muswell Hill, N., and at "Walden's," Gerrards Cross, Bucks Office, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1.

(CITY OF LONDON)

Dartford, Kent. — *Med. Sup.*, W. Robinson, M.D. D.P.M. (*Private patients under Certificates and Private Temporary and Voluntary Boarders received from 2 p.m. weekly*)

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Public Hospitals for persons of unbalanced mind
For London rate-aided patients — but London patients who can afford full cost may have private classification, and at two hospitals special arrangements for private patients are made (see below).

Barnstead, Sutton — *Med. Sup.*, A. A. W. Petrie, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Bexley — *Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill, Coulsdon — *Med. Sup.*, G. A. Lilly, M.C., M.A., M.D., B.Ch., D.P.M.

Claybury, Woodford Bridge — *Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (*Male private patients also are received, NOT confined to London cases*).

Colney Hatch, New Southgate — *Med. Sup.*, J. Brander, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Ewell, Epsom — *Med. Sup.*, I. H. Wootton, M.C., B.Sc., M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Hanwell, Southall — *Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, B.A., M.D., B.Ch.

Horton, Epsom. (*Females private patients also are received, London cases only*) — *Med. Sup.*, W. D. Nicol, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Long Grove, Epsom — *Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.

West Park, Epsom. — *Med. Sup.*, Norellie Roberts, O.B.E., M.D., B.S., D.P.M.

Maudsley Hospital (see below).

(Most of these hospitals are available to receive, under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, voluntary patients resident in the County.)

Institutions for cases of mental defect. —

For London rate aided cases only, ordered to be detained under the Mental Deficiency Acts: Brunswick House, Mistle, Farmfield, Horley, The Manor, Epsom, South Side Home, Streatham.

Mental institutions transferred from the Metropolitan Asylums Board in 1930: —

Levensham mental hospital, near Watford, Herts. — Unimprovable adult cases. *Med. Sup.*, R. M. Stewart, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Caterham mental hospital, Caterham, Surrey. — Healthy unimprovable adult cases, and children over 9 years of similar type. *Med. Sup.*, T. Lindsay, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.M.

Fountain mental hospital, Totting Grove, N. W. 17. — Mental defectives — untrainable boys under 9 years, and untrainable girls under 16 years. *Med. Sup.*, James Nicoll, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Darenth training colony, Dartford, Kent. — Trainable juvenile and adult cases of mental defect (both sexes). *Med. Sup.*, J. K. C. Young, M.B., B.S., D.P.M.

Tooting Bee hospital, Tooting Bee Road, S. W. 17. — Cases of senile dementia. *Med. Sup.*, P. M. Turnbull, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

MIDDLESEX

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.) — *Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.D.

SURREY

Brookwood — *Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.
Netherne, Coulsdon — *Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coulmes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

KENT

Barming Heath — *Med. Sup.*, A. C. Hancock, M.R.C.S., M.R., D.P.H.
Chartham — *Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRENTWOOD EPILEPTIC COLONY, Brentwood, Essex (L.C.C.). Sane female epileptics.
BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N. W. 1.

CARSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penhurst, Kent.

EDMONTON EPILEPTIC COLONY, Silver Street, Edmonton, N. 18 (L.C.C.). Sane male epileptics.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 25 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY (Tavistock Square Clinic for functional nervous disorders), Tavistock Place, W. C. 1. — *Sec.*, Miss D. G. Poole.

MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. (L.C.C.). For the treatment, entirely on a voluntary basis, of incipient psychoses, neuroses and organic diseases. Out-patients: Daily at 2, Males M. and Th. Females Tu.

and F. (Children M. and F. 10 a.m.). In addition, evening sessions for patients of both sexes M. and Th. 6.30-9.30 p.m.; Tu. and F. 6.30-9.30 p.m. 240 beds for 10 patients including 13 private rooms for women patients—*Med. Supt.*, Edward Mapother, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Sq., W.C.1. For the relief and cure of diseases of the nervous system, including paralysis and epilepsy. 295 beds Country Branch, East Finchley, 36 beds Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 30 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3.30 per week Out-patients, M, Tu, W., Th. and F., at 1 Visiting-days: W and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.* G. H. Hamilton

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1 Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 2.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days. Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 4 to 5

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (51 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. and on Mon and Fri 1.15 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours

ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1 Out-patients daily at 1 p.m. Sat. 8.45 a.m.—*Sec.* F. E. D'Alton

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1 Open daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the pool, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached Visiting-days M., W. and F., 3 to 4. *Sec.* A. J. M. Taitant.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Broad Street, Holborn, W.C. 2 Attendance daily, 12 to 1.30 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1 (1866) Out-patients, M., Tu, Th and F., 1.30; W and K. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPEDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, 274 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., and Bolsover St., W. 1, Surgeons attend daily except Sat., at 1.30. *Country Branch*, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.

HEATHERWOOD ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL FOR EX-SERVICE MEN'S CHILDREN, 136 beds, Ascot, Berks. *London Office*, 29 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7

LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL, 33 Fitzroy Square, W. 1—*Sec.* A. Phillips

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 29 Lisson Grove, N.W. 1.—For educated women with small incomes Medical and surgical cases received. *Matron*, Miss F. K. Houghton

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, DOLLIS HILL, N.W. 1 (Chiefly for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed.) Apply *Matron*.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 20 Osunaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

St. Mary's Home (for Incubables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, 36 Aubert Park and 1 to 3 Highbury Terrace, N. 5. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars Road, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1.30, and on F., 6 p.m. Radium, Ultra Violet Light and X-Ray treatment daily.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1 Out-patients treated daily at 1 to 2.30 and 5 to 6.30 p.m., Sat. 1 to 2.30 p.m. only.

ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patient Dept., 208, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily at Leicester Sq., 2 to 3, and (except Sat.), 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients received. *Sec.* L. G. R. Turpin

ST PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES (INCLUDING CANCER) OF THE GENITO-URINARY ORGANS AND SKIN, Eudell St., W.C. 2 (33 beds) Necessary cases both In- and Out-patients (free) *Sec.* R. T. Lawlor

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu, W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m., Tu and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.), Austrel Street, West Square, St. George's Road, S.E. 12.

ST PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden 40 beds, with 10 beds in Private Ward. Out-patients, M., Tu, W., 2 p.m., Th. 3 p.m., F. 9.30-11.30, and women and children only at 3, Sat. 2 p.m.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1

GOLDEN SQUARE THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Golden Sq., W. 1 Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30 to 3 p.m., Tu and Th. evenings, 6 to 7.30; Sat., 9 to 10.30 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1858), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. **ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL**, Huntley Street, W.C. 1. (Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of U.C.H.), W. and Th., 1 p.m., Tu and F., 9 a.m.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, 25 Gordon Street, Endsleigh Gardens, W.C. 1, an establishment of the Seamen's Hosp. Society
ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Putney Heath, S.W. 15—*Sec.* Maj Lockwood Stevens.

WOMEN.

CHLSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3 (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, not limited to Hospital patients). Out-patients daily at 2 p.m. (except Sat.)

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. Out-patients Mon to Fri. at 1, Sat. at 9.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Sq., S.W. Out-p. daily, 1 to 2 p.m., exc Sat. **HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN**, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 81 beds

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, N.W. Out-dept daily (except Sat.), 12 to 2.

ST MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. 235 beds.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q r*), the commemorative streets being Charles Street, *Villiers Street*, *Duke Street*, *Of Lane*, *Buckingham Street* (*Of Lane* is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and, although a joint stock bank, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building (now being enlarged) was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL.—The site in Lambeth, formerly occupied by this institution, will be laid out as a public park under the supervision of the I.C.C., through the generosity of Lord Rothermere.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London) with the Monument (*q v*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1820, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *St Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908), width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (to be reconstructed or rebuilt by I.C.C.); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet, rebuilt and reopened in 1862, width, 84 ft.) with Thynne's *Boudicca* at the north-western end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q r*) and St Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by I.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Faulhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1896); *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park, and *Albert Bridge*

(1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Pulney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammer-smith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.—The County Councils of Middlesex and Surrey are building three new 70 ft. bridges over the Thames, at a total cost of £1,107,000 (a) Richmond to Twickenham (£345,000), (b) Chislewick to Mortlake (£255,000), (c) Hampton Court, in place of existing bridge (£180,000), the connecting roads will cost £307,000.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public). Was purchased by King George III. in 1703 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, see "Picture Galleries"), British Academy, Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnæan, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, &c. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Agents-General, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's new landmarks. It was opened by Their Majesties the King and Queen in June, 1925.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES. For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 464. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Murelady, George Crichton, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Unghate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Notwood, E.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R. A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Baring, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.R.S. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). **CREMATORIA.**—*Ufford* (City of London); *Notwood*, and *Golden's Green* (same), adjoining Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of

Rest and memorials to famous men and women. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 65,000 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 26,000 have been carried out at Golders' Green, 8,500 at Woking, 7,400 at Manchester, and the remainder at 20 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb") Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1929 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1930. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1930.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1908-1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Maier in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1 (Mader, Rev. W. B. Hayter, M.A.).—A Carthusian monastery until 1535, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (see "Brothers of Charterhouse," for patients in *see Times*, p. 11, Feb. 5, 1921). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon. Wed. and Fridays, admission 12 at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 8 and 11 a.m., and on weekdays at 9.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1631, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHICHESTER, S.W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (see p. 683), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (see p. 478). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate) Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many other poets, Kneller, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (see p. 310) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for huns and porcelain.

CHICHESTER PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road S.W. 3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1772 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 2, Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.

CHICHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694). Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers, Pensions and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 in Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Wandsworth Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor, General Sir Walter P. Braithwaite, G.C.B. Lieut. Governor and Secretary, Maj.-Gen. G. J. Farmer, G.B., C.M.G.*

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (see also p. 233), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III., and acquired "Derby House" on

the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 689-692) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. Cost about £4,000,000. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Built early in 18th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The Long Room is 120 ft. long.

DEAN WACK HOUSE, 7 Wane Office Court, E.C. 4, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk. A charge of 3d is made for admission to the crypt.

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British Sailors Society), 747 Commercial Road, Limehouse, E 14.—A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services. The hostel contains 220 beds, a restaurant and recreation rooms, an additional wing is now being erected containing 100 cabins. Open daily, incl. Sunday, free, night porter in attendance.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W. 6.—The courtyard is 15th century remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. 2 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Feudal Courts conferred, and the great City functions take place. Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (see p. 684). Admission free. The salient contains Plan of London in 1570. Decd of Sale with Shakespeare's signatures, first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, &c., and (with Newspaper Room adjoining) is open free on week days, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman (1922).*

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 648 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1, was constructed in 1867-1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of brick with iron bridges over Farringdon Street and Shoe Lane. The cost (£2,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues, these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is being otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD QUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 2. — The H A C. (Sec. Maj. G. G. Walker, D.R.O., M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. Four of its members—Duncan Keavne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1. — Archway and offices built about 1750. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards Parade*, (300,000 sq. ft.), where the Colonel is "trooped" on the King's Birthday (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1. — The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840-1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £3,198,000. — Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Monday and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Stranger's Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (13½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT — The *Inner and Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (q.v.) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the library is 15th century and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres), the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594), the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact. *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement's Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thames Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Ser-*

jeants Inn, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8. — Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1762. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on Saturdays and Sundays (March-Sept. 2 to 6; Oct. 2 to 5, Nov.-Feb. 2 to 4). *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. **LAMBETH PALACE** S.E. 1. The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2. — The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874-1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition).

Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (q.v.). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 2. Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (q.v.).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS. The Principal Companies (see p. 687) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. 1. — Founded 1740. Hospital contains 843 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. — Built from designs of Wren, 1671-1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 303 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d, 9 to 6 (Oct.-April to 4).

LONDON UNIVERSITY. Administrative buildings, hall, union, &c., will be erected on 10-acre site in Bloomsbury. Foundation stone will probably be laid early in 1933. Office accommodation is at present afforded in the Imperial Institute Buildings, South Kensington.

LORDS CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8. — The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Admission to ordinary matches 1s., to special matches 2s. or 3s. (including tax). The public can obtain reserved seats on payment. Tennis Court in building behind members pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANOR HOUSE, City, E.C. 4. — (Reconstructed 1920-31). The official residence of the Lord Mayor, the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 3,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street, *Spitalfields*, E 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.), enlarged 1928, and opened by H. M. the Queen; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-9) faces Spitalfields Market; *Metropolitan Cattle Market* (Mon and Th); *General or Pedlars' Market*, Tu. and Fri.) and *Abchurch, Caledonian Road*, N. 1. Other markets are—*Convent Garden*, W.C. 2 (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1665) and *Borough Market*, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c. **MARLBOROUGH HOUSE**, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863.

MAYFAIR—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New Bond Street and Oxford Street. Regent Street almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in front of Buckingham Palace; **ALBERT MEMORIAL**, South Kensington, AIR, Victoria Embankment; **BALCONSFIELD**, Parliament Square, BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment. **BOADICEA** (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; **BURNS**, Embankment Gardens; **BURGHERS OF CALAIS** (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; **CAVALRY**, Hyde Park; **CAVELL**, St. Martin's Place; **CENOTAPH**, Whitehall; **CHARLES I.** (erected Jan. 20, 1675), Trafalgar Square; **CHARLES II.** (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; **CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE** (68 ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); **CAPTAIN COOK** (Brook), The Mall; **CRIMEAN**, Broad Sanctuary; **OLIVER CROMWELL** (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE**, Whitehall; **DUKE OF YORK** (124 ft.), St. James's Park; **EDWARD VII.**, Waterloo Place (Mackinnon); **EROS**, (Gilbert) Embankment Gardens; **MARSHALL FOCH**, Grosvenor Gardens; **GEORGE III.**, Cockspur Street; **GEORGE IV.** (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; **GLADSTONE**, facing Australia House; **STRAND GUARDS**, (Cinema) Waterloo Place, (Great War) Horse Guards Parade; **IRVING** (Brook), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; **JAMES II.** (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; **KITCHENER**, Horse Guards Parade; **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; **LONDON TROOPS**, Royal Exchange; **MILTON**, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; **MONUMENT**, THE (see above); **NEILSON** (124 ft.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); **FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE**, Waterloo Place; **"PETER PAN"** (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; **RICHARD CŒUR DE LION** (Marochetti),

Old Palace Yard; **ROBERTS**, Horse Guards Parade; **ROYAL ARTILLERY**, (South Africa) The Mall, (Great War) Hyde Park Corner; **ROYAL MARINES**, The Mall; **SCOTT** (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; **SHAKESPEARE** (Fontana), Leicester Square; **GEORGE WASHINGTON** (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; **WELLINGTON**, Hyde Park Corner; **WELLINGTON** (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; **JOHN WESLEY**, City Road; **WOLFELEY**, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE (including PUBLIC LIBRARY), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.—In 1931, the Patent Office sealed 21,540 patents and registered 17,683 designs and 6,016 trade marks. The library (245,500 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End Road, E. 1.—The Queen's Hall was destroyed by fire on February 25, 1931, and no decision has yet been arrived at as to rebuilding. **Small Hall**—Dances and concerts. **Social clubs**, hard tennis courts, **Padminton courts** and indoor cricket pitches. **Hall** can be hired.

PORT OF LONDON—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4,203 acres, of which 722 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority (see pp. 215-6) whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C. 3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A. The value of the overseas trade of the Port, including transshipments under bond in 1931 was £505,180,000 and represents over one-third of the overseas trade of the United Kingdom. Particulars of the docks are as follows:—**London & St Katharine Docks**, E. 1.—Area 123½ acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marble, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, &c., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. **Surrey Commercial Docks**, S.E. 16.—Area 38½ acres, including 133 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Softwood Trade. Also handles Grain, Canadian Dairy Produce, &c. **West India & Millwall Docks**, E. 14.—Area 473 acres including 133½ acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Gunniat. **East India Dock**, E. 14.—Area 67½ acres including 31½ acres water. Centre of South African and West India Trade. Special equipment for handling bananas. **Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks**, E. 16.—Area 1,202½ acres including 246 acres water.—Have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The *King George V. Dock*, opened in 1921, provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. **Tilbury Docks**, Essex.—Area 675 acres, including 204½ acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. **Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage** provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connexion with London, the Midlands and the North.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1920. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free to 104 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling. (Available for lettings—Apply Architect, County Hall S.E. 1.)

ROMAN LONDON.—Visible remains of the Roman city are now very few. The most striking is a fine piece of the city wall, including an angle bastion, beneath the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office at Giltspur Street. Other portions of this three mile wall which encircled the city may be seen at Roman Wall House, Crutched Friars, and near the White Tower of the Tower of London. The fragments showing in the churchyards of Cripple-gate, Saint Alphege, London Wall, and All Hallows, London Wall, are medieval reconstructions, the actual Roman masonry of the lower portion being here concealed beneath the soil. Recent excavations have revealed the fact that there is a long stretch of the base of the wall still in existence below the roadway of London Wall between Moorgate and Broad Street. In the basement of the Coal Exchange of Lower Thames Street are the remains of a hypocaust, perhaps once forming part of public baths. The governmental headquarters of the town were a great basilica more than 400 feet long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that the river front was embanked in Roman times with a construction of huge oak timbers for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (q.v.).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3 founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667-9 and 1842-1844)—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth (Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantry), riding without stirrups, Peabody, and others), frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie and others. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m. The building is now occupied entirely by the Royal Exchange Assurance, which has had its head office there since 1790.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 3 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, &c., when the Mint is closed.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1—Founded A.D. 1122 by Rahere (see St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 402). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance

1702 The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 715 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Ingilo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 320 beds. Present buildings date from 1820.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein) the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1568 to 1837. *Royal Levees* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1918.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Cockenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and choir of Church (15th and 16th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary at the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1—Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Curry, 1868-71, 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII., and under Mary I. (1553-1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggett, Unitarian (1621), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river facade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers, the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the Board of Inland Revenue and by the Principal Probate Registry and the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted)—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 4,000 members. A dealer ("jobber") does business only with other members, a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls," those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General*

* The "sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as commonly believed, an error still repeated in an inscription in Fishmongers' Hall.

Purposes, Sir Archibald Henry Campbell; **Deputy Chairman**, H. F. Channen; **Secretary**, General Purposes Committee, A. L. F. Green; **Secretary, Trustees and Managers**, R. M. Brydson, Office, 23, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2

THAMES EMBANKMENTS—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Baraigette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860-1870 (the seats, of which the sports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860-1869, the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819-1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858-1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medalion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Fluminis vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, of which 407 yds are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 405 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087)—Admission to Jewel House on all week days, 6d.; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6d.; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6d. Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, (vacant); *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Edmund Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt.-Col. Dan Burgess, V.C., F.S.O.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Youngblood, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.B., C.B.; *Curator*

of the Armouries, Charles Boulkes, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 124 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 200 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under—

By the Crown.

BUSHY PARK (2,100 acres), see p. 480.

GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S.E. 10, see p. 481.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (615 acres).

HYDE PARK (360 acres)—From Park Lane, W. 1, to Kensington Gardens, W. 8, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the west is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 8.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

Kew Royal Botanic Gardens (288 acres), see p. 282 and p. 479.

REGENT'S PARK AND PRIMROSE HILL (525 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres)

RICHMOND PARK (2,358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (63 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1827, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, Field-Marshal Sir George F. Milne, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

By the Corporation of London.

BURNHAM BERRCHES and FLEET WOOD (490 acres), see p. 480.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (163 acres)

EPING FOREST (3,550 acres), see p. 480.

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres)

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres)

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres)

RIDDLSDOWN, Surrey (87 acres)

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres)

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres)

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres)

By the London County Council.

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S. W. 8 to S. W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres)

BLACKHEATH (267 acres), S. E. 3—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S. E. corner

BOSTALL HEATH and WOODS (134 acres), S. E. 2

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Heide Hill, S. E. 5

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S. W. 4

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S. E. 22.

FINCHBURY PARK (115 acres), N. 4.

GOLDEN HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E. 5

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E. 8

HAINGUAT FOREST (805 acres), Hainguat, Essex

HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (288 acres), N. W. 3—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place)

KEN WOOD (195 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley Park purchased in 1922 by public subscription, opened and dedicated by the King, July 18, 1925. Ken Wood contains valuable art treasures (leaving bequest).

MARBLE HILL (66 acres)—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey)—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames, includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Miss Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tunnel, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be Roman

PICKHAM RYE (64 acres), S. E. 15, and S. E. 22.

PICKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S. E. 15 and S. E. 22

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S. E. 18

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres) Hammersmith

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres) near Surrey

Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S. E. 16.

STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres), S. W. 16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S. W. 17

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2—The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum) is close by.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S. W. 18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

EXHIBITIONS, &c., IN LONDON DURING 1933.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22—Present building erected in 1875; previous building completely destroyed by fire in June 1873; acquired for the public by the Middlesex County Council and other local Authorities in 1900. The building covers an area of 7½ acres. Nearly 200 acres of beautiful park land are open free to the public daily; extensive views over London, Essex and Hertfordshire can be obtained. The Grand Organ in the Great Hall, recently restored, is the finest concert organ in Europe; recitals every Sunday afternoon. Spacious halls available for Exhibitions, Trade Shows, Conventions and Displays. Promenade Concerts in Concert Hall every Sunday during Winter and in the picturesque Grove in the Summer; roller skating rink open daily; dances in Ball Room on Th and Sat. The Theatre, with the exception of Drury Lane, is the largest in London.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S. E. 19. The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1881), removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily from 10 a.m. Festivals, Shows, Sports Meetings, Speedway Racing, Musical and other entertainments. Firework displays every Thursday at dusk, during August and September. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of pleasure park. *General Manager*, Sir Henry Buckland.

MADAME TISSAND'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N. W. 1. Reopened after fire, 1928. Open daily (including Sunday) from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Admission 2s. 6d. (incl. tax), children under twelve, 6d. (including tax)

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1933, including British Industries Fair (*Secretary*, British Industries Fair, 35 Old Queen Street, S. W. 1), Circus and Fair, Dairy and Ice Cream Convention, Ideal Homes, Furniture Trades, Toffee Club Show, Ladies' Kennel Club Show, Royal Tournament, International Horse Show, Horticultural Exhibition, Confectionery Exhibition; Wireless Exhibition; Commercial Vehicles, followed by Motor and Cycle and Motor Cycle Show in October and November

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1—Cattle Show in December, World's Fair in Dec and Jan., Dog Show in Feb., Horse Shows in Feb and March. Foundry Trades in April-May. Used Motor Car Exhibition and Sale in May. Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct., Brewers' Exhibition and Public Works Exhibition in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, Kew—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and tram. Open daily, M., W., Th, Sat., Sun and Good Fri. 1d.; Tu. and Fri (Students' days), 6d. 10 to sunset or 3 p.m. (summer time) (Houses: 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset). Closed on Christmas Day

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S. W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square, S. W. 1, a Spring show at the Royal Hospital Gardens, Chelsea (May), and an Autumn show at Olympia (National Hall) in September.

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush—Various Exhibitions, May to Nov.; Greyhound Racing. ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N. W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828, the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834)—Ad-

mission on weekdays from 9 a.m. till sunset or 8 during "Summer Time" (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6d. (except Bank Holidays, when ordinary rates); other weekdays, 1s; children under twelve, 6d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. Open on Thursdays, June to Aug. 31, until 11 p.m. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday and Sunday afternoons in summer from 3.30 p.m. An aquarium (admission on Monday, except Bank Holidays, 6d., other days 1s., children under 12, 6d.) was opened in 1924.

In 1931 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 2,816,052.

Whipsnade Zoological Park. 3 miles from Dunstable (34 from London), opened May, 1931. A country annexe of the Zoo. Open daily 10 to sunset (incl. Sundays), 1s. (children under 12, 6d.)

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2—Grand Opera during London Season. The (third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732). *Secretary of Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), Ltd., W.V. Barrell*, Royal Opera, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

BAGH CHORR (Founded 1876)—Fixtures for 1932-33 season. Choral and Orchestral Concert at Queen's Hall, Passon Sunday, April 2, 1933, 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Also Private Invitation Concert at Royal College of Music on Tuesday Dec. 20, 1932, 8.30 p.m., and Brahms Centenary Concert, Feb. 28, 1933, at Central Hall, Westminster. *Musical Director, Reginald Jacques; Secretary, Francis J. Belton, 2 Wontner Road, London, S.W. 7.*

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7—Royal Choral Society, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Boxing Contests, Exhibitions, &c. *Manager, Charles B. Cochran, Secretary, Reginald Askew.*

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1—Hon. Sec., Keith Douglas. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Oct.-Apr. at Queen's Hall.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1—Concerts during Winter Season.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham—Royal Military School of Music. The full band of 160 instrumentalists hold classical military band concerts in the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the summer season. First Wed. of month at 3.30 p.m. all other Wed. at 8 p.m. Particulars of fortnightly winter orchestral concerts can be obtained from the Adjutant.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1472. Hadley Woods.

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge—Motor and motorcycle races.

BURNHAM BEECHES AND FLKET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (425 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879. Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, see "Stoke Poges".

BUSBY PARK (1,200 acres)—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue

of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 2, 1922), was presented to the Nation (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers Estate Act, 1917*. In 1922 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poyning, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1714, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, 74th, on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L. 21) was destroyed.

DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the British Association. Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, April to Sept., and 11 to 4 Oct. to March.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (2 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1519), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (see p. 320), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Ry.). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1326), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by L.N.E. Ry.). Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex. Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPFING FOREST (5,659 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 22 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in 1920 the deer in the forest averaged 126). **LOUGHBOROUGH, BUCKINGHAM HILL, CHINGFORD, HERTS.** on L. & N.E. Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,114 in Sept. 1928. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (Southern Ry.) A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains memorials to Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617.

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (see p. 683) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1392-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thorntill), Nelson Relics, &c., open on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. *Naval Museum*, interesting collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6; admission 6d per person (except Sundays and Bank Holidays)—*bona fide* parties of 20 or more, 3d. per person. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (288 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675), the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory (children excluded) only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1864.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and added to by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 25 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The State Apartments and Great Hall are open every week-day from 10 a.m. and on Sundays from 2 p.m. Hours of closing, May to Sept. 6 p.m.; March, April and Oct. 5 p.m.; Nov., Dec., Jan. and Feb. 4 p.m. Admission, Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur. and Fri., 2s.; Sat., 6d. (children half price). Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars, 3d. (inclusive charge), no half-price. Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. Tickets obtainable at the King's Stables. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (676 scholars in Sept. 1928), founded by John

Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KINSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 22 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1804). The *Star and Garter Home* for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMDE—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island* (claimed as the actual site of the sealing) presented to the Nation in 1930 by Lady Fairbairn and her sons.

RYN HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels, Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Waie (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST ALBANS—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1125. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKK PAGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

WALTHAM ABBEY (OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (L.N.E. Ry.)—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, dedicated May 3, 1066) and the traditional burial place of King Harold R., 1066, and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. At Waltham

Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain, "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087)—2½ miles from London, by Great Western and Southern Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are Adults, 2s.; children, 6d. On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged; by the King's command, the proceeds to go to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 June, and 1 to 31 Oct. between 11 and 4; 1 July to 30 Sept., 11 to 5, and from 1 Nov. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The *Queen's Dolls' House* is open on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6d. each person. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments (except between 1 and 2 p.m.), the Round Tower or Keep is open from 1 April-30 Sept. the same days and hours as the State Apartments. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed (daily between the hours of 1 and 3. *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; (Southern Railway), Dockyard and Arsenal Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard*; *Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *For Rotunda Museum, see pp. 311-12.*

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATIC.—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1826 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* for Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, amateur championship of the Thames, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (A.A.A.), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (Sec., Mrs. L. Gould, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the A.A.A. The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, Hon. Sec., G. R. Hills, 50 Marlborough Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W. 19. *Amateur Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (see

p. 486). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet Association* (Sec., Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. *Rugby Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International home matches taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath ("The Club," Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Sec. of the Rugby Union*, Commr. S. F. Cooper, R.N. Office, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.) *F.A. Office*, 22, Lancaster Gate, W. 1. The governing bodies for *Amateur Gymnastics* are the Amateur Gymnastic Association of England, 53 Victoria Street, S.W. 1 (Hon. Sec., E. B. Widdowson), Scotland (Hon. Sec., W. C. Young, The Lodge, Belford Park, Edinburgh), Wales (Hon. Sec., P. Clarke, 5 Hafod Lane, Hopkinstown, Pontypridd); *Ulster* (Hon. Sec., W. V. McQuoid, 3 Finvoy Street, Belfast). *Lawn Tennis* Championships are decided at Wimbledon early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 22 Essex Street, W.C. 2. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Wulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1536).

RACE MEETINGS.—Flat Racing is under the rules of *The Jockey Club*, Newmarket. *Steeple-chasing* under the rules of *The National Hunt Committee*. The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London). The *Calcutta Sweep* (on this race for the Derby) is promoted annually by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. The Sweep is confined to Members; tickets are of the value of Rs 10 (Ten Rupees). *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal flat races are on *Newmarket Heath*, meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Southern Ry.), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex, in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeple-chasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March. The *Waterloo Cup (Coursing)* is won at Aitcar, near Liverpool. *Greyhound Racing*, with a mechanical hare, is held several evenings weekly at Wembley, the White City, Harringay, Wimbledon, Clapton and West Ham. All the London greyhound tracks, with the exception of Clapton, are now supplemented by a dirt track for motor cycle racing, and speedway meetings are held on some evenings when there is no greyhound racing. There are also speedways at Lee Bridge and Clapton.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable.—

- (a) Not exceeding two-thirds of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding s. d.
seven and a half minutes 0 6
- (b) Exceeding do.—
- (1) For each third of a mile, or time not exceeding three and three-quarter minutes 0 3
- (a) For any less distance or time 0 3
- In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments—
- (x) Luggage.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d., for each package carried outside 0 3
- (*) Extra persons.—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey 0 6
- Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusion of the cab 6d., author. used by Home Secretary

FARMS BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter). If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles 1 0

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6d. for any journey not exceeding a mile s. d.

For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 6

If hired *outside* the Four Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, ss.; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6d.; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARMS BY TIME *Inside* the Four Mile Circle Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, ss.; two-wheeled Cabs 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6d.; if two-wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS—*Hires of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE or BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius.

LUGGAGE—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d., for each package carried outside the carriage 0 2

NOTE—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause

EXTRA PERSONS—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person) 0 6

WAITING—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6d.;

2 wheels 0 8.

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance, but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding. If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare, or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare, or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at any Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner, such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, 209, Lambeth Road, S E 1; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office (see p. 484).

PUBLIC CARRIAGE, STATIONERS.

During 1898 there were licensed public carriages.—Hansoms, 4; clarences—animal 47;

mechanical 8,152; omnibuses—animal 22; Short stage Carriages 5,666; Motor Coaches, 3,377; tramway cars—mechanical 2,745; trolley vehicles 59; total, 20,290. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 69; mechanical 11,080; stage drivers—animal 21; Short Stage Carriage 18,395; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 21; mechanical 1,945; Motor Coaches 1,798; conductors, 20,937; total, 54,224.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1931, 458 applicants for cab drivers' licenses passed the examination as to knowledge of London and its environs 21,122 separate examinations were held.

LOST PROPERTY

Of lost property, 174,629 articles were deposited, of which 65,715 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 54,568.

Enquiries as to property left in a London omnibus, tram-car, or cab should be made at the **Lost Property Office**, 209, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 2). The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays. For property left in a motor coach, enquiry should be made at the office of the coach company concerned.

LIGHTING-UP TIME.

By the Road Transport Lighting Act, 1927 (17 and 18 Geo. 5, (h. 37) "every vehicle on any road shall during the hours of darkness carry—

- (a) two lamps, each showing to the front a white light visible from a reasonable distance,
- (b) one lamp showing to the rear a red light visible from a reasonable distance,

and every such lamp shall, while the vehicle is on any road during such hours as aforesaid, be kept properly trimmed, lighted and in efficient condition, and shall be attached to the vehicle in such position and manner as the Minister (of Transport) may by regulations prescribe.

It shall be the duty of any person who causes or permits a vehicle to be on any road during the hours of darkness to provide the vehicle with lamps in accordance with the requirements of this Act and of any regulations made thereunder" (Sec. 1 (2).)

(Regulations have been made and are contained in S.R. & O. No. 723 of 1929.)

Whole or partial exemption may be given to vehicles used for naval, military or air force purposes (Sec. 1 (3) (b)), vehicles carrying inflammable or explosive goods of a nature specified in the regulations; vehicles when standing on places specially set aside for the purpose; vehicles drawn or propelled by hand, save as provided (Sec. 1 (4)).

The Minister may by regulation require or permit, on conditions, distinctive lamps to be carried displaying coloured lights on vehicles used as Hackney Carriages or public service vehicles or vehicles used for naval, military, or air force, or police purposes, or as ambulances.

The "hours of darkness" are defined thus:—

- (a) As respects the period of summer time, the time between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.
- (b) As respects the remainder of the year the time between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise.

Bicycles (pedal and mechanical solo), pedal tricycles, and invalid carriages, require a single white light to the front.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles need not show a red light to the rear if they have attached an unobscured and efficient red reflector.

Pedal bicycles and tricycles and solo motor cycles need not carry a lamp if being wheeled by a person on foot as near as possible to the near or left hand edge of the carriage way.

House Vehicles—A separate lamp showing a red light to the rear shall not be required to be carried if the lamps showing a light to the front also show a red light to the rear visible from a reasonable distance and no part of the vehicle or load extends more than 6 feet behind such lamps.

Any vehicle carrying a load overhanging laterally more than 22 inches from the centre of the nearest side lamp must have either an additional lamp on the sides where the load overhangs or the position of the one lamp must be such that no part of the load projects outwards more than 22 inches beyond a vertical line drawn through the centre of the substituted or additional lamp.

On any vehicle carrying a load more than 6 feet behind any lamp showing a red light to the rear carried in accordance with the Act, an additional or substituted lamp shall be carried so that such load shall not project more than 6 feet beyond such additional or substituted lamp.

Certain vehicles engaged in agriculture are exempt from carrying lamps.

ON TOW.

There are special provisions as to vehicles towing and being towed. A lamp showing a red light need not be carried by the drawing vehicle; no lamp showing a light to the front need be carried on any vehicle being drawn; a lamp showing a red light need not be carried on any vehicle being drawn except the rearmost vehicle. Provided—if the distance between any such vehicles exceeds 5 feet, each vehicle shall be required to carry the same lamps as if it were not a drawing vehicle or a vehicle being drawn, and if a drawn vehicle carries a load that projects laterally more than 22 inches beyond the outermost of the lamps showing a white light to the front, an additional lamp shall be carried on the projecting load so that no part projects more than 22 inches beyond a vertical line through the centre of such lamp.

INSIDE LIGHTING.

Public Service Vehicles must, in compliance with the requirements of The Public Service Vehicles (Conditions of Fitness) and (Equipment and Use) Provisional Regulations, 1931, be adequately lighted inside, and, in the case of double-decked vehicles fitted with a permanent top, also lighted outside at all times during the hours of darkness when carrying passengers.

Name of Club	Established	Club House	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
				Entr	Ann	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W. x	Miss Alice M. Smith	6	6	Ladies and Gentlemen Social. Non-political. Social. Ladies only Social and Bridge.
Aldwych	1884	18 Exeter St., W. C. x	Edwin T. Nind	4	6 & 3	
Alexandra	1884	15 Grosvenor St., W. x	Miss A. M. Cummins	6	8	
Almack's	1804	19 Upper Grosvenor St., W. x	H. W. Levy	4	8	
Alpine	1887	35 Beville Row, W. x	Stephen Spencer-Holton	4	4	Mountaineering.
American	1899	65 Piccadilly, W. x	M. E. Bruce			Americans in London.
American Women's	1899	46 Grosvenor St., W. x	Miss B. L. Aime	5 & 3	2, 4 & 3	Social.
Argentine	1900	1 Hamilton Place, W. x	Capt. H. T. Wright		10 & 5	Argentine Interests.
Army and Navy	1838	35 Pall Mall, S. W. x	F. Evelyn Vennard	40	14	Officers of H. M. Services
Arthur's	1863	65 St. James's St., S. W. x	Miss D. Beavis	30	15	Social. Non-political
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W. x	Edw. Col. H. Raymond	25	10	Art, Literature, Science
Authors	1884	107 Pall Mall, S. W. x	T. W. Hill	30	15	Eds. & Science, Pub. Services
Bachelors	1801	5 Whitehall Court, S. W. x	Algernon Rose	20	6, 4 & 3	Literature
	1881	8 South Audley St., W. x	Com F. C. Pattison	20	13	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W. x	A. Troughton	25	12	Sporting and Conning
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton Street, W. x	Austin Moody		5	Social. Bridge
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W. x	J. Wilson Taylor	30	12	Naval, Mill and Social
Beaufort	1885	34 Soho Square, W. x	C. W. Norfield		4	Sporting and Social
Beetleak	1876	25 Green Street, W. C. x	James Atfield	15	10	Social
Boodle's	1768	28 St. James's St., S. W. x	Capt. A. T. Wigney	30	15	Social. Non-political
British Empire	1906	18 St. James's Sq., S. W. x	Capt. R. W. Leckie		12, 8 & 3	Social. Non-political
Brooks's	1764	81 St. James's Street, S. W. x	Col. C. Ramsdale	30	15 & 3	Social
Buck's	1829	28 Clifford Street, W. x	A. S. Drayson	25	15	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Saville Row, W. x	J. R. Bailey	25	7	Artists and Collectors.
Calodan	1890	55 St. James's Sq., S. W. x	H. de la Ross	25	12 & 3	Strictly Scottish
Carlton	1832	15 John St., W. C. x	H. H. Perry	25	3 & 1	Photographic and Social.
	1832	94 Pall Mall, S. W. x	Lieut. Col. A. L. Y. Willis	240	17	Conservative
Cavalry	1830	127 Piccadilly, W. x	Capt. P. G. Davidson	30	13 & 2	Officers Mounted Services.
Church Imperial	1913	75 Victoria Street, S. W. x	Miss A. M. Halliway	1 & 2	1 & 4 & 3	Gentlemen C. of R.
City Athenaeum	1903	9 Union St., E. C. x	J. H. Noble	10 & 5	10 & 3	Social.
City Carlton	1894	38 Swinburn Lane, E. C. x	Frank Mead	1	12	Conservative and Unionist
City Livery	1898	1 Chapter House, E. C. x	A. Stanlake Bell (Hon.)	2	3	Liverymen of City only.
City of London	1898	15 Old Broad Street, E. C. x	D. H. Hall	100	15	Mercantile, Bankers, &c.
City University	1894	50 Cornhill, E. C. x	Capt. Gordon Tench	5	6	Ext. and Comb. Graduates
City Women's	1919	9 Wine Office Court, E. C. x	C. M. Capell	2	100	Social.
Clodden	1866	66 Victoria St., S. W. x	F. J. Shaw	10	2	Free Trade and Peace.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St. James's St., S. W. x	Walter Keen	10	10 & 5	Social.
Connaught	1901	75 Seymour St., W. x	F. H. Turner	30	3, 2 & 1	Pub. School Service & Prof.
Conservative	1840	75 St. James's St., S. W. x	Maj. E. St. C. Gray, M.C.	30	15 & 3	Strictly Conservative
Constitutional	1883	10 Northumberland Ave.	Capt. R. H. Cole, M.C.	12	6	Political. Conservative
Covered Courts	1910	Dulwich Common, S. E. x	W. Keith & Andrews	3	6	Social and Tennis
Cowdray	1922	30 Cavendish Square W. x	Miss E. M. Latten	3 & 2	25 & 100	Nurses and Prof. Women.
Cruising Association	1908	Children Court, N. W. x	H. J. Hanson, O.N.R.	20	2 & 5	Yachting, Piloting, &c.
Devonshire	1874	50 St. James's St., S. W. x	C. G. Dunning (Hon.)	15	15	Social. Non-political
E. India United Serv.	1840	16 St. James's Sq., S. W. x	Pt.-Lt. A. C. Snow	30	15 & 10	Indian Office & Civil Servs.
Elton Gate (Ladies)	1905	67, Eaton Square, S. W. x	Miss E. L. Lees	1	21 & 2	Ladies resident
Electric	1890	9 Ryder Street, S. W. x	J. A. Harrison (Hon.)	10	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	34 Dover Street, W. x	W. H. Stone	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position
Farmers'	1828	15 Whitehall Court, S. W. x	C. Bertin Roife	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests
Fly Fishers'	1887	25 Piccadilly, W. x	Maj. W. H. Saffery	5	6	Fisheries and Social.
Forum	1919	6 Grosvenor Place, S. W. x	Miss Dora Parr	10 & 7	20, 8, 7, 5	Women. Social and Prof.
Garrick	1831	15 Garrick Street, W. C. x	Lt.-Col. K. A. Phipps	20	15	Dramatic and Literary
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S. W. x	G. Hazledine O.N.R.		6 & 4	Social for Golfers
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq., W. C. x	Miss R. K. Higgins	10	9	Dramatic Profession
Guard's	1843	18 Abchurch Lane, E. C. x	H. S. Cole	10	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Halcyon	1883	41 Brook Street, W. x	Capt. J. J. Fletcher	30	15	Barbers. Officers only.
Hurlingham	1868	23 Cork Street, W. x	Miss M. F. M. Williams	1	5 & 4	Professional Women
Hurst Park	1880	Fulham, S. W. 6	C. W. Ryet	20	15 & 18	Polo, Tennis and Social
Junior Army & Navy	1911	5 Cork Street, W. x	Maj. L. E. Barry	5	2 & 1	Racing, and at W. Molesey
Junior Carlton	1864	Horse Guards Ave., S. W. x	Maj. N. N. E. Bray	5	7, 5 & 3	Officers past and present.
		30 Pall Mall, S. W. x		20	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative.
Jun. Constitutional	1889	10 Piccadilly, W. x	C. W. Eldridge		10 & 6	Conservative and Unionist
Jun. Naval & Military	1899	25 Piccadilly, W. x	Col. L. E. Tompsett	10	5, 4	Naval, Mil. & Air Force.
Junior United Service	1887	11 Charles St., St. James's, S. W. x	Maj. B. Dickie, M.C.		12, 10, 8	Officers of H. M. Services.
Kempton Park	1877	Sunbury-on-Thames	W. J. Davidson	5	10	Racing
Kennau	1917	31 Stanhope Street, W. x	Mrs. Newmarch	5	5 & 4	Racing. Bridge and Social
Kennel	1893	24 Piccadilly, W. x	H. T. W. Howell	20	5	For improving breed of dogs
Knights of Round Table	1870	Hyde Pk Hotel, N. W. x	Capt. E. Nicks (Hon.)	2	2	Arthurian and Social
Ladies' Alpine	1909	67 Central Hotel, N. W. x	Miss E. M. McAndrew		2	Mountaineering
" Army & Navy	1909	27 St. James's Pl., S. W. x	Miss G. M. Fowler		8 & 5	Connected with Forces
" Automobile	1903	35 South Audley St., W. x	Miss M. D. Russell	15	15 & 10	Social. Motor locomotion.
" Carlton	1906	5 Grosvenor Place, S. W. x	Miss Evelyn L. Hogg	10	10	Social and Political
" Empire	1903	5 Grosvenor Street, W. x	Miss B. Bowman	8	8	Social.
" Imperial	1903	35 Dover St., S. W. x	Mrs. J. R. Peter	5	8	Social and Conservative.
" Park	1904	23 Whitechapel, S. W. x	Lady Wolsey (Hon.)	5	5	Social.
Lady Golfers	1912	3 Whitehall Ct., S. W. x	Miss Sheila Lynch	3	5, 4, 3, 2	Social. Lady Golfers.
Leader Boat	1880	Riverside, Putney, S. W. x		21	1	And at Henley-on-Thames.
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S. W. x	(Vacant)		25	Fencing, &c.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House	Secretary.	Subscripta.		Remarks
				Entr.	Ann.	
London Rowing . . .	1866	Embankment, Putney, S W	Lt.-Col C E P. Barker, n.s.o.	6	3	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1804	18 Piccadilly W 1	M. L. Guy	2	5	Ladies Arts and Lit.
M.C.C. (Lord's) . . .	1787	25 John's Wood Rd. N W 8	W. Findlay	25	23	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	34 Pall Mall, S W 1 . .	Paym.-Capt J. C. Baker, n.s.o.	25	28	Social.
National	1845	12 Qu' Anne's Gate, S W 1	Maj. T. J. G. Gardiner	..	6 & 20	Protestant and Social.
National Liberal . . .	1861	7 Whitehall Place, S W 1	John Henderson . .	10	8 to 1	Liberal
National Sporting . .	1861	22 Boho Square, W 1	L. W. Penn	10	7 & 5	Sporting and Social
Naval and Military . .	1861	94 Piccadilly, W 1	Capt. J. F. Tindal . .	20	15 & 2	Navy, Army, Marines, Afr.
New Century	1899	12 Hay Hill, W 1	Atkinson	2	2	Ladies Social
New Oxfrd & Camb . .	1864	1 Stratton Street, W 1	C. W. (Johnson) (actg)	2	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University . . .	1883	57 St. James St. S W 1	R. C. Drinkwater . .	2	2	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian	1860	301, Sackville St., W 1	Miss A. K. Taylor . .	2	5 & 6	Ladies, Social
Newfoundland	1861	Deering Club only	Victor Gordon, c.m.g.	..	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundland.
Nihon Jim Kiwai . . .	1881	1 Cavendish Sq., W 1	A. Kunitani	2	2	Japanese nationality
1900	1900	24 Ryder Street, S W 1	Mrs R. L. M. Lawes (Hon.)	2 & 2	1 & 2	Conservative
Northern Counties . .	1891	3 Whitehall Ct., S W 1	Capt. G. H. Osborne	Nil	3 & 4	Social, Northumbrians
Nurses'	1901	194 Queen's Gate S W 7	Miss S. Yorath . . .	20	20	Royal British Nurses Assoc.
Oriental	1844	18 Hanover Sq., W 1	Maj. R. C. B. Williams	30	25 & 3	Social
Orleans	1877	20 King St. St. James S W 1	A. F. Evans	20	20	Social Lady guests
Oxford and Camb . . .	1860	71-76 Pall Mall, S W 1	Maj. W. F. Jeffries, n.s.o.	20	24	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf & Camb. Musical	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W C 1	Horace M. Abel (Hon.)	2	4 & 11	Chamber Music
Phyllis Court	1905	1 Lennox-on-Thames	Capt. Roy Emley . .	20	20	River headq's Social.
Pioneers	1902	12 Cavendish Place, W 1	Miss E. Holdgate, n.s.o.	20	4 & 5	Liberal
Portland	1820	181 St. James's Sq. S W 1	Major H. O. Collier . .	30	20	Social Non-political
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S W 1	..	2	5	Social
Press	1881	Salisbury Sq., E C 4	A. Lavenby	2	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic
Prince's	1851	197 Kentishbridge, S W 7	A. R. Hamilton, n.s.o.	Nil	21	Real Tennis, Squash
Public Schools	1919	61 Cannon Street, W 1	Capt. L. M. Bodden Whetnam	..	6, 4, 2, 1	Social Public Schools.
Queen's	1885	West Kensington, W. 14	Lt. Col G. Eyre Bruce, n.s.o.	8 & 5	3, 7, 20	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	1899	37 Fetter Lane, E C 4	H. A. Vallance (Hon.)	20	2	Study of Railway matters.
Ranelagh	1844	Barnes, S W 13	S. H. Barry	40	21	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis
Reform	1837	105 1/2 Pall Mall, S W 1	H. B. Bell	20	25	Reformers
Roehampton	1901	Roehampton Lane, S W 15	H. G. Arnold	20	25	Polo Golf, Croquet, Tennis
Royal Aero	1901	120 Piccadilly, W 1	Lt. Comd. S. E. Perrin	20	8 & 5	Aviation
Royal Air Force . . .	1917	128 Piccadilly, W 1	Group-Capt. A. B. Burdett, n.s.o.	20	10, 7 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C., R.N.A.S.
Royal Automobile . .	1897	Pall Mall, S W 1	Comd. F. P. Armstrong, O.B.E., R.N.V.R.	20	10 & 6	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising	1880	60 Knightsbridge, S W 1	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.)	5 & 2	2	Yachting and Social
Royal Societies	1894	63 St. James's St., S W 1	R. H. Humphreys . .	15 & 7	10, 6 & 4	Learned Societies
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	60 Knightsbridge, S W 1	Maj. Grubbham, c.m.g.	15 & 7	13 & 11	Yachting and Social
Ryl Toxophilite Soc	1781	92 Abchurch Lane, E C 4	Melville Foster, n.s.o.	1	4	Archery
Royal Water Colour Society Art	1884	54 Pall Mall East, S W 1	H. Philp	1	1	Social and Art
St. Andrew's	1930	1 Whitehall Court, S W 1	W. A. Martin (Hon.)	1	2 & 1	Scotsmen & Scotswomen.
St. James's	1857	106 Piccadilly, W 1	Thomas H. Mercer . .	25	28	Diplomatic
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., S W 1	F. F. Gorrell Barnes	25	25	Conservative
Sandown Park	1875	15 Old Bond St., W 1	A. E. Hunt	5	8 & 23	Hacking, and at Esher.
Savage	1867	67 Adelphi Terr., W C 2	Woodhouse (Hon.)	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art
Savile	1868	67 Brook Street, W 1	Maj. Strange Watson	15	23	Social
Sesame	1895	49 Grosvenor St., W 1	Mrs. Turnbull	1	7	Literature and Literary
Smithfield	1798	121 Hanover Square, W 1	Leonard Bull	Nil	1	Pat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	1 Cavendish Square, W 1	I. Ramirez	15	5, 2, 1	Spanish nationality (Men)
Sports	1813	8 St. James's Sq., S W 1	Maj. Saunders, n.s.o.	15	12, 7 & 3	Social and Sports
Stadium	1922	35 High Holborn, W C 1	S. W. Swift	2	3	Luncheon and Sports Club
Thames Rowing	1860	Putney S W 15	R. H. Coombe (Hon.)	2	2	Amateur Rowing
Thatched House . . .	1805	66 St. James's St., S W 1	Lt. Col G. V. Watson .	20	22, 6, 3	Social Non-political
The Three Arts	1861	125 Whitehall, S W 1	Mrs. C. L. Black . . .	15	3 & 2	Ladies Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers	1819	105 Pall Mall, S W 1	Maj. W. E. S. Tyler . .	15	14	Travellers
Turf	1868	125 Piccadilly, W 1	William Lovelace . . .	30	15	Racing and Social
Udon	1822	Carlton House Terr., S W 1	Norman F. Wells, n.s.o.	30	15, 10, 5	Social Non-political
United Nursing Servs	1921	34 Cavendish Sq., W 1	Miss M. F. Steele, n.s.o.	1	1, 2 & 3	Ladies of Crown Services.
United Service	1815	126 Pall Mall, S W 1	Paym.-Capt R. R. Hoare, O.B.E., R.N.V. (ret.)	240	22	Combatant Officers.
United Sports	1903	1 Whitehall Ct., S W 1	Maj. L. R. Barry . . .	20	10 & 5	Social and Sporting
United University . .	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S W 1	Lt.-Comd. R. H. V. Sivewright	20	25	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
United Waris	1877	7 Cannon St., E C 4	Walter Rose	20	6	Non-political
Univer of London . .	1914	21 Gower Street, W C 1	W. Longland, n.s.o.	..	3, 2 & 1	University and Medical.
University Womens' . .	1887	1 Audley Square, W 1	Miss C. Allison . . . .	..	3 & 2	University and Medical
Veterans'	1907	1 Hand Court, W C 2	W. A. Stone	Nil	50	Social for ex-Service men.
Victoria	1860	12 Wellington St., W C 1	Frank H. Holmes . . .	20	6	Sporting and Social
Victoria (Ladies) . . .	1894	26 Grosvenor Pl., S W 1	Mrs. M. Phillips . . .	5	7	Town house for Ladies.
Wellington	1861	1 Grosvenor Pl., S W 1	Capt. F. S. Bailey . . .	15	15	Ladies, Social
West Indian	1891	4 Whitehall Ct., S W 1	Capt. F. C. Measum . .	4, 3 & 24	24	Social, West Indian
White's	1814	37 St. James's St., S W 1	R. H. G. Wright . . .	15	20	Social Non-political
Whitcomb	1861	70 St. James's St., S W 1	Mrs. M. M. M. M. M. M.	..	20	Social Non-political
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St., W C 1	Miss M. Noel Hill . . .	1	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town	Established	Address	No of Members	Subscription		Hon Soc or Secretary.
				Entl.	Ann	
Aberystwyth (County)	1880	Lower Monk Street	60	5	5	C G A Brooks
Alderney, C I (Gromes)	1925	Victoria Street	15	2	2	Capt D Brewitt
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Farnborough Road	350	5	7 & 4	Lt. Col T Adair, D.S.O.
Altham (Bath and County)	1858	21 St Queen Square	100	1	1	R W D Young
(Ladies)	1905	Milson Street	100	1	1	Mrs J Richardson
Beaumaris (Royal Angles)	1802	6 Green Edge	105	1	1	Lt. Col B C Dwyer-Hamp- ton, D.S.O.
Bedford (Bedford Club)	1883	De Paris Avenue	135	1	4 & 2	Clifford Whitworth
(Town and County)	1884	Embankment	130	1	4 & 6	Capt C M Hickman, D.S.O.
Benbridge, I of W. (Sailing)	1836	Isle of Wight	450	6	3	Capt A Stuart Little
Bexhill on Sea (New)	1910	2 Marina Court Ave	191	1	4	Lt. Col C L Beton Browne
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt)	1844	Rockferry	375	3	3	W P Davidson, D.S.O.
Birmingham (Clief)	1851	Paradise Street	250	1	6 & 1	Edmund C Taunton, M.B.E.
(Chamber of Commerce)	1921	95 New Street	250	1	1	H Evans
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	75	5 & 3	12 & 4 3	Asst. Miller M.O.
(Constitutional)	1893	Fore Street	300	1	4 & 2	H. R. Bettinson
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	120	1	5	Walter Riley
(Midland)	1868	New Street	170	1	8, 5 & 4	H James Gifford, F.C.A.
(Midland (Conservative))	1882	13 Waterloo Street	212	1	7 & 2	T Harold Platts
(Three Counties Ladies)	1914	67 New Street	450	4	4	Miss B O Lary
(Union)	1853	Colmore Row	351	20	12	F H Dakin
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1875	Viktorin Street	121	1	1	John T. Hudd
Blackburn (Conservative)	1850	Church Street	200	1	1	Robert Chedden
(Union)	1850	45 Preston New Rd	100	7	7	Herbert A. Smith
Bognor Regis (The Bognor Club)	1877	Studley Road	80	1	4 & 1	Capt. Herbert C Potock, D.S.O., F.R.S.
Bolton (Constitutional)	1870	Mawdsley Street	275	1	3 & 4	T B Hawkins
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	55	3	5	Maj H V Firth
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	270	5	5	W M L Pollard, T Ballan- tine
Bradford (Bradford & County)	1876	48 Market Street	310	1	5 & 3	T W Smith; O J W G Butterfield
(Conservative)	1865	Manor Row	15	1	13	S Y F Gardner
(Liberal)	1877	Bank Street	400	NH	5 & 3	Alton Ward
(Union)	1857	Piece Hall Yard	400	3 & 5	4, 6 & 12	George P Hill
Brecon (County)	1881	Leon Street	86	1	53, 1 & 1	W M Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (The Club)	1887	1 Bank Street	100	1	1	R J R Haslewood
Bridlington (The Yorks. Yacht)	1847	South Cliff Road	200	1	1	Harold G. Wilken
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	12 South Street	130	1	1	W. Smith
Brighton (County)	1900	7 Middle Street	200	1	1	Miss G. Parker
(New)	1874	135-37 King's Road	300	1	8 & 6	Lt. Col H V Bailey
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	300	1	9 & 6	H J Alford
Bristol (Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	1	6	S B Sleeman
(Constitutional)	1885	St. Stephen Street	520	1	5 & 2	H Kitchingman
(The Bristol Club)	1898	Corn Street	630	4 & 8	3 & 1	A J Gardner
(University and Literary)	1893	20 Berkeley Square	230	3 & 1	3 & 1	H W Gibbs
Bulleigh Salterton	1901	The Parade	114	3	3	Lt. Col R J Milne
Burnham-on-Trent (Royal)	1872	Burnham-on-Trent	520	3	4	George F. Falloot
(Corinthian Yacht)	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	5	6	J R Mooney
Burton-on-Trent (The Club)	1886	St John's Road	135	3	4, 2 & 1	W H Tomlinson
Buxton (Union)	1847	Portly-aure	108	3	1	W Taylor Morgan
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh Yacht)	1855	Park Street	77	2	3	P. L. Sherwood
Cambridge (Amal. Dramatic)	1858	Corn Exchange St	60	1	3	A L d'Antal
(Footlights)	1877	All Saints' Passage	100	5 & 1	2 & 6	W C L. Turnbull
(Blacks)	1875	Jesus Lane	100	1	3	M. Fletcher
(Pitz)	1875	Bridge Street	14,000	1	1	Stanley S. Brown
(Union)	1875	33 St George's Street	320	1	2 & 1	Capt A H Smith
Canterbury (The Club)	1868	Old Dover Road	110	3	65, 100 & 23	P F Andrews
(East Kent)	1866	2 Westgate Street	150	1	10	S J Price
Cardiff (Cardiff and County)	1881	Mount Stuart Sq	180	5 & 1	3 & 1	J Pearson Griffiths
(Exchange Club)	1881	2 Victoria Place	110	1	2	John Mathison
Carlisle (Border)	1870	16 Lowther Street	218	5 & 3	5 & 2	Lt. Col P W Halton
(County)	1870	Promenade	400	7	2	Lt. Col R H Henderson
Cheltenham (New)	1893	Cambray	90	1	1	O J H Boulter
(Union)	1897	St Peter's Church Hyd	132	1	1	J H Hopley
Chester (City)	1866	Eastgate	150	5	6 & 3	Capt E Hilton Gardner
(Grosvener)	1872	East Street	145	1	3 & 2	G B C Martin
Chichester (West Sussex) Co's	1880	Bank Passage	120	1	3 & 2	G C Bensusan-Gutt, F.C.A.
Colchester (The Club)	1867	Head Street	110	5	5 & 3	G C Bensusan Gutt, F.C.A.
(St Runwald)	1893	Little Park Street	100	1	5	J J Garner
Conventry (Banner House)	1862	2 High West Street	100	5	4 & 2	Sidney Smith
(Conventry and County)	1815	R V S. Castle, Cowes	No	100	2 & 5	Paym. Capt F W Walshe, M.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1836	The Parade	280	1	4	G H L. Watson
(Royal London Yacht)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	NH	4, 3, & 2	E J Waller
Cromer (The Club)	1871	Marine Rd. Walmer	250	2	4 & 2	Maj H C Owen, O.B.E., M.C.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1876	103 Priar Gate	161	5 & 3	5 & 2	Gerard H. Smith
Derby (County)	1882	111 St. John's Street	35	1	3 & 1	W de L. Brooke
Devizes (North Wilts)	1882	2 High West Street	115	1	4 & 2	Col H. H. Henderson
Dorchester (Dorset County)	1890	Finch Road	100	1	3 & 7	S J Kaye
Douglas, I of M. (Milan Vannin)	1868	5 Waterloo Crescent	100	NH	5 & 4	Col W T Mould, C.M.G.
Dover (The Club)	1872	Marine Parade	100	NH	1	Maj. P. Lynch, M.A.S. O.L.S.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1870	Old Elvet	200	7	6	John Wallace (Bennett,
Durham (County)	1890					

Town.	Estab- lished	Address.	No of Mem- bers.	Subscription.		Hon Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr	Ann	
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1878	Burlington Place	250	G	G	Major Frederick Sutton, p.s.o.
(Sussex)	1886	24 Grand Parade	250	..	5 s. 3 d.	Col. G. H. Stainforth.
East Yacht Club	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	300	..	5 s. 4 d.	E. J. Cadman
Eton (Berkshire Country)	1841	Clewer Mead, Eton	1,500	..	7 s. 3 d.	E. R. Turnbull, n.c.
Exham (Dorset)	1900	Dresden House	100	..	3 s. 1 d.	A. F. Alcock
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1870	Northernhay Place	231	5	6 s. 5	M. Noel Ford
(Exeter and County)	1885	High Street	130	..	3 s. 2 d.	A. N. Pitts
Exmouth (The Club)	1880	The Esplanade	114	4	..	E. H. Spence
Falmouth (The Club)	1886	Western Terrace	215	3	4 s. 3	Hereward H. Tresidder
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1871	Greenbank	243	5 s. 3	3 s. 1	F. A. Richards
Fareham (Castle Yacht)	1837	1141 Head	52	..	3	C. F. Rolfe
Fellwatts (The Club)	1866	Cliff House	120	Nil	3 s. 2 d.	Lt. Col. W. Swinhoe Phelan.
Folkestone (Kent)	1874	156 Sandgate Road	190	3	5 s. 3	Major R. J. Halter
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Fowey	230	1	4 s. 1	Hereward H. Tresidder
Gloucester (City and County)	1874	Westgate Street	200	5	5 s. 6 s. 10 s.	F. A. Richards
Guildford (County)	1862	High Street	165	5	5 s. 4	C. F. Rolfe
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fontaine Street	209	5	7	Lt. Col. W. Swinhoe Phelan.
Harrogate (The Club)	1865	Kilnwick Avenue	120	5	5	E. G. Matthews
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	170	5	7	Major W. R. Harris, n.s.
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1870	High Street	200	5	7	T. J. Cunningham, n.s.
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	181	Nil	6 s. 3 d.	W. C. W. Ingle, p.s.o.
(The Drive, R.C.)	1907	The Drive	60	..	2 s.	O. J. Inglis
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	22 John William St	100	20	8 s. 3	F. W. Heslin
Hull (Hull and E. Riding)	1879	11 Anlaby Road	181	..	3	H. H. Saunders, n.s.
(Hull Constitutional)	1879	Carl Lane	650	..	3	H. H. Saunders, H. L. Thorne
Hythe (Hampshire)	1900	121 High Street	120	..	5 s. 2 d.	T. A. Newbould
Hythe (Hants (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	111 The Pines, Southampton	475	..	5 s. 3	Brig.-Gen. T. W. Stansfeld
Ipswich (County Club)	1860	Brook Street	150	..	5 s. 4 d.	A. Elliott
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1880	11 Northgate	105	..	5 s. 3	Cooper South
Jersey (R.C. Yacht)	1893	161 Hotel St. Helier	150	..	1	G. E. Whalley
(Victoria)	1852	St. James Street, St. Helier	200	£6	6	Rev. G. A. Sexton, p.d.
Kendal (Westmorland County)	1893	Highgate	98	5	5	Lt. Col. J. J. Collas, n.s.
Kingswear (Dart Yacht)	1866	King's weir	15	1	3 s. 2 d.	H. B. Greenwood
Leamington (Tennis Court)	1847	Bedford Street	200	..	6 s. 4 d.	Com. J. W. Fairclough, n.s.
(Leamington Club)	1887	26 The Parade	60	3	3	H. R. Hatley
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	3 Albion Place	158	25	12	George Hunter
(The Central)	1908	City Square	60	..	12	F. W. Gillespie
Leicester (County)	1873	Bishop Street	200	8	5	Paul Pallinay
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1873	St. Anne's	204	..	5 s. 3	May G. Brooke Hart, n.c.
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St. Mary's Street	161	..	3	Rowland Gorringe
Littlehampton (County)	1902	South Terrace	150	..	3 s. 2 d.	A. E. Collie
Liverpool (Artists)	1831	Cheshire Street	225	..	3 s. 1 d.	W. S. Gollie
(Constitutional)	1888	India Buildings	800	5	10	Ernest D. Boden
(Exchange)	1832	11 Fenwick Street	280	7	10	Capt. George Nickson
(Lyceum)	1802	Gold Street	500	20	5	"Hon. Secretary"
(Palatine)	1836	Gold Street	120	20	10	Albert Oulton
(Racquet)	1875	10 Parliament St	150	7	10	R. D. Holt
(Royal Lee Yacht)	1885	6 Runford Place	33	Nil	1	J. Nelson Barstow
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedford Dock Ferry	250	3	2	W. A. Robinson
(University)	1895	10 Mount Pleasant	250	3	2	W. F. Davidson
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Royal Plain	400	6, 4 s. 3	6, 4 s. 3	Prof. F. Halcigh Batt
Malden (Kent County)	1857	Week Street	200	Nil	6 s. 4	Com. H. A. Knight, n.s.
Manchester (Art)	1870	South St., Peter St.	250	£2	3 s. 1 d.	Alfred D. Thomas
(Brasenose)	1860	94 Mosley Street	200	..	11	Tom S. Carr
(Clarendon)	1860	100 Mosley Street	300	..	12	K. R. Brady
(Constitutional)	1876	36 St. Ann Street	500	Nil	15	H. F. Simpson, n.s.
(The Ladies)	1883	100 Deansgate	170	10 s. 6	10	J. Cocklin
(Reform)	1867	81 King Street	250	..	10	Miss Lillian M. Bailly
(Town & Counties)	1900	Dennistown	..	4 s. 2 d.	3	F. Milnes
(Union)	1865	75 Mosley Street	450	25	15	Miss Mary Gregg
(Cruising Association)	1914	Wellington Hotel	13	..	10 s.	L. H. Walker
Middlebrough (Cleveland)	1860	Marton Road	150	15 s. 12	8 s. 6	I. J. Whitaker
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	16 The Avenue	220	..	5 s. 1 d.	J. R. Wimpenny
Monmouth (Monmouth Yacht)	1873	Acquaint Square	50	Nil	..	Montagu Strickland
New Brighton (Admiral Yacht)	1860	Princes Road	150	..	2	Bartram Pelham
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	Bridge Street	95	3	..	W. H. C. Follett
Newcastle upon Tyne (Northern Counties)	1860	13 Eldon Square	200	15	10	..
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	100	20	15	George Lediard.
Newport, Mon. (Monmouthshire County)	1875	High Street	200	5	5	B. C. Jones
Northampton (The Club)	1872	George Row	500	5	5 s. 4	John Woods
Norwich (Norfolk)	1872	17 Upper King St	400	20	7 s. 5	Com. J. C. Mansfield, n.s.
Nottingham (Nottingham)	1893	King Street	200	..	6 s. 3	A. L. Morel
(Nottinghamshire)	1893	Victoria Street	200	20	7	William Moss
(Nottingham and County)	1899	..	500	..	3 s. 1 d.	H. C. Scattergood
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Corn Market St	150	4 s. 2 d.	4 s. 2 d.	Arthur A. Tyler
(Oxford and County)	1905	33 Holywell	250	3	4 s. 3	H. R. Leake
(O.U.D.S.)	1884	21 George Street	200	£2 10 s.	£4 10 s.	Derek Kahn.
(Union Society)	1861	Frewin Court	12 000	£1	£4 10 s.	H. Bird
(Lincoln)	1861	12 King Edward Street	250	£5 3 s.	£4 10 s.	E. L. Francis, n.s., n.s.
Peasmarsh (Yacht)	1881	The Esplanade	150	..	4	Rev. Canon R. Sturt Back.
Peterborough (Peterborough)	1885	Princes Road	150	..	3	Walter C. Benson
Plymouth (Plymouth)	1865	Locking Street	200	25 s.	2 s. 1 d.	Prof. F. Halcigh Batt
(Royal Western Yacht)	1867	The Hoe	250	7	£7 2 s.	Lt. Col. A. W. G. Ridings

Town.	Estab- lished	Address.	No of Members	Subscription		Hon. Sec. or Secretary
				Entr.	Ann.	
Plymouth (Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road . .	100	G 1	G 1	*A. H. Rendle
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	100	£	3	*D. M. Murdoch
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	472	£6, 8, & 1	£6, 8, & 1	Instr. Capt. G. H. Andrew,
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1885	66 Clarence Parade, Southsea	120	Nil	4 & 2	Post. Lt.-Com. L. M. Fox,
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	West Cliff Mansions	300	..	4, 3 & 1	*Eng. Capt. H. E. Rock, R.N.
Reading (Atheneum) ..	1843	Friar Street	250	..	3 & 2	*F. W. C. Doughty
(Berkshire) ..	1875	Blarney Street	200	5	4	*A. G. West
Reading (Wellington) ..	1881	Station Road	285	..	4 & 3	*N. Bird
Ripon (The Club)	1810	Market Place	90	3	3	*P. Bruce Elliott
Rochester (Castle) ..	1865	Cundliffe Square	120	100	4 & 2	*Robert H. Cooper
(Midway Yacht) ..	1880	Willis Avenue	100	Nil	4	*H. I. Calland
Rugby (The Club)	1804	North Street	100	Nil	3	*E. E. Morris
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1844	St. Thomas Street	150	10	6 & 3	*W. T. Purvis
(Royal Thames Yacht)	1775	Ryde Pier	1,200	15	13	*Maj. H. R. Crailsheim, O.N.E.
St. Leonards-on-Sea (East Sussex Club)	1884	Warrior Square	200	Nil	5 & 3	*F. G. Stanning.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	St. Nicholas Cliff	80	..	7 & 31	*H. C. Moseley White
(South Cliff) ..	1818	West Street	50	2 & 1	5	*R. F. Ashby
Sheffield (The Club)	1863	Nottingham Street	400	25	12 & 6	*Lt. Col. M. J. Duggan, O.N.E.
(Athensium (Reform))	1843	George Street	502	5	£6 10s	
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1885	St. James's Row	245	4	4	*Allan Hastings
(Shropshire County)	1888	Oak House, Dogpole	150	4	5, 4 & 2	*H. Beaman
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1872	The Square	185	10	4	*Lt. Col. J. H. Westley, R.N.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	By the Pier	200	9	7	*D. H. B. Hurfield
(Southend Alexandra Yacht)	1873	72, Above Bar	400	3	4 & 3	*A. J. Robinson
(Nore Yacht Club)	1873	The Cliffe	250	1	3, 2 & 1	*Arthur Smith
Southport (Union)	1850	Western Esplanade	250	2	2	*Henry Lee
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1864	2 Bath Street	130	5	5	*Arthur Quayle
Southwold Suffolk (The Blyth Club)	1830	Clifton Road	175	Nil	7	*Maj. T. W. G. Davis.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	Southwold	98	Nil	3 & 2	*H. Darcy Hutton
Stroud (The Club) ..	1880	St. Mary's Street	65	1	3 & 2	Walter Goodley
Swansea (Swansea and County)	1872	George Street	120	1	3 & 1	*T. E. Sanders
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Castle Square	215	5	4	*E. M. Bradford.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1880	Mumbles	220	2	3	*T. Carey Griffiths.
Taustock (West Devon) ..	1890	Fore Street	200	..	5, 3 & 2	*F. Clyde Smith
Teddington (Royal Canal)	1866	Bedford Square	70	..	£3 10s.	*Col. H. G. Planches.
Telfordmouth (East Devon)	1866	Trowlock Island	150	2	2	*G. G. Day
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	Belvedere	87	4	4	*S. B. Tudball,
Tenby (The Tender Club)	1865	The Croft	70	Nil	4, 3 & 1	*W. G. Moore
Tombridge (The Club)	1884	High Street	100	1 & 10/6	1 & 1	*Lt. Col. W. E. Neale, C.R.E.
Torquay (Carlton)	1913	145, High Street	60	Nil	4 & 2	*M. L. Hume
(Royal Torbay Yacht)	1863	Vaughan Road	150	2	3	*Maj. G. H. Martin
Turnbridge Wells (Counties (Kent and Sussex))	1872	Beacon Terrace	114	5	5	*C. E. Rotherham
Wakefield (County)	1863	40, London Road	180	..	5 & 3	*J. Dixon
Walsall (The Club)	1881	The Great Hall	200	1	2 & 1	*J. Taylor
Warwick (County)	1865	Drury Lane	150	3	5	*Capt. H. G. Stickley
Westcliff-on-Sea (Welcome)	1910	Bridge Street	100	..	6	*G. R. Riddale
(Westcliff Yacht)	1900	10 Church Street	75	..	4 & 3	*Arthur C. Burrows
Westward Ho! (Union)	1870	The Cliffe	300	..	2 & 1	*H. L. Davis
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	Westcliff-on-Sea	350	1	2	*F. J. Sparrow.
Whitehaven (West Cumber land)	1908	Westward Ho! ..	107	2	4	*O. A. Smith
Winchester (Hampshire)	1873	6 Charlotte Row	230	6	6	*Maj. W. L. Newcombe.
(City)	1887	47, New Louth Street	80	3	3	*A. M. Allinson
Windsor (Royal Windsor Yacht)	1887	Southgate Street	250	6 & 2	5	*Capt. N. R. de la Lee Gill.
Wisbech (The Club)	1900	13, Southgate Street	118	2 & 1	3 & 1	*A. J. Body
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Windsor	118	2 & 1	4, 3 & 1	*Maj. E. F. Wrigley
Worcester (Worcestershire)	1860	13, The Crescent	23	3	3	*G. English
(Union)	1877	Lichfield Street	153	1	6 & 3	*W. Vincent Vale.
Worthing (County)	1862	40, Foregate Street	127	£5	£5	*J. J. Gibbins
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1862	The Cross	140	Nil	4 & 1	*Lt. Col. O. Needham.
York (City)	1876	35, Marine Parade	150	2	5, 3 & 1	*H. N. Collet
(Yorkshire)	1876	Yarmouth, I. of W	150	2	5, 3 & 1	*Maj. J. E. H. Ford
	1876	9, Museum Street	165	2 & 1	3 & 1	*H. B. Marston.
	1871	Museum Street	450	..	0 & 3	*Lt. Col. H. S. Lickman O.N.E.

CLUBS.

According to a recent return there are 11,780 Clubs of all kinds upon the register in England and Wales, with a total membership of 3,767,000. An examination of the return shows the following results:—

Objects, &c.	No. of Clubs.	Membership.
Trade Union, &c.	2,822	1,266,700
Athletic ..	1,056	726,800

Objects, &c.	No. of Clubs.	Membership.
General ..	1,670	501,600
Ex-Service, &c.	1,391	320,900
Conservative ..	1,321	363,000
Golf ..	736	238,600
Liberal ..	546	147,500
Masonic ..	525	74,800
Not Specified ..	1,068	303,100
Total ..	11,780	3,767,000

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No of Mem-bers	Subscription		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) .	1854	204, Union St.	182	£20	8 Gs.	F R. Young
Ayr (County)	1872	Sundgate	165	£5	6 & 4 Gs	*W H Kennedy.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	244	£20	8 Gs.	W L Pattullo
Edinburgh (Caledonian U S) .	1825	4, Shandwick Pl.	400	15 Gs	7 Gs	Maj K B Robertson, C.B.
" (New)	1876	65, Princes St.	1,000	35 Gs	25 Gs	Col J. H. M. Davie, D.S.O.
(Athol Caledonian)	1868	13, Charlotte Square	790	6 Gs	4 & 5 Gs	Miss M. de la Cour
" (Northern)	1859	16, George St.	320	10 Gs.	8, 4 & 4 Gs.	J Hamilton Craig, C.A.
" (Queen's)	1827	7, Frederick St.	700	6 Gs	6 & 5 Gs	Miss L. Melkinnon
" (Royal Eastern Yacht)	1826	27, Queen Street	120	2 Gs	None	*A N G Altken.
" (Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton	165	2 Gs	3 Gs	*J. A. Macqueen, D.S.O.
" (Scottish Conservative)	1877	112, Princes St.	2,400	12 & 5 Gs	13, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Gs	J M M Halliday
" (Scottish Liberal)	1836	109, Princes St.	700	Susp.	6 & 3 Gs	John A. E. Gunn
" (University)	1864	127, Princes St.	750	7 Gs	4 & 7 Gs	Geo J. R. Hamilton
" (University Union)	1869	Park Place	1,500	52	11 & 2 Gs	*S F Cranston
Glasgow (Art)	1867	125, Bath St.	420	15 Gs	4 Gs.	George Middlemass, C.A.
" (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,400	10 & 5 Gs	10, 5 & 3 Gs	George H. Rose.
" (Junior)	1888	111, Douglas St.	250	Ntl	£8	*J S Mulhead, D.S.O., M.C.
" (Klavin)	1867	10 Royal Exchange St.	550	8 Gs.	6 Gs	Miss M. Logie
" (Liberal)	1886	37 Buchanan Street	330	Ntl	£2 & 4 Gs	Mathew W. White.
" (New)	1866	144, W George St.	440	20 Gs	16 & 8 Gs	William G. France, C.A.
" (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1826	Hunter's Quay	700	4 Gs	2 Gs	*F A Downes, C.A.
" (R. Western of Scot Yacht)	1875	[173, Fulton, N.E.]	118	1 G	1 G	*J S Hardie
" (R. Scottish Automobile)	1890	Bythwood Square	6,000	5 Gs	5 & 2 Gs	Robert J. Smith, C.B.E., C.A.
" (Scottish Constitutional)	1881	112, W George St.	766	Ntl	4 & 2 Gs	Hugh Brechin, C.A.
" (The Western)	1825	147, Buchanan St.	620	40 Gs	26 Gs	Lt Col L. Cotterill.
Inverness (Highland)	1860	37, High Street	250	22 Gs	4 Gs.	F W Fraser, R. Guy Hill.
Olan (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade	106	5 Gs.	4 Gs	W. Montoth.
Palmer (The Club)	1880	10, High Street	124	15 Gs	7 & 5 Gs	*Col. James Cook
Rothsay (R. Northern Yacht)	1824	43 Argyle Street	300	£3	£3	*James Napier.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club	Estab-lished	Club House	No of Mem-bers	Subscription		*Hon Sec or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)	1866	Bangor, Co. Down	600	6 Gs	2 G	*Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Royal North of Ire-land Yacht)	1852	Cultra, Belfast	670	2 Gs	2 & 2 G	*Rolt E. Workman.
" (Ulster)	1863	Castle Place	350	24 Gs	10 & 7 Gs	*D Kirkpatrick
" (Ulster Reform)	1865	4, Royal Avenue	470	5 Gs	8 & 5 Gs	*James Hutchinson.
" (Union)	1837	5, Donegall Place	220	20 Gs	7 Gs	*W H Niall Nelson
Cavan (County)	1830	Church Street	50	2 Gs	3 Gs.	*Charles Bain, M.A.
Cork (County)	1828	60, South Mall	200	£10	£10	W C L. Sullivan
Dublin (Alexandra)	1852	125, St. Stephen's Gn	130	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
" (Royal Irish Automobile)	1891	24, Dawson Street	1,500	5 & 3 Gs	5 & 3 Gs	Capt R D Greer
" (Catholic Commercial)	1885	42, Upper O'Connell St	350	2 Gs	2 Gs	*D. Slattery; W. Blake.
" (Dublin University)	1830	17, St. Stephen's Gn	480	Ntl	—	Capt C R Smith, C.B.E.
" (Friendly Brother House)	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn	73	—	—	*F E. Featherstonhaugh
" (Hibernian Club)	1680	112, Grifflon Street	71	10 Gs.	2 Gs	G H P. Hewson, U.A., M.B.D.
" (Hibernian U. Ser.)	1822	8, St. Stephen's Gn	235	Ntl	20 Gs.	Henry J. Staff
" (Kildare Street)	1762	Kildare Street	700	22 Gs	22 Gs	11 Henry Bailey
" (Leinster)	1745	23, Clare Street	125	—	2 & 4 Gs	John J. Flood.
" (St. Stephen's Green)	1862	10, St. Stephen's Gn	450	£2 & 5	£2 & 5	F M. Sellen.
Fermanagh (County)	1863	Church St. Eniskillen	40	2 Gs	4 & 3 Gs	*Hon Cecil Lowry Corry, J.P.
Kilkenny (County)	1870	20, Patrick Street	70	1 G.	£6	*Major Lindesay Knox.
Kingstown (Roy Alfred Yacht)	1860	None	110	1 G.	1 G.	*W M. Paget Haffeld, M.B.D.
" (Royal Irish Yacht)	1846	Dun Laoghaire	300	£5	6 Gs.	F M. Sellen.
" (Royal St. George Yacht)	1838	Dun Laoghaire	300	5 Gs	7 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County)	1813	O'Connell Street	102	—	£8	G E. Farmer.
Londonderry	1880	24, Bishop Street	120	8 & 4 Gs.	£6 & 3	*P. Altstar Grant.
" (Northern Counties)	1840	Omagh	70	5 Gs	4 Gs.	*R. J. Newell
Omagh (Tyron County)	1840	Queenstown	120	£7	£3	Capt B. E. Wilson.
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht)	1720	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	*W Galloway.
Waterford (Co. & City)	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	W Richardson

Aberdeen University Press, Aberdeen.
 Allan, Philip, 69, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
 Allen & Unwin, 40, Museum St., W.C.1.
 Allenson, Racquet Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Amalgamated Press, Fleetway House, E.C.4.
 Appleton, 34, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Architectural Press, 9, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.
 Arnold & Co., 41, Maddox St., W.1.
 Arrowsmith, 57, Gower St., W.C.1.
 Bagster, 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Baillière, Tindall & Cox, 8, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Bale, Son & Danielsson, 87, Gt. Piccadilly St., W.1.
 Barker, 21, Garrick St., W.C.
 Bartholomew, 21, Duncan St., Edinburgh.
 Batsford, 15, North Audley Street, W.1.
 Bell, Geo. & Sons, 6, Portugal St., W.C.2.
 Benn, 154, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Black, A. & C., 4, Soho Sq., W.1.
 Blackie, Glasgow, and 50, Old Bailey, E.C.4.
 Blackwell, 49, Broad St., Oxford.
 Blackwood, Edinburgh, and 37, P. N. Row, E.C.4.
 Bles, Geoffrey, 21, Suffolk St., S.W.1.
 Bowes & Bowes, Cambridge.
 Burns Oates, W., Newgate St., E.C.1.
 Burrow, Cheltenham, and 43-47, Kingsway, W.C.2.
 Butterworth & Co., 4-6, Bell Yard, E.C.4.
 Butterworth (Thornton), 15, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Cambridge Univ. Press, 133, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Cape, Jonathan, 30, Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
 Cassell & Co., La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4.
 Cayme Press, 21, Soho Square, W.1.
 Chambers, W. & R., 11, Thistle St., Edinburgh.
 Chapman & Hall, 11, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Chatto & Windus, 97, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.
 Christophers, 22, Berners St., W.1.
 Churchill, 40, Gloucester Place, W.1.
 Clark, T. & T., 38, George St., Edinburgh.
 Clarke, Jas. & Co., 9, Essex St., W.C.2.
 Clowes, 94, Jernyn St., S.W.1.
 Collins, Sons & Co., 48, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
 Constable & Co., 10 & 13, Orange St., W.C.2.
 Daniel, 46, Bernard St., W.C.1.
 Davies, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Dean's, 29, King St., Covent Garden, W.C.2.
 Dent, 10, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Dickson (Lovat), 38, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Duckworth & Co., 3, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Epworth Press, 25, City Road, E.C.1.
 Eyre & Spottiswoode, 6, Gt. New St., E.C.4.
 Faber & Faber, 24, Russell Sq., W.C.1.
 Gale & Polden, 2, Amen Corner, E.C.4.
 Gall & Inglis, 12, Newington Road, Edinburgh.
 Giln & Co., 7, Queen Square, W.C.1.
 Golden Cockerel, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks.
 Gollancz, 14, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Gordon & Gotch, 75-79, Farringdon St., E.C.4.
 Grant, 31, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.
 Grayson & Grayson, 66, Curson St., W.1.
 Griffin, 42, Drury Lane, W.C.2.
 Hachette, 18, King William St., W.C.2.
 Hamilton (Hamish), 90, Gt. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Hamilton J., 32, Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Harrap, G. G. & Co., 39-41, Parker St., W.C.2.
 Heller, 4, Petty Cury, Cambridge.
 Hemmings, Wm., 99, Great Russell St., W.C.1.
 Heritage, 321, High Holborn, W.C.1.
 H. M. Stationary Office, Stamford St., S.E.1.
 Hodder & Stoughton, Warwick Sq., E.C.4.
 Hogarth Press, 52, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
 Homeopathic, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.
 Hopkinson, 23, Soho Square, W.1.
 Howe, Gerald, 23, Soho Square, W.1.
 Hurst & Blackett, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Hutchinson & Co., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Jemoids, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Jenkins, Herbert, 3, York St., S.W.1.

Johnston, Edina Works, Edinburgh.
 King, P. S., Gt. Smith St., S.W.1.
 Lane, John, Vigo St., W.1.
 Laurie, T. Werner, 24, Water Lane, E.C.4.
 Lawrence, 26, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
 Lewis, 136, Gower St., W.C.1.
 Lippincott, 16, John St., Adelphi, W.C.2.
 Lockwood, 7, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.4.
 Long, John, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Longmans, Green & Co., 38, Paternoster Row.
 Low (S.), Marston & Co., 100, Southwark St., S.E.1.
 McGraw, Hill, Aldwych House, Strand, W.C.2.
 Macelrose, 58, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
 Macmillan & Co., 10, St. Martin's St., W.C.2.
 Maiborough, 51, Old Bailey, E.C.4.
 Mathews & Marrot, 54, Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Mathieson, 16, Copthall Avenue, E.C.2.
 Medical Society, 7, Grafton St., W.1.
 Melrose, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Methuen & Co., 36, Essex St., W.C.2.
 Mills & Boon, 50, Grafton St., W.1.
 Mowbray, 28, Via garet St., W.1.
 Munby, 1, Fleet Lane, E.C.4.
 Murray, John, 50a, Albemarle St., W.1.
 National S.S.C., 57, Indgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Nelson, Edinburgh, and 35, P. N. Row, E.C.4.
 Newnes, G., 8, Southampton St., W.C.2.
 Nicholson & Watson, 44, Essex Street, W.C.2.
 Nisbet & Co., 22, Berners St., W.1.
 Noncesuch Press, 16, Gt. James St., W.C.1.
 Oliphants, 21, Paternoster Sq., E.C.4.
 Oliver & Boyd, High St., Edinburgh.
 Oxford University Press, Watwick Sq., E.C.4.
 Palmer, 49, Chandos St., W.C.2.
 Paul, Kegan, 68, Carter Lane, E.C.4.
 Paul, Stanley, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Pearson, 16, Henrietta St., W.C.2.
 Philip, 32, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Pitman, S. Isaac, 39-41, Parker St., W.C.2.
 Putnam, 24, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Religious Tract Society, 4, Bouvoria St., E.C.4.
 Rich & Cowan, 27, Maiden Lane, W.C.
 Richards Press, 90, Newman St., W.1.
 Rider & Co., 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Rivers, Walter House, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Rivingtons, 34, King St., Covent Garden.
 Routledge, 68-74, Carter Lane, E.C.4.
 Scholartis Press, 30, Museum St., W.C.1.
 Scribners, 23, Bedford Sq., W.C.1.
 Search Pub. Co., Arundel St., W.C.2.
 Secker, 5, St. John St., W.C.2.
 Seely, Service, 196, Shaftesbury Av., W.C.2.
 Selwyn & Blount, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Sheel & Ward, 31, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Sidgwick & Jackson, 44, Museum St., W.C.1.
 Simpkin, Marshall, 4, Stationers' Hall Ct., E.C.4.
 S.P.C.K., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
 Spon, 57, Haymarket, S.W.1.
 Stanford, 12-14, Long Acro, W.C.2.
 Student's C.M., 58, Bloomsbury St., W.C.1.
 Studios, 8, Breams Buildings, E.C.4.
 Sweet & Maxwell, 2-3, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Thom, 2, Crow St., Dublin.
 University of London, 11, Warwick Sq., E.C.2.
 University Tutorial, Cambridge.
 Virtue & Co., 19 & 20, Thavies Inn, E.C.1.
 Ward, Lock, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.
 Warne, 2-4, Bedford Court, Bedford St., W.C.2.
 Watts & Co., 5 & 6, Johnson's Court, E.C.4.
 Wells Gardner, Darton, 34, Paternoster Bldg.
 "Whitaker," 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.
 Williams & Norgate, 28, Lit. Russell St., W.C.1.
 Witherby, 36, High Holborn, W.C.1.
 Wishart, 10, John St., Adelphi, W.C.2.
 Wright & Brown, Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
 Wright, Colston Avenue, Bristol.

LONDON :-

The Times (*Ind.*) *ad.*, Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
 Daily Express (*Ind.*) *ad.*, 8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
 Daily Herald (*Lab.*) *ad.*, 12 Wilson St., W.C.2.
 Daily Mail (*Un.*) *ad.*, Northcliffe House, E.C.4.
 Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) *ad.*, Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) *ad.*, 300 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1.
 Daily Telegraph (*Un.*) *ad.*, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Financial News (*Ind.*) *ad.*, 20 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) *ad.*, 77 Colman St., E.C.2.
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) *ad.*, St. Andrew St., E.C.4.
 Morning Post (*Cons.*) *ad.*, 15 Tudor St., E.C.4.
 News Chronicle (*Lib.*) *ad.*, Boulevard St., E.C.4.
 Sporting Life (*Ind.*) *ad.*, 93 Long Acie, W.C.2.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) *ad.*, Carisbrooke House, E.C.4.
 Evening Standard (*Cons.*) *ad.*, 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
 Star (*Lib.*) *ad.*, Boulevard St., E.C.4.

ABERDEEN ... Press and Journal (*Un.*) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 Evening Express (*Ind.*) *ad.* $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BARROW ... North-Western Daily Mail (*Ind.*)

BATH ... Bath and Wilts. Daily Chronicle

BELFAST ... News Letter (*Un.*) *ad.* [(*Cons.*) *ad.*]
 Northern Whig (*Un.*) *ad.*
 Telegraph (*Un.*) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
 Irish News (*Lat.*) *ad.*

BIRMINGHAM ... Post (*Un.*) *ad.*
 Mail (*Un.*) *ad.*
 Gazette (*Lib.*) *ad.*
 Evening Despatch (*Lib.*) *ad.*
 Evening World (*Ind.*) *ad.*

BLACKBURN ... Northern Daily Telegraph (*Lib.*)

BOLTON ... Evening News (*Lib.*) *ad.* $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

BOURNEMOUTH ... Daily Echo (*Ind.*) *ad.*

BRADFORD ... Yorkshire Observer (*Lib.*) *ad.*

TELEGRAPH AND ARGUS (*Lib.*) *ad.*

BRIGHTON ... Sussex Daily News (*Ind.*) *ad.*

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CAMBRIDGE ... Daily News (*Ind.*) *ad.*

CARDIFF ... South Wales Echo (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Western Mail (*Un.*) *ad.*

S Wales Even Express (*Ind.*) *ad.*

CARLISLE ... Cumberland Evening News

(*Cons.*) *ad.*

CHELTENHAM ... Gloucestershire Echo (*Cons.*) *ad.*

COVENTRY ... Midland Daily Telegraph (*Ind.*)

ad.

DARLINGTON ... Northern Echo (*Lib.*) *ad.*

Northern Evening Despatch

(*Ind.*) *ad.*

DERBY ... Daily Telegraph (*Lib.*) *ad.*

DUNDEE ... Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Evening Telegraph and Post

(*Ind.*) *ad.*

EASTBOURNE ... Argus (*Ind.*) *ad.*

EDINBURGH ... Scotsman (*Un.*) *ad.*

Evening Dispatch (*Un.*) *ad.*

Evening News (*Ind.*) *ad.*

EXETER ... Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette

(*Cons.*) *ad.*, Fri. *ad.*

Express and Echo (*Ind.*) *ad.*

GLASGOW Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Bulletin (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Daily Record and Mail (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Evening News (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Evening Times (*Ind.*) *ad.*

GLOUCESTER ... Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) *ad.*

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HALIFAX Daily Courier and Guardian

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HUDDERSFIELD Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) *ad.*

HULL Daily Mail (*Ind.*) *ad.*

IPSWICH ... East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*)

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Evening Star (*Ind.*) *ad.*

LEEDS Mercury (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) *ad.*

Yorkshire Evening News (*Lib.*)

ad.

Yorkshire Evening Post *ad.*

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Mercury (*Ind.*) *ad.*

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LIVERPOOL ... Echo (*Lib.*) *ad.*

Evening Express (*Cons.*) *ad.*

Post (*Lib.*) *ad.*

MANCHESTER ... Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*) *ad.*

Daily Dispatch (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Evening Chronicle (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Manchester Evening News

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Sporting Chronicle (*Ind.*) *ad.*

MIDDLESBROUGH North-Eastern Daily Gazette

(*Lib.*) *ad.*

NEWCASTLE ... Daily Journal (*Cons.*) *ad.*

North Mail and Daily Chronicle

(*Lib.*) *ad.*

Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) *ad.*

NEWPORT, MON South Wales Argus (*Lib.*) *ad.*

NORTHAMPTON Daily Chronicle (*Cons.*) *ad.*

Daily Echo (*Ind.*) *ad.*

NORWICH Eastern Daily Press (*Lib.*) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Eastern Evening News (*Lib.*) *ad.*

NOTTINGHAM ... Guardian (*Cons.*) *ad.*

Journal (*Lib.*) *ad.*

Evening News (*Lib.*) *ad.*

Evening Post (*Ind.*) *ad.*

OLDHAM ... Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) *ad.*

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PLYMOUTH ... Western Morning News (*Ind.*) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

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PORTSMOUTH ... Evening News (*Ind.*) *ad.*

PRESTON ... Lancashire Daily Post (*Lib.*) *ad.*

SCARBOROUGH ... Evening News and Post (*Ind.*) *ad.*

SHEFFIELD ... Daily Telegraph (*Cons.*) *ad.*

Independent (*Ind.*) *ad.*

Yorkshire Telegraph and Star

Mail (*Ind.*) *ad.* [(*Ind.*) *ad.*]

SHIELDS Daily News (*Lib.*) *ad.*

Daily Gazette (*Lib.*) *ad.*

SOUTHAMPTON ... Southern Daily Echo (*Ind.*) *ad.*

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STOKE ... Staffordshire Sentinel (*Ind.*) *ad.*

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SWANSEA South Wales Daily Post and

Leader (*Ind.*) *ad.*

SWINDON ... Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) *ad.*

WEST HARTLEPOOL Northern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) *ad.*

WOLVERHAMPTON Express and Star (*Lib.*) *ad.*

WORCESTER ... Daily Times (*Cons.*) *ad.*

Echo (*Lib.*) *ad.*

YORK Yorkshire Herald (*Un.*) $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Yorkshire Even Press (*Ind.*) *ad.*

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Board of Trade Journal (Official)—Admiral House, Kingsway W.C.2. 6d
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Chambers Magazine—16a St James' Street, S.W. 2 2d 6d
Chambers (Un.)—36 Strand, W.C.2. 1s
Canada (Ind.)—25 Cockspur Street, S.W. 2 9d
Canadian Gazette (Ind.)—100 Fresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.4. 6d
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Cassell's Magazine—1a Belle Sauvage Yard, E.C.4. 2s
Caxton Magazine—Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 2s
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Contemporary Review—27 Gurdons Street, E.C.4. 3s 6d
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Daily Mail Overseas (Ind.)—Northcote House, E.C.4. 2d
Daily Mirror Overseas (Ind.)—Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 6d
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Everybody's Weekly—124 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2s
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Ideal Home—25-25 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2s
Ideas—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 2d
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International Labour Review—40 Museum Street, W.C.2. 2s 6d
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John Bull (Ind.)—25/26 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2s
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Mechanics Magazine—Old Swan, Liverpool 6d
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Monthly Criterion—24 Russell Square, W.C.1. 2s 6d
Municipal Journal (Ind.)—3 & 4 Clement's Lane, W.C.2. 3d
Museums Journal—45 Maryat Road, Wimbeldon, S.W. 13 2s
My Home—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 6d
Nash's Magazine—233 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 2s
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National Graphic (Ind.)—315 Strand, W.C.2. 6d
National Review—24 Bunleigh Street, W.C.2. 3s
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 Whitehall Review (*Ind.*)—4 Little Street, Andrew Street,
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 Wide World Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C. 2 2s
 Windsor Magazine—Salisbury Square, E.C. 4 1s
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 Woman at Home—8 Southampton Street, W.C. 2 6d
 Woman's Companion—25 1/2 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4 2d
 Woman's Journal, 22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4 1s
 Woman's Life—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C. 2 3d
 Woman's Weekly—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4 2d
 Woman's World—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4 2d
 World Today (*Ind.*)—99 Great Russell St., W.C. 1 2d
 World's Pictorial News—200 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 2 2d
 Yachting World (*Ind.*)—1 Dorset Ho., Tudor St., E.C. 4 6d
 Yachtsman—19 Harcourt Street, W. 1 6d

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Darkest Times & Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C. 1 2d
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 Catholic Times—8 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4 2d
 Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C. 4 2d
 Christian Endeavour Times—25 Pilgrim St., E.C. 4 2d
 Christian Herald—5 Tudor Street, E.C. 4 2d
 Christian World—110 Fleet Street, E.C. 4 2d
 Church of England Newspaper—20 Tavistock St., W.C. 2 2d
 Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C. 2 2d
 English Churchman—23 Bedford Street, W.C. 2 2d
 Friend—19 Curator Street, E.C. 4 3d
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 Inquirer, 1, 21 & 23 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4 2d
 Methodist Leader—17 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4 2d
 Methodist Recorder—165 Fleet Street, E.C. 4 2d
 Methodist Times—Temple House, Temple Avenue,
 E.C. 4 2d
 Record—23 Red Lion Court, E.C. 4 2d
 Sunday School Chronicle and Times—57 Ludgate Hill,
 E.C. 4 2d
 Tablet—6 Adam Street, W.C. 2 6d
 United Methodist—15 Farringdon Avenue, E.C. 4 2d
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 Advertising World—49 Wellington Street, W.C. 2 2s
 Aero-Field—44 Fleet Street, E.C. 4 3d
 Aeroplane—177 Piccadilly, W. 1 6d
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 American Machinist—Aldwych Ho., Aldwych, W.C. 2 9d
 Architects News—188 Fins Road, Clapham, S.W. 4 3d
 Architect and Building News—2 Bream's Buildings,
 E.C. 4 6d
 Architects and Builders Journal—9 Queen Anne's Gate,
 S.W. 1 6d

Architectural Review—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1 2s 6d
 Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette—27 Pilgrim Street,
 E.C. 4 2s
 Artificial Silk World—320 Gresham House, E.C. 4 1s
 Author, Playwright & Composer—11 Gower Street,
 W.C. 2 1s
 Autocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C. 4 4d
 Automotor Journal—36 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2 2d
 Baker & Confectioner, 19 Curator Street, E.C. 4 3d
 Bakers' Record—124 Fleet Street, E.C. 4 2d
 Bookman's Journal—28 York Buildings, W.C. 2
 Brews' Gazette—232 Middlesex Street, E.C. 1 2s
 Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3
 Brewing Trade Review—13 Little Trinity Lane, E.C. 4
 34 6d
 British Australasian and New Zealander—124 Australia
 House, Strand, W.C. 2 6d
 British & Colonial Druggist—194 Bishopsgate, E.C. 4 3d
 British and Colonial Painter and Stationer—58 Shoe
 Lane, E.C. 4 2d
 British Export Gazette—75 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2 2s
 British and Foreign Confectioner and Baker—8 Salis-
 bury Square, E.C. 4
 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street,
 W.C. 2 3d
 British Medical Journal—Tavistock Sq., W.C. 1 2s 3d
 British Trade Journal—154 Fleet Street, E.C. 4 1s
 Broadcaster—13 Long Acre, W.C. 2 2s
 Builder & Catering Street, W.C. 2 9d
 Builders & Merchants' Journal—104 High Holborn, W.C. 1
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 Cage Birds & Bird World—4 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4 2d
 Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C. 4
 2s 6d
 Chemical Age—124 Fleet Street, E.C. 4 6d
 Chemical News—Metton Ho., Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4 6d
 Chemical Trade Journal—205 Strand, W.C. 2 6d
 Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex Street, W.C. 2 9d
 Coal & Tobacco World—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C. 2 6d
 Coal and Iron News—39 Crutched Friar, E.C. 4 6d
 Colliery Guardian—30 Farnhill Street, E.C. 4 3d
 Commercial Motor—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 2 3d
 Commercial World—57 & 59 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2 3d
 Concrete and Constructional Engineering—20 Dart-
 mouth Street S.W. 1 2s 6d
 Confectioners' Union—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C. 2 6d
 Confectionery Journal—38 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4 3d
 Contract Journal—127 1/2 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4 9d
 Contractor—207 1/2 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4 2d
 Croquet Association Gazette—4 Southampton Row,
 W.C. 2 4d
 Crying—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 2 2d
 Dairy World—28 1/2 Peter Lane, E.C. 4 2d
 Darling Times—25 Wellington Street, W.C. 2 2s
 Decorator—321 Bank Chambers, W.C. 2
 Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C. 1 2d
 Drapers' Organiser—Drury Ho., Russell Street, W.C. 2
 2s 10d
 Draper's Record—124-6 Cheapside, E.C. 2 3d
 Dyer & Calico Printer—Drury Ho., Russell St., W.C. 2 9d
 Economist—6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4 1s
 Education—28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1 2d
 Education Outlook—23 Southampton Street, Blooms-
 bury, W.C. 1 6d
 Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4 6d
 Electrical Review—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C. 2 3d
 Electrical Trading—23 Long Acre, W.C. 2 1s
 Electrician—154 Fleet Street, E.C. 4 6d
 Electricity—23 Long Acre, W.C. 2 2d
 Engineer—28 Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 2 2s
 Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street, W.C. 2 2s
 English Mechanic—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4 3d
 Era (Dramatic, &c.)—11 Shoe Sq., W. 1 3d
 Estates Gazette—33 1/2 Kirby Street, E.C. 2 6d
 Fairplay (Shipping)—52-6 Palmerston House, Bishop-
 gate, E.C. 4 9d
 Farm, Field and Fireside—8 Salisbury Square, E.C. 4 2d
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—Lennox House, Norfolk
 Street, W.C. 2 2d
 Farmers' Express—37 Southampton Street, W.C. 2 2d
 Feathered World—9 Arundel Street, W.C. 2 2d
 Fish Trades Gazette—20 Monument Street, E.C. 3 4d
 Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—35 Gt. Queen Street,
 W.C. 2 6d
 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mize
 Court, E.C. 4 2d
 Fruit Grower &c.—124 Fleet Street, E.C. 4 3d
 Furniture Record—320 Worship Street, E.C. 4 3d

Garage & Motor Agent—60 Doughty Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Garden Life—51 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Garden Work—51 Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Gardeners' Chronicle—5 Tavistock Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Gardening Illustrated—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, E.C. 4. 1s
 Gas World—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Gramophone—25 Fleet Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3. 1s
 Grocers' Gazette—71 Eastcheap, E.C. 3. 1d
 Hairdressers Weekly—51 54 Fritch Street, W. 1. 3d
 Hardwareman & Ironmongers' Chronicle—6 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4. 1d
 Hardware Trade Journal—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 1s
 Homeopathic World—12 Watwick Lane, E.C. 4. 9d
 Hotel Review—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4. 1s 6d
 Illus. Carpenter & Builder—8 Temple Ave., E.C. 4. 1d
 Industrial Management—22 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 9d
 Insurance & Finance Chronicle—3 Copthill Buildings, E.C. 4. 1d
 Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 Investor—25 Doughty Hill, E.C. 4. 1d
 Investors' Chronicle—20 Bishopgate, E.C. 4. 6d
 Investors' Guardian—21 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4. 6d
 Investors Review—30 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—49 Wellington Street, W.C. 2. 9d
 Jeweller & Metalworker—24 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1. 3d
 Joint Stock Companies Journal—22 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Journal of Commerce—49 Lane Street, E.C. 3. 2d
 Journal of Education—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4. 9d
 Journal of Forestry—8 Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4
 Lancelotti's Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C. 2. 1s
 Lancelotti's Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C. 2. 1s
 Land Agents' Record—24 Southampton St., E.C. 4. 6d
 Laundry Record—Drury H., Russell St., W.C. 2. 6d
 Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard, W.C. 2. 1s
 Law Times & Business Review, E.C. 4. 2s
 Leather Trades Review—25 Fleet St., E.C. 4. 2s 6d
 Licensed Victuallers Gazette—81 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Lending World—27 Russell Square, W.C. 1. 2d
 Light Clock & Cyclecar—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 3d
 Live Stock Journal—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 4d
 Lloyd's Lending List—Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. 6d
 Lowmotive Journal—9 Arkwright Road, W. 2. 2d
 London Corn Circular—3 Church Street, Minoties, E. 2. 3d
 Machinery—52-54 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. 9d
 Mechanical Market—260 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Meat Trades Journal—57 Cross Street, E.C. 1. 3d
 Mechanical World and Engineering Record—28 Bedford Street, W.C. 2
 Medical Officer—36 38 Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. 1s
 Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Men's Wear—256 Chesapeake, E.C. 4. 1d
 Men's Wear Organizer—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C. 2. 1s 6d
 Mercantile Guardian—32 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. 2s 6d
 Metal Bulletin—79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3. 2s 6d
 Milk Industry—3 Mitre Ct. Chmbs., Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 1s 6d
 Miller, The—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 1s 6d
 Mining Journal—25 George Street, E.C. 4. 1s
 Mining Magazine—72 Salisbury House, E.C. 2. 1s
 Mining World—Gresham House, E.C. 4. 6d
 Modern Financier—102-109 Str. ind., W.C. 2. 3d
 Money—235 Mansion House Chambers, E.C. 4. 6d
 Motor—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 4. 1d
 Motor Commerce—53 Shorts Gardens, Drury Lane, W.C. 2. 1s
 Motor Cycle—Dorset House, Tudor Street, E.C. 4
 Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—21 Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C. 4. 9d
 Motor Cycling—5 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 4. 1d
 Motor Trade and Review—21 Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C. 4. 1s 6d
 Motor Transport—Dorset House, Tudor Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Municipal Engineering—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 4d
 Musical Standard—No. 100 Crescent, H.W. 2. 6d
 Musical Times—26 Watwick Street, W. 1. 6d
 National Builder—13 Russell Sq., W.C. 1. 1s
 National Newsagent—5 Fetter Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 National Poultry Journal—20 Woburn Pl., W.C. 1. 2d
 Newspaper Bookellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette—37 & 38 Strand, W.C. 2. 3d

Newspaper World—24 Cross Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Nursery World—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Nursing Mirror—25 Bedford Sq., W.C. 2. 1d
 Nursing Times—81, Martin's Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4. 6d
 Oil News—32 Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3. 3d
 Outfitter—5 & 7 Moor Lane, E.C. 4. 1d
 Paper Maker—47 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 1s 6d
 Paper Trade Review—51 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 6d
 Performer—28 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2. 3d
 Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Pharmacy Circular—72 Fleet Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Pianomaker—15 Little Titchfield Street, W. 1. 1s
 Policy Holder Journal—23 Strand, W.C. 2. 2d
 Popular Wireless—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Post Magazine—9 St. Andrews Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Poultry—71 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 1d
 Poultry World—4 Curlew Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Power Engineer—23 Tophill Street, E.W. 1. 1s
 Power Laundry—75 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. 4d
 Practitioner—6 Bonville Street, E.C. 4. 4d
 Press News—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Produce Markets Review—22 Cannon Street, E.C. 4. 3d
 Public Works—29 Devereux Court, W.C. 2. 7d 6d
 Publisher and Bookseller (Official Organ of the Book Trade)—22 Watwick Lane, E.C. 4. 9d
 Publishers' Circular—55 & 58 Whitcomb St., W.C. 2. 4d
 Railways Times—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Railway Gazette—33 Tophill Street, S.W. 1. 1s
 Railway Review—205 Euston Road, N.W. 2. 2d
 Review (Insurance)—20 Backlumbery, E.C. 4. 6d
 Ruben Age—43 Essex Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Sales Management—22 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 10d
 School Government Chronicle—Bridwell House, Bridge Well Place, E.C. 4. 6d
 Schoolmaster—13 Becket Court, E.C. 4. 2d
 Schoolmistress—21 Montague Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tophill Street, S.W. 1. 1s
 Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C. 2. 6d
 Shoes and Leather News—South Place, E.C. 2. 3d
 Shoe and Leather Record—23 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 4d
 Southall—16 18 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2. 1d
 Solicitors Journal—20 Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. 1s
 Sound Wave—21 Whitfield Street, E.C. 4. 2d
 Sporting Goods Review—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4. 6d
 Sports Trade—43 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 1s
 Stage—26 York Street, W.C. 2. 4d
 Stationery Trades Journal—22 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4. 2d
 Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C. 4. 6d
 Stone Trades Journal—27 Dacre Street, S.W. 1. 6d
 Surveyor and Municipal & County Engineer—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Syren & Shipping—44-46 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. 9d
 Tailor & Cutter—42 Gerard Street, W. 1. 4d
 Teachers' World—Montague House, Russell Square, W.C. 2. 3d
 Textile Manufacturer—28 Bedford Street, W.C. 2
 Timber and Plywood—23 Middlesex Street, E. 2. 6d
 Timber Trades Journal—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 6d
 Tobacco—29 Wellington Street, W.C. 2. 2d
 Tobacco Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3
 Toy Trader—43 Shoe Lane, E.C. 4. 1s 6d
 Tramway and Railway World—Amblesley House, Norfolk Street, W.C. 2. 1s
 Undertakers' Journal—Uxbridge, Middlesex. 1s
 Watchmaker & Jeweller—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C. 2. 9d
 Weekly Notes (Legal)—30 Montague Street, W.C. 2. 8d
 Wine Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3
 Yachting Monthly—9 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. 2s

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—47 Fleet Street, E.C. 4
 Adelaide Observer—20 Fleet Street, E.C. 4
 Adelaide Register—20 Fleet Street, E.C. 4
 Al Latif Al Musawar (Egypt), 59 New Oxford Street, W. 1
 Al Mokattam (Egypt), 59 New Oxford Street, W. 1
 Argus South African Newspapers—75 Fleet St., E.C. 4
 Auckland Star—30 New Bridge Street, E.C. 4
 Auckland Weekly News—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4
 Australasian, Melbourne—20 Fleet Street, E.C. 4
 Bloemfontein Friend—25 Fleet Street, E.C. 4

Cape Argus—75-76 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Cape Times—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Ceylon Observer—280 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Chicago Daily News—221 La Salle Building, W.C.2.
 Chicago Tribune—75 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Christchurch Star—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Christian Science Times—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Christian Science Monitor—2 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2.
 Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Aldwych, W.C.2.
 Daily Mail (Bathurst)—34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Detroit Free Press—24 Kent Street, S.W.2.
 Detroit News—30 Norfolk Street, W.C.2.
 Dominion (Wellington, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Dunedin Evening Star—30-34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 East London Dispatch—75-76 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Eastern Province Herald—75-76 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Egyptian Gazette—55 Finchchurch Street, E.C.4.
 Euclidman (Calcutta)—80 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
 Examiner (Launceston, Tas.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Hong Kong Daily Press—211 Bridge Lane, E.C.4.
 Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—11 Aldwych, W.C.2.
 Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—11 Aldwych, W.C.2.
 Johannesburg Star—75-76 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Le Journal—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Le Matin—5 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
 Madras Mail—67 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Malay Mail—37 Southampton Street.
 Mail and Empire (Canada)—20 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Age—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Argus—6 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Herald—34 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Mirror (Auckland, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Montreal Gazette—30 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
 Montreal Star—42 Pall Mall, S.W.2.
 Natal Mercury—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Natal Witness—75-76 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 New York Herald—Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
 New York Herald Tribune—Bush House, Aldwych.
 New York Times—221a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Free Lance (Wellington, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Smallholder (Auckland)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Oamaru Mail—35 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Ottawa Journal—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
 Petit Parisien—220 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
 Penang Gazette—33 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
 Pioneer (Allahabad)—11 Aldwych, W.C.2.
 Poverty Bay Herald (Gisborne, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Rangoon Gazette—24 Old Jewry, E.C.4.
 Rhodesia Herald—75-76 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Saturday Evening Express (Launceston, Tas.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Statist (Calcutta)—33-35 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sunday Mail (Burlington, Q.)—30-34 New Bridge St, E.C.4.
 Sydney Mail—55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Morning Herald—55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Telegraph—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Taranaki Daily News New Plymouth, N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
 Times of India—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Toronto Globe—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
 Vancouver Chronicle (N.Z.)—30-34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Washington Star—24 Regent Street, E.C.4.
 Weekly Courier (Launceston)—30-34 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

Headquarters (London Ambulance Service), London County Council, Public Health Department, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, Telephone (City 7200).

A. Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.6.

Accident Section.

Ambulance Stations.

- B. 15 Herbrand Street, Tavistock Place, W.C.
- C. 5 Montclare Street, Bethnal Green, E.
- D. 145 High Road, Lee, S.E.
- E. Lander Road, S.W.9.
- F. St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S.E.
- G. 7 Woolmore Street, Poplar, E.14.
- H. Corsica Street, Highbury, N.5.
- K. Lyons Place, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.
- L. 119 Battersea Rise, S.W.11.
- M. High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18.
- O. 93 Regency Street, S.W.1.
- P. Canterbury Road, Old Kent Road, S.E.15.
- R. Paragon Road, Hackney, E.9.
- S. Mountearl Gardens, Streatham, S.W.16.
- T. Silchester Mews, North Kensington, W.10.

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405; 1920, 19,414; 1925, 35,265; 1926, 39,447; 1927, 40,233; 1928, 43,413; 1929, 43,567; 1930, 43,930; 1931, 42,679.

The Service is established for the conveyance to hospital of persons suffering from accident or sudden illness in the streets or public places, or from accident in private houses. It is not, in ordinary circumstances intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case. Calls for ambulances are made by means of the telephone, the operator being asked for "Ambulance." When communication is established the location of the accident should be given.

General Ambulance Section.

Ambulance Stations.

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brookshy's Walk, Homerton, E.9 (near Homerton Railway Station).

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W.3 (near Hampstead Heath and Belsize Park Railway Stations).

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W.6 (near West Brompton Railway Station).

South-Western Ambulance Station, Lander Road, Stockwell, S.W.9 (near Clapham Road and Clapham North Railway Stations).

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S.E.14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station).

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E.18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath).

Ambulances Supplied on Payment.

The ambulances for general service are available, when not required for public purposes, for the conveyance, on payment, of private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night. Applications for ambulances should be made to the Headquarters, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (Telephone: City 7200) when the actual charge for any proposed removal can be obtained.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John Ambulance and Brigade, Ambulances are maintained by the City of London.

Banks and Banking.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.

Deputy Governor, Sir Ernest Musgrave Harvey, K.B.E.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis,
K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson,
K.B.E.
Sir Basil Phillott Blackett,
K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
George Macaulay Booth.
Lord Cullen of Ashbourne,
K.B.E.
Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.

Albert Charles Gladstone.
Kenneth Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.
Charles Jocelyn Hambro.
Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.
Lord Hyndley of Meads.
Sir Robt Molesworth Kin-
dersley, G.B.E.
Hon. Roland Dudley Kitson,
D.S.O., M.C.

Cecil Lubbock.
Robert Lydston Newman.
Edward Robert Pascock.
Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Sir Josiah Charles Stamp,
G.B.E.
Frank Cyril Tlarks.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1932.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued—
In Circula-
tion 365,287,400
In Banking
Department 48,618,743

£413,906,143

Govt. Debt .. 11,015,100
Other Govt.
Securities 337,877,479
Other Securi-
ties 22,293,849
Silver Coin... 3,213,572
Gold Coin and
Bullion ... 138,906,143

£413,906,143

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000
Reserve 3,674,321
Public De-
posits 20,726,776
Other Deposits 114,955,062
Seven-day and
other Bills .. 1,152

£153,910,312

Govt. Securi-
ties 73,148,993
Other Securi-
ties 31,242,240
Notes 48,618,743
Gold and Sil-
ver Coin... 900,336

£153,910,312

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, C. P. Mahon.

Chief Accountant, A. M. Walker.
Deputy Chief do., H. V. Such,
O.B.E.; C.W. Wise, O.B.E., M.C.
Asst. do., E. M. Stapley; W. B.
Hillkirk.

Chief Cashier, B. G. Catterna.
Deputy Chief do., L. Lefaux.
Assistant do., E. N. Dalton;
N. Redfern, M.C.; A.
Stone.

Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.
Discount Off., K. O. Poppiatt, M.C.
Secretary, R. C. G. Dale.
Deputy do., A. V. Alexander.
Assistant do., R. O. Mills.

Law Courts Branch. Agent, J. L. Tull.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, A. C. Turner.
Bristol, L. T. Mosse.

Hull, R. B. Johnston.
Leeds, J. D. Mackenzie.

Liverpool, F. G. Ager, D.S.O.
Manchester, O. Symonds.

Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.

Plymouth, G. Farr White.

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name.	Branches and Sub-Branches.	Capital.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Current Deposit and Other Accounts.	Net Profits, 1931, including carry forward.	Dividend.	Special Allocations.
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	over 2,070	Issued £15,898,217 "A" Shares, £4 each, fully paid. "B" Shares, £1 each, fully paid. "C" Shares, £1 each, fully paid.	15,898,217	10,250,000	336,575,143	2,384,188	"A" Shares 20% "B" Shares 14% "C" Shares 14%	200,000
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	over 1,900	Subscribed £73,300,000	15,820,252	7,500,000	336,670,325	2,438,203	13 1/2%	400,000
Midland Bank, Ltd.	over 2,100	Subscribed £41,204,260	14,248,012	11,500,000	383,179,079	2,908,073	10%	300,000
National Provincial Bank Ltd	2,370	Subscribed £43,627,080	9,479,416	8,000,000	262,625,153	2,400,822	15%	100,000
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	2,073	Subscribed £32,000,000	9,300,157	7,800,000	276,531,020	2,056,122	£4 Shares 15% £1 Shares 14%	400,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The total for the year 1931 was £36,235,869,000, a decrease of £7,322,485,000 as compared with 1930. Town Clearing in 1931, £31,815,208,000, a decrease as compared with 1930 of £6,986,769,000; Metropolitan Clearing, £1,667,824,000, a decrease of £144,294,000; Country Clearing, £7,252,209,000, a decrease of £211,422,000.—Chairman, J. W. Beaumont Pease; Deputy Chairman, Sir Harry Goschen, Bt., K.B.E.; Hon. Sec., R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; Acting Managers, Herbert J. Woodcock (Chief Inspector); R. Miller (Deputy Inspector).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

* Clearing Bankers, & Army Agents.

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

- 12 AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (Stone House, 22, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2) — Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5. Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Authorised Debiture Capital, £6,570,000; Outstanding, £4,175,000; Reserve Funds, £1,410,385.
- 3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO. LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3. — Capital, authorised, £1,800,000; subscribed, £1,800,000, paid up, £1,000,000 (£5 Preference Shares, fully paid, £5 Ordinary, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £26,674,854; Dividend, 1932-33, 6 p.c. Ordinary Shares, less tax, 15 p.c. Ordinary Shares, less tax.
- ALEX. LAWRIE & CO., LTD. (1867), 103, Clive Street, *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)
- 2A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Calcutta*, India (London Agents 178B). Affiliated to the P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd. — Capital, authorised, Rs. 40,00,000. Issued and subscribed—25,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 25,000 fully paid, 9,000 Rs. 50 paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Funds, Rs. 44,50,000. Dividend, 1932-33, 6 p.c. Preference Shares; 18 p.c. Ordinary Shares. (36 Branches.)
- 4 ALLAN (T.H.) & CO., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3
- 5 THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 70 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid). (100 Branches throughout the world.)
- ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAK and PRAGUE CREDIT BANK, *Prague*. London Office, 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, 100,000,000 Kc. Reserves, 78,000,000 Kc. Deposits and Creditors 3,239,154,099 Kc. (55 Branches)
- ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., *Manchester*.
- 9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864). Amalgamated with Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), 54, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
- ANGLO-FRENCH BANKING CORPORATION, LTD., 31 Lombard Street, E.C. 3. — Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up, £1,250,000; Reserve, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £3,851,880; Dividend, 1930, 3 p.c. less tax.
- ANGLO-INTERNATIONAL BANK LTD., 24-28, Lombard St., E.C. 3. — Authorised Capital, £2,000,000; issued, £1,960,000.
- ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (London Agents, 164, 177B; 281). — Authorised Capital, £200,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid). (Branch at Gozo.)
- 20 ANGLO-PALESTINE BANK, LTD. (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (London Agents, 122A). — Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,842 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £25,000; Deposits, etc., 1931, £1,599,537. (8 Branches.)
- ANGLO-PORTUGUESE COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1930), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and Fully paid, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £427,175.
- 116 ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 117, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. — Capital, Authorised and Issued, £11,000,000; Paid-up, £6,632,670 in 1,000,000 Preference Shares of £1 each fully paid; 873,466 A Shares of £10 each, £5 paid and 1,265,340 B Shares of £5 each fully paid; Reserve Funds, £1,132,466; Deposits, etc., £40,639,615; Dividend, 1930-31, 6 p.c. Affiliated Bank—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.
- BALLANAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), 21 Lyddard St. North, *Ballarat*, Victoria (London Agents, 70). — Capital, paid up £153,000; Reserve and Accumulated Profits, £106,222; Deposits, etc., £409,398. Dividend, 5 p.c. p.a. (40 Agencies.)
- 12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (32 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). — Capital: Lire 700,000,000; Reserve, Lire 580,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/31, Lire 7,668,000,000. (117 Branches.)
- BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (London Office, Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2). — Capital, *Peetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Peetas* 69,750,000; Reserve Fund, *Peetas* 84,438,537.85; Deposits, etc., *Peetas* 826,862,667.74; Dividends, 12 years to 1930, 20 p.c. each year; 1931, 22 p.c. (64 Branches in Spain, France, Morocco and Canary Islands.)
- 120 BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, paid up, \$100,000,000; Reserves, \$101,500,000. Deposits, etc., Currency \$335,500,000. (33 Branches.)
- BANCODI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. London Representative Office, 53/6, Gresham House, Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2. — Capital, Lire 200,000,000; Reserve Fund, Lire 62,000,000; Deposits, etc., Lire 422,870,276. (Over 100 Branches in Italy and Colonies, also Switzerland, Malta, Turkey, Syria and Palestine.)
- 13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, \$50,000,000; Contingency and Reserve Fund, \$16,427,550 (39 Branches, 19 Agencies.)
- BANGALORE BANK, LTD., *Bangalore*, India — Capital, Authorised Rs. 10,00,000. Subscribed Rs. 6,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,35,750; Deposits, etc., Rs. 20,24,078; Dividend, 8 p.c. BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS, *Geneva*, Switzerland — Capital, 500,000,000 Swiss Francs (100,000 shares of 5,000 fr., 25 p.c. paid up).
- 13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3). — Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £6,031,331; Dividend, 1932-33, Int. Div. 4 p.c. p.a. Final Div. 4 p.c. p.a. (115 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- 24 BANK OF ATHENS (1893), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, Dr. 100,800,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (114 Branches.)
- 15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). — Paid up Capital, £4,500,000 (£5 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve

- Fund, £5,475,000; Currency Reserve, £5,000,000; Total Liabilities, £5,750,000; Dividend, 1930-31, 5% p.c. (223 Branches in Australia and N.Z.)
- BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1906),** *Mandvi-Baroda, India (London Agents, 90).*—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 20,00,000. (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 15,00,000; Deposits, Rs. 6,70,40,445; Dividend, 1931, 10 p.c. (19 Branches in India.)
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889),** *Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, 186).*—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000. (Branches at Somerset and St. George's.)
- BANK OF N.T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD. (1888),** Incorporated 1904, *Bermuda.*—Capital Subscribed and Paid up £40,000. Reserve Fund, £50,000. Total Resources, over £500,000.
- 17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD. (1894),** 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £5,549,755 (53 Branches and Agencies.)
- 19 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694),** Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,674,321; Deposits, etc., Aug. 31, 1932, £13,681,839; Dividend, 1931-32, 12 p.c. (9 Branches in London and England.) See also p. 497.
- 20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906),** *Bombay, India (London Agents, 221).*—Capital, Rs. 100,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 25,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 15,50,75,113; Dividend, 1930-31, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)
- 21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783),** *College Green, Dublin (London Agents, 21, 178).*—Capital, £5,760,000; Stock, Reserve Fund, £3,120,000; Deposits, etc., £29,045,288; Dividend, 1931, 17½% less Income Tax. (168 Branches and Agencies.)
- 21C BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1865)** (6, 7 and 8, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2).—Authorized Capital, £4,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,540,000. £5 Shares, fully paid. Reserve Fund, £1,500,000. Dividend, 1930-31, 5 p.c. (53 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF MALTA (1812),** *Malta (London Agents, 30, 132, 164, 221).*
- 22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817),** *Montreal, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W.1).*—Capital, \$36,000,000 (\$100 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$38,000,000; Total Assets, etc., \$748,612,481.21; Dividend, 1930-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000.
- 23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817),** *Sydney, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C.2).*—Paid-up Capital, £8,780,000; Reserve Fund, £6,150,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,780,000; Aggregate Assets to 30/9/31 £20,111,427; Dividend, 1930-31, 8 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (668 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., Fiji, Papua and New Guinea.)
- 24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, Incorporated** with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1862), *Wellington, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4).*—Capital, Subscribed
- and paid up, £1,250,000 (1,250,000 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock — Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, £234,375 fully paid. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, £200,000, fully paid. Preference B £1,250,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £5,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, and Undivided Profits, £3,974,050; Deposits, £31,565,844; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1931-32, 14½ p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (Over 230 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also branches in Melbourne and Sydney, Fiji and Samoa.)
- 24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1821),** *Halifax, N.S., and Toronto, Ontario, Canada (208, Old Broad St., London, E.C.2).*—Capital, \$12,000,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$20,448,959.66; Dividend, 1931, 10 p.c. (235 Branches.)
- 25 BANK OF RHODANIA, LTD. (1903)** (*Bucharest*) 123, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—Capital, £500,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000.
- 26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695),** *Bank St., Edinburgh (20, Bishopsgate, E.C.2); and 16/18, Piccadilly, W. 17.*—Capital, £2,250,000 (Stock, £1,500,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, etc., £4,315,795; Deposits, etc., £30,808,253; Dividend, 1931-32, at the rate of 10% in October 1931; at the rate of 10% in April 1932. (243 Branches and Sub-Branchees.)
- 27 BANK OF SPAIN (1856),** *Madrid, Spain (36, New Broad St., E.C.2).*—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 23,000,000. Provision Fund *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Special Reserve Fund *Pesetas* 15,799,499.73. Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 299,621,880.56; Dividend, 1931, *Pesetas* 120 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)
- 27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899),** *Taipei, Formosa (40 and 42, Old Broad Street., E.C.2).*—Capital, *Yen* 15,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Yen* 1,214,000. (33 Branches and Agencies.)
- 28 BANK OF TORONTO (1827),** *Toronto, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, 164).*—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares of \$100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,000,000; Deposits, etc., over \$29,000,000; Dividend, 1930-31, 12 p.c. bonus 1 p.c. (183 Branches in Canada.)
- 29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1900),** *Brussels (4, Bishopsgate St., E.C.2).*—Capital, *Francs* 200,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 120,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 3,861,750,453; Dividend, 1930-31, 8 p.c. free of tax. (7 Branches.)
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, Montreal, Canada** (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Paid up Capital and Reserve, \$14,000,000; Assets over \$140,000,000. (900 Offices in Canada. Subsidiary in Paris.)
- BANQUE DE FRANCE (1800),** *Paris.*—Paid up Capital, *Fr.* 200,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 shares, fully paid); Reserves, *Fr.* 268,802,802; Deposits, etc., 24/12/1931, *Fr.* 20,072,823,345; Net Dividend, 1931, 5 p.c. (600 Branches, Agencies and Auxiliary Offices.)
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909),** *Brussels*

- and *Antwerp* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2) (28 Branches in Africa.)
- BANQUE NATIONALE DE CREDIT (1873) Paris.**—Capital, Fr. 262,500,000. Reserve Funds Fr. 125,000,000; Current Account, Fr. 4,630,762,000. (565 Branches.)
- BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1920), Paris, Belgrade and London** (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).—Capital, Fr. 20,000,000 (Shares, Fr. 500, fully paid). (7 Branches.)
- 30 **BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), Head Office, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Chief Foreign Branch, 128 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3** (branches throughout London), Country, North and South Wales, Isle of Man, and Channel Islands.—Capital, £15,848,217 paid; (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1, fully paid; Reserve Fund, £10,250,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/32, £135,565,143; Dividend, 1930-31: A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. (over 2,070 Branches.) *Affiliated Banks*—**BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD**; **BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)**, **BARCLAYS TRUST CO. OF CANADA**; **BARCLAYS BANK (S.A.I.)**; **BARCLAYS BANK DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS**; **The BRITISH LINEN BANK**; **The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD, &c.**
- BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA), Head Office, 214, St. James' Street, West Montreal Branches, Montreal and Toronto**
- 30A **BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD., Chief Office, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, Paris. (15 Branches.)**
- 30B **BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3**—Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £6,975,500. Paid-up Capital, £4,975,500; Reserve Fund, £1,650,000; Deposits, 31/3/32, £10,041,202—Dividend, 8 p.c. Preference Shares and 4½ p.c. on A and B Shares. (280 Branches and Agencies)
- 31 **BANKING BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and Liverpool**—Capital, £2,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £17,640,574.
- 32 **BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), Belfast (Affiliated to No. 164)**—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid up Capital, £800,000 (100,000 Shares of £12 10s., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000, Deposits, etc. (31 Dec., 1931), £13,365,139; Dividend, 1931, 11 p.c. less tax. (67 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BENSON & CO., FREDERICK J (1896), Dorland House, 14, Regent St., S.W. 1**
- BENSON, ROBERT, & CO., LTD., 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.**
- BLANDY BROS. & CO., LTD., Madeira.**
- BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1815), Madeira**; **London Correspondents, Blandy Bros & Co. (London), Ltd. (London House, 3, New London St., E.C. 3).**
- BLANDY BROTHERS & CO. (1826) (Grand Canary), S.A., Las Palmas**; **London Correspondents, Blandy Bros & Co. (London), Ltd., 3, New London St., E.C. 3.**
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO. (1858), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2**—Capital, £700,000; Loans, Deposits, etc., £8,651,544.
- BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM F. & Co. (1895), 24, Birch Lane, E.C. 3.**
- BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & CO. (1808), 36, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3, formerly of 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.**
- BRIGHTWEN & CO. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.**
- 33 **BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 11, Angel Court, E.C. 2**—Subscribed Capital, £351,600; 351,600 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, £271,874.
- 39 **BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863), 117, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2**—Capital, £2,000,000 (£200 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £4,175,122; Dividend, 1931, 6s. per share. (6 Branches.)
- 40 **BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (38, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd.**—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £2,350,000; Deposits, etc., £25,906,570; Dividend, 1931-32, 16 p.c. (207 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- 41 **BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4**—Capital, £300,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £750,885; Dividend, 1931, 12 p.c.
- 42 **BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), Smyrna (2, Walbrook, E.C. 4).**—Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Credit to P/L account £3,114; Deposits, etc., £2,281. (Figures of Dec., 1920.)
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.** Capital, £5,000,000; authorised, £1,000,000, paid in full, 100,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5; Deposits, £3,046,879; Dividend 6 p.c. p.a. on A Shares, 2 p.c. p.a. on B Shares.
- 45 **BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.**
- BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.**
- 46A **CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, 164).**—Capital, Paid up, \$7,000,000.00 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$8,000,000.00; Deposits, \$15,406,461.97; Dividend, 1931, 12 p.c. (9 Branches in Canada.)
- 47 **CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3)**—Capital, £6,164,384 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £6,164,384; Total Assets, 30/11/31, £13,168,237; Dividend, 1931, 12 p.c. (750 Branches throughout the World)
- CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD (1911), Bombay. (London Agents, 164).**—Capital, Rs. 1,68,00,000, (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve and Contingency Fund, Rs. 70,00,000, Deposits, etc., 31/12/31, Rs. 125,20,88,000; Dividend, 31/12/31, 6 p.c. (22 Branches.)
- 53 **CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**—Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £38,616,008; Dividend, 1931, 14 p.c. (43 Branches and Agencies.)
- THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY**

- OF NEW YORK, *New York, U.S.A.* (10, Moorgate Street, E.C. 2 and Bush House, W.C. 2).—Capital, *£148,000,000,00*. Surplus and Undivided Profits, *30/6/32*, *\$17,321,149.56*. Deposits, *\$1,304,456,350.72*. CHILD & Co. (1909), *Amalgamated with GLYN, MILLS & Co.*
- CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912).—*Singapore, Straits Settlements*.—Capital, Issued and Subscribed, *\$1,000,000,00*; Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, *\$2,257,000*; Deposits, etc., *\$5,329,853.14*. Dividend, *15 p.c.* and Bonus *10 p.c.*
- 60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1898), *St. Vincent Place, Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to No. 164*.—Authorised Capital *£5,350,000*. Subscribed Capital, *£5,300,000*. Paid up Capital, *£1,300,000* (100,000 Shares of *£10*, *£10* paid; 30,000 Shares of *£10*, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *£1,600,000*. Deposits, etc. (Dec. 31, 1931), *£28,219,064*. Dividend, 1931, *16 p.c.* (503 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- COATES & Co. (1919), *21, Old Change, E.C. 4*.
- 66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), *Collins St., Melbourne* (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).—Subscribed Capital *£4,117,350* (*£10* Preference, fully paid; 100 Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Funds, *£2,250,000*. Deposits, etc., *£21,701,608*. Dividend, 1931-32, *4 p.c.* on Pref. shares, *5 p.c.* on Ordinary shares (535 Branches and Agencies.)
- 68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), *George St., Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, *£7,500,000* (1,750,000 A shares of *£4*, each *£1* paid, 500,000 B shares of *£1* each fully paid); Reserve Fund, *£2,850,000*. Deposits, etc., *£32,122,042*. Dividend, 1930-31, *16 p.c.* on A shares; *10 p.c.* on B shares. (263 Branches and numerous sub-Branches.)
- 68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD (1904). See ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD
- 69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO OF SYDNEY, LTD (1834), *343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W.* (18, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Authorised Capital, *£12,000,000* (*£25* Shares, *£12* 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, *£4,300,000*; Deposits, etc., *30/6/32*, *£44,466,426*. Dividend, 1931-32, *5 p.c.* (430 Branches in N.S.W., Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Federal Capital Territory)
- 70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912)—*Sydney, N.S.W.* (8, Old Jewry, E.C. 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, *£20,000,000*; Capital in hand, *£4,000,000*. Deposits (General Bank), June, 30, *£63,586,655*. (Savings Bank) *£116,300,001*; Reserve Fund, General Bank, *£1,406,581*, Savings Bank, *£1,658,382* (257 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., *£51,346,911*
- 71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1809), *14, Rue Bergère, Paris*, City Office (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4, West End Office, 8, Princes St., W. 1).—Capital, *Francs 400,000,000* (Shares, *Francs 500*, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Francs 435,896,700*; Deposits, etc., *Francs 9,416,190,891*. Dividend, 1931, *Francs 50*. 77 Offices in Paris and Suburbs.
- 73 THOS. COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD., 1841, Berkeley St., W. 1.—Capital, Authorised and issued, *£250,000*; called up, *£125,000* in 250,000 shares of *£1* with 10s. paid; Reserve Fund, *£125,000*; Deposits, etc., *£2,623,866*. (18 Branches in London.) CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1, Balloon St., Manchester (and 99, Leman St., E. 1).—Capital paid up, *£2,627,256*; Deposits, etc., *£63,145,598*; Reserve and Insurance Fund, *£6,000,648*; Dividend, 1930-31, *5 p.c.* (5 Branches.)
- COFFEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 35-7, Old Jewry, E.C. 2, Perth, W. A., and Melbourne.
- 75* COURTS & Co. (1892), 440, Strand, W.C. 2; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 2; 1, Park Lane, W. 1; 16 Cavendish Sq., W. 1; 1 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W. 1, and 1 Brook Gate, Park Lane, W. 1.—Capital, issued and paid up, *£1,000,000*. Reserve Fund, *£1,000,000*; Deposits, etc., *30/6/32*, *£17,022,747*.
- CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, Paris, (18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs 150,000,000*; Reserves, *Francs 30,857,771*; Deposits, *Francs 2,143,941,983*; Dividend Feb. 37 p.c. (124 Branches)
- 76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1869), 66, Rue de la Victoire, Paris (66, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Fr 100,000,000*. Issued 100,000 Shares of *Fr 500*, 130,000 Registered Shares, *Fr 125* paid up, and 70,000 Shares fully paid to *14/6/1932*. Reserve Fund, *Fr 70,000,000*; Deposits, etc., *31/12/31* *Fr 1,582,977,871.02*. (65 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)
- 77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, Lyons, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3); West End Office, 25-27, Charles St., Haymarket, S.W. 1).—Capital, *Francs 408,000,000* (Shares, *Fr 500*, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr 800,000,000*. Deposits, *31/12/1931*, *Fr 1,967,408,122*. (382 Branches and sub-Branches in France)
- 77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa and Milan, Italy* (2, Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C. 3).—Capital, *Lire 500,000,000* (Shares, *Lire 500*, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Lire 300,000,000*; Deposits, etc., *Lire 6,404,862,643*. Dividend, 1931, *6 p.c.* (224 Branches)
- 81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & Co. (1819), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4. DANIELL, CAZENOVE & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- 82 DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1889), Spring Gardens, Manchester (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital *£3,796,000* ("A" Shares *£5* each, *£1* paid; "B" Shares, *£1* each fully paid); Reserve Fund, *£2,000,000*. Deposits, etc., *30/6/32*, *£48,740,012*. Dividends, 1931, "A" Shares, *16½ p.c.*, "B" Shares, *10 p.c.* (398 Branches)
- 82A DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada (2, King William Street, E.C. 4).—Capital, *\$700,000* (\$200 Shares, fully paid). Reserve Fund, *\$9,465,209*; Deposits, etc., *\$124,576,798*. Dividends, *10 p.c.* (136 Branches in Canada).
- MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland.)
- 89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 115 Cannon St., E.C. 4.
- 90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby

- Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £5,605,915; Dividend, 1932, 4s. a share—less Income Tax. (25 Branches in India and East.)
- 93 ENGLISH, SCOTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Paid up, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve and Special Reserve Fund, £3,173,000; Deposits, etc., £28,522,421; Dividend, 1930-31, 8 p.c., free of Income Tax. (408 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)
- 94 ERLANGERS, LTD. (1899), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2
- 95B GILFILLAN BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.
- 100* GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & Co. and HOLT & Co., 42, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; (Temporary premises during rebuilding of 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3); Child & Co., 1, Fleet St., E.C. 4, and Marygold House, Cartax, Oxford; Holt & Co., Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,000,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £530,000, Deposits, etc., £31,627,223.
- GORDON, GRANT & Co., LTD. (1912), Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (London Agents, 75) Authorised Capital, Fully paid up, \$2,400,000.00; Reserve Fund, \$324,000; Deposit Accounts, and Sundry Creditors, \$498,007.
- GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 22, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
- GRACE BROTHERS & Co., LTD., 127, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3; Liverpool.
- 105† GRINDLAY & Co., LTD. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £300,000; Reserve, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £2,501,602. (7 Branches in India.)
- 105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St. E.C. 3.—Capital, \$90,000,000.00 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$270,000,000.00; Undivided Profits Account, \$20,495,732. Deposits, \$228,343,300.
- 105D GUINNESS, MAHON & Co. (1836), 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 17, College Green, Dublin
- 106 GUNNER & Co. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (London Agents, 30).
- HABES & SONS (1790), 124, Old Broad St., E.C. 2, and Stock Exchange.
- HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), Amalgamated with the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD., Head Office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; West End Office, 27, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £4,400,000; Paid-up Capital, £1,400,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); and £400,000 ("A" Shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve, 1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £10,651,787; Dividend, 1930-31, 18 p.c. on £10 shares, 6 p.c. "B" shares, less Income Tax.
- 114 HARROP'S LTD. (1889), Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.—Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £6,215,194; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.
- HELBERT, WAGG & Co., LTD. (1919), 41, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital Authorised and Issued, £400,000; Shares, £10 fully paid (£300,000 Preference, £120,000 Ordinary).
- 115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1823), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc., £11,550,097; Dividend half year ending June 30, 1932, 11 p.c. (114 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- HIGGINSON & Co. (1907), 20, Lombard St., E.C. 3, and 12, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- 115A CHARLES HOARE & Co. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W. 1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £2,463,636.
- HOHLER & Co. (1820), 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- 115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1867), Hongkong (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, \$20,000,000 (\$125 Shares, fully paid); Sterling Reserve Fund, £6,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, \$10,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$773,480,394; Dividend, 1931, £6 per share. (41 Branches.)
- 115E FREDK. HUTH & Co. (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.
- 115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 132).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,000,000; Deposits, 31/10/1931, \$108,840,821; Dividend, since 1920, 12 p.c. (227 Branches.)
- IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1921), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. (London Office, 25, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, Subscribed, Rs 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 5,15,00,000. Dividend 1930-31, 12 p.c. free of tax. (184 Branches.)
- 116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), Teheran Persia (33-36, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s. Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, £2,555,647; Dividend, 11s. per share, 1930-31 plus special Bonus of 2s. per share, free of tax. (21 Branches in Persia, India and Iraq.)
- 118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1902), 55, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Surplus, \$5,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$4,600,220.87; Deposits, etc., \$27,697,235.37; Dividend, 1931, 6 p.c. Quarterly.
- 119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 25/37, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Deposits, etc., £3,413,071; Dividend, 1931, 2 p.c. (40 Branches in Greece, Egypt and Cyprus.)
- 120 IRONMONGER & Co., 5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
- 121 ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), Douglas, I. of M. (London Agents, 22).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each—£3 6s. 8d. paid up; Reserve Fund, £180,000; Deposits, etc., £2,343,388; Dividend, 1931, 11 p.c. (8 Branches.)
- ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, Antwerp (100, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, Fr. 100,000,000. (Fr. 500 Shares), Reserves, Fr. 100,000,000. (8 Branches.)
- S. JAPHET & Co., LTD., 60, London Wall, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.
- 122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1809), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £300,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,322,106; Deposits, etc., £1,266,106.

- 1220 N. KRIZER & CO., 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2.
 1220 A. KRYSER & CO. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
- 126 KLEINWORT, SONS & CO. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at *Liverpool*
 LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 350, Collins St., Melbourne.—Capital paid up, £76,529 5s. (£1 18s. Shares, 100 6d. paid).
- 131 LAZAR BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 11, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- 132* LLOYDS BANK LTD (1865), *Head and Registered Office*, 71 Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Branches*
Stock Office, 21 Austin Friars, E.C. 2; *Eastern Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Trusted Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Principal London Offices*—City Office, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Colonial and Foreign Office, 80, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3, 6, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Cox & King's Branch); 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £73,302,076 (A Shares £5, £1 paid, B Shares, £1, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £7,900,000; Current Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1932), £326,690,325; Dividend, 1932, 13½ p.c. less 11s on "A" Shares, 5 p.c. less 11s "B" Shares Over 1,000 Offices in England and Wales and others in India and Burma. *Associated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD; BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1870)—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD; BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD.
- 132B LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, 34, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; and 71, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid) (20 Branches.)
 LONDON AND EASTERN TRADE BANK LTD (1900), 61, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Authorised, £1,000,000; Subscribed and Paid up, £600,000.
- 137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1872), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital Subscribed, £1,350,000; Paid up, £825,000. Dividends on A Shares 7 p.c. on B Shares 4 p.c. for 1930, Deposits £1,067,058.
 LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
- 132A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., Manchester (London Agents, 175).—Capital, £5,450,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £16,148,806. Dividend, 13½ p.c., 1932 (190 Branches) M. W. MARSHALL & CO. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
- 153* MARTINS BANK, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., Liverpool (68, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital paid up, £4,160,042 (939,556 Shares of £20 each, £2 10s. paid, and 1,811,122 £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,900,000; Deposits, etc., 30 June, 1932, £76,293,511; Dividend, 1929-30, £16 p.c.; Interim, 1932, 14 p.c. p.a. (Over 560 Branches and Sub-Branches)
 MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital,
- £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25—£12 10s. paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, £1,666,845; Deposits, etc., £13,979,094; Dividend, 1930, 16 p.c. (25 Branches and Agencies)
- MIDDLESEX BANKING CO., LTD. (1885), 83, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £29,480.
- 164* MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836). *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St., E.C. 2; 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Overseas Branch, 122, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £41,504,062, Paid up Capital, £14,248,022 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid, 1,221,677 Shares of £2 10s. each, fully paid) and 2,271,122 Shares of £1 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, £11,500,000; Deposits, etc. (June 30, 1932), £383,779,079. Dividend, 27 years to 1930, 16 p.c. per ann. 1931 and first half of 1932 16 p.c. per ann. (Over 2,100 offices in England and Wales) *Affiliations* BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1902), MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO (1853), 114, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), Montreal, Canada (London Agents, 22).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$200 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$2,200,000, Deposits, etc., 30/6/31, \$57,029,850 24. (as Branches in Montreal and District)
- MORGAN GRENFELL & CO (1836), 23, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2. Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid.
- MOSCOW NARODNY BANK LTD, 58-60 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £5,635,000.
- THOMAS MONLEY & CO. (1829), *Gibraltar and Tangier* (London Agents, 222) and 132.
- 165 MUNSTER AND LINTNER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Ireland (London Agents, 175).—Subscribed Capital, £1,275,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital paid up, £750,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each). Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, £25,706,796. Dividend, June, 1932, 12 p.c. free of Income tax (214 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- MURKIN & CO., LTD. (1915), 29, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.
- THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1912), Lahore. (London Agents, 222) (6 Branches.)
- 168* NATIONAL BANK LTD. (1833), 12-17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid). Reserve Fund, £1,030,000. Deposits, etc., 30/6/32, £28,322,794; Dividend, 12 p.c. per ann. June, 1932 (275 Branches and Sub-Branches in England and Ireland.)
- 169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1828), Collins St., Melbourne (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares, £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000. Deposits, etc., 31/3/1932, £34,619,063; Dividend, 1931-32, 6 p.c. (442 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)
- 170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1868), Cairo, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits,

- £23,243,664; Dividend, 1931, 15 p.c. (37 Offices in Egypt and The Sudan.)
- 1771 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., £20,860,471; Dividend, 1930, 20 p.c. (30 Branches, etc.)
- 1772 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £6,000,000 (£7 10s. Shares, £4 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,000,000; Deposits, £12,314,328; Dividend, 1930-31, 7 p.c. (87 Branches and Agencies.)
- 1773 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £5,000,000; Paid up, £1,100,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,550,000; Deposits, etc., 31/10/31, £29,077,122; Dividend, 1930-31, 16 p.c. (182 Branches, etc.)
- 1773A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. (1892).—Amalgamated with Barclays Bank, 54, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
- 1773D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$205,444,512 77; Deposits, \$1,214,266,592 30; Dividend, 1931, 30 p.c.
- 1774 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £2,700,000—Issued £2,153,335. Paid up Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £24,021,337; Dividend and Bonus, 1931, "A" shares, 10 p.c.; "B" shares, 24 p.c.
- 1774A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD., Adelaide House, King William St., E.C. 4.
- 1775 NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), Head Office, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Paid up Capital £9,479,416; Reserve Fund, £8,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/32, £262,638,163; Dividend, 1931, 16 p.c. (1,370 Branches and Agencies.)
- NEDERLANDSCH INDISCH HANDELSBANK, N.V. (1863), Amsterdam (London Agents, 30, 132, 164, 221A, 189).—Paid up Capital, Fls. 55,000,000; Reserve, Fls. 24,190,324.83; Deposits, etc., Fls. 123,696,360.43; Dividend 1931, nil.
- 1775A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), Amsterdam (Salisbury House, Flinsbury Circus, E.C. 2).—Capital, £468,542, South African Currency (£60 and Fl. 500 Shares, fully paid), Reserve Fund, £176,666, South African Currency, Deposits, etc., £1,547,066, South African Currency; Dividend, 1931, 6 p.c. (15 Branches in South Africa.)
- NEUMANN, LUEBECK & CO. 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 4.
- NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), Sandakan. Branch Office, Jesselton. (London Agents, 53).
- 1776 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), Aberdeen (London Office, 3 & 4, Lothbury, E.C. 2). Affiliated to No. 164.—Subscribed Capital, £3,000,000. Paid up Capital, £1,242,000 (163,000 Shares of £50 each, £7 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,165,000; Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1931, £19,862,464; Dividend, 1931, 17 p.c. (150 Branches.)
- 1776B NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), Belfast (London Agents, 100, 30).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £3 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £500,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/31, £15,475,094; Dividend, 1930-31, 15 p.c. A shares, 7½ p.c. B shares. (168 Branches and Agencies.)
- OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Istanbul, Turkey (26, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).—Capital £20,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1931, £15,336,395; Dividend, 32 p.c. per Share (paid July, 1931).
- 1776B THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1900), 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. West End Branch, 16, Cockspur St., S.W.—Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160; Reserve, £180,000; Deposits, £6,897,000. Dividend 1931-32, 5 p.c.
- 1779 PARRY, MURRAY & Co., Ltd., 107, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- 181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), 221, St. James St., Montreal (London Agents, 122).—Capital, \$4,000,000 (\$200 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000; Deposits, etc., \$43,206,960.19. Dividend, 1930-31, 9 p.c. (141 Branches and 298 Sub-Branches.)
- 183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2. (London Agents 30).—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £450,000; Deposits, etc., £15,102,926; Dividend, 1930-31, 14½ p.c. (135 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- 184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), Brisbane (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital subscribed £1,750,000 paid up, £1,750,000; Reserve Fund, £860,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/32, £8,135,284; Dividend, 1931-32, 8 p.c. (133 Branches.)
- 185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 28, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
- 186 REEVES, WHITEBURN & COMPANY, LTD., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.
- 186A REIB, CASTRO & Co. (1850), Funchal, Madeira (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2).
- 187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 205, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, March 31, 1931, £50,000.
- 1881 RICHARDSON & Co (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.
- RODOCANACHI, SONS & Co. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- G. ROSS & Co. (1860), 20, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
- 189 N. M. ROTHCHILD & SONS (1803), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.
- 190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), Montreal (6, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, \$35,000,000 (\$200 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$35,000,000; Deposits, 31/5/32, \$666,594,339; Dividend, 1930-31, 12 p.c. (84 Branches in Canada, British West Indies, etc.)
- 191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place, Dublin (London Agents, 221).—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/31, £6,650,103; Div., 1930-31, 10 p.c. (70 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- 193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1787), St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3,

- Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,780,198 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,780,198; Deposits, Oct. 31, £49,416,000. Dividend, 1930-31, 17 p.c. (248 Branches and Sub-Branches.) Associated Bank, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
- 194 A. RUFFER & SONS, LTD. (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
- 195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (1871), 59-60, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
A. SCOTT & Co. (1835), Rangoon, Burma (London Agents, 105).
SELIGMAN BROTHERS, LTD. (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
SEYD & Co., LTD. (1858), 9, Clements Ln., E.C. 4.
- 1918 SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1902), Brussels (224, Cannon St., E.C. 4).
- 1908 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (205, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Subscribed Capital, Frs. 625,000,000 (Shares, Frs. 500); Paid up Capital, Frs. 320,977,750. Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits, Frs. 416,913,075; Deposits, 30/6/31, Frs. 11,912,323,619. (1,450 Branches.)
SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1900), Pretoria, Transvaal (London Agents, 19).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000. Deposits, £5,759,027; Dividend, 1931-32, 6 p.c. (5 Branches.)
- 1903 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 20, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, and 77, King William St., E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £10,000,000; Paid up Capital, £2,500,000. Reserve Fund, £2,500,000. also Reserve Fund for Exchange Contingencies, £664,170; Deposits, etc., £52,151,392; Dividend, 1931-32, 11 p.c. (515 Branches and Agencies in Africa).
GEORGE STEUART & Co. (1843), Colombo, Ceylon (London Agents, 30).
- 1904A JOHN STUART & Co., LTD. (1832), Manchester (London Agents, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference, 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).
SUMITOMO BANK, LTD (1895), Osaka, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). Subscribed Capital, Yen 70,000,000; Paid up Capital, Yen 50,000,000; Reserve, Yen 27,700,000.00. Deposits, 30/6/32, Yen 670,346,596 33; Dividend, 1932 (1st half), 7 p.c. p.a. (83 Branches.)
- 1904B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (99, Gresham Street, E.C. 2; 110, Regent Street, S.W. 1).—Capital and Reserves, Frs. 214,000,000; In Sterling, 31/12/31, £1 = 25 frs.; Share Capital, £6,400,000; Reserves, £2,220,000; Fixed Sight and Time Deposits, £47,408,879; Dividend, 1931, 7 p.c. (33 Branches and Agencies).
B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (London Agents, 221).
LUKE THOMAS & Co., LTD. (138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden).
- 1906 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, Belfast (Affiliated to No. 221).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £21,467,434; Dividend, 1932, 16 p.c. free of tax (116 Branches and 94 Sub-Offices.)
- 1908 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 2.—Capital Authorised and Issued, £12,000,000; Paid up £4,000,000; Reserve Fund, £3,350,000; Currency Reserve, £1,500,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £8,000,000; Deposits, etc., £35,844,650. Div., 1930-31, 4 p.c. free of U.K. Income Tax. (210 Branches in Australia and New Zealand.)
- 1910 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., Manchester (London Agents 30). Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Issued Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid). Reserve Funds, £500,000. Deposits, etc., £15,628,409; Dividend, 1931, 12 p.c.
- 1911 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 110, St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C. 2; 64, George St., Edinburgh (62, Cornhill, E.C. 2).—Capital, £5,000,000; Reserve Fund, £1,800,000; Deposits, etc., £28,305,208; Dividend, 1931-32, 18 p.c. (212 Branches, etc.)
- 1913 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1884), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 2.—Capital Issued, £2,500,000; Paid up, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid). Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Deposits, etc., £35,300,571; Dividend 15 p.c. and Bonus 5 p.c. (1931).
- 1914 WESTMINSTER BANK LTD. (1836). Head Office, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; Stock Transfer Office, 9, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Trustee Department, 51, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Lombard Street Office, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 2; West End Office, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1; Foreign Branch Office, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Capital, £33,000,000 (7,500,000 Shares of £4 each (£1 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £7,500,000; Deposits, etc. June 30, 1932, £70,531,000; Dividend, 1931, 18 p.c. £4 Shares, 18½ p.c. £1 Shares. (1,073 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) Affiliated Banks, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK LTD.; ULSTER BANK LTD. (p. 7).
- 1914A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
- 1915 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.
- 1915* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Issued Capital, £8,125,000. Paid up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, 31/12/31, £29,043,385; Dividend, 1931, A Shares 12½ p.c. B Shares 12½ p.c. (202 Branches and Sub-Branches).
WOGAU & Co (1839), 53, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- 1915 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), Yokohama, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, Yen 100,000,000 (Yen 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Yen 128,450,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/32, Yen 662,827,315; Dividend, 1931-32, 10 p.c. (41 Branches.)
- 1917 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 2, Infirmary St., Leeds (97-99, Cheapside, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,500,000 (Capital Paid up 250,000 £5 Shares, £3 paid £750,000, 250,000 £1 Shares fully paid, £250,000); Capital uncalled, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £28,912,728. (127 Town Branches, 728 Village Branches and 3,002 Banks for School Children.)

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK 1988.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

Bank Holidays.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE — Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August and First Week Day after Christmas (Boxing Day.)

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day, and the Bank of England Transfer Offices on May 1 and Nov 1 (or next day, if Sunday) in addition.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and on Jan. 1, May 1 and Nov. 1.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks with the King's Birthday (June 3 or when decreed)

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks with

Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week day after Christmas

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE:—New Year's Day, First Monday in May and First Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SCOTLAND has special Term (Quarter) Days:— Candlemas, Feb 2; Whitsunday, May 15 (Fixed date), Lammas, Aug 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes in Great Britain and Ireland:—

are payable on the PRECEDING business day when the last day of grace falls on one of the days stated below:

ENGLAND, WALES AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.	IRELAND.	SCOTLAND.
Good Friday.*	Good Friday.	Good Friday
Christmas Day.*	Christmas Day	Christmas Day
Dec. 26th if a Sunday *	Dec. 26th if a Sunday	—
Sunday, unless the second day of grace is a bank holiday.*	Sunday, unless the second day of grace is a bank holiday.	Sunday, unless the second day of grace is a bank holiday.
A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving.*	A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving	A day proclaimed as a public fast or thanksgiving.

* In the Isle of Man bills due on this day are payable on the SUCCEEDING business day.

are payable on the SUCCEEDING business day when the last day of grace falls on one of the days stated below:

ENGLAND, WALES, CHANNEL ISLANDS AND ISLE OF MAN.	IRELAND	SCOTLAND.
Jan 1st (but and when 1st is a Sunday) only in Channel Islands and Isle of Man.	Jan. 1st (but and when 1st is a Sunday) only in Irish Free State and if proclaimed as a bank holiday	Jan 1st (but and when 1st is a Sunday).
—	March 17th (but 18th when 17th is a Sunday)	—
Easter Monday.	Easter Monday.	—
Whit Monday.	Whit Monday.	1st Monday in May.
The King's Birthday only in Channel Islands and Isle of Man (Monday in Isle of Man when the date falls on a Sunday.)	—	—
July 5th (but 6th when 5th is a Sunday) only in Isle of Man.	July 12th (but 13th when 12th is a Sunday) only in Northern Ireland and if proclaimed as a bank holiday.	—
1st Monday in August	1st Monday in August.	1st Monday in August.
Nov. 11th (but 12th when 11th is a Sunday) only in Isle of Man	—	—
Dec. 26th if a weekday (but 27th when 26th is a Sunday).	Dec. 26th if a weekday (but 27th when 26th is a Sunday).	Dec 26th if a Sunday or Monday.
Sunday, when the second day of grace is a bank holiday.	Sunday, when the second day of grace is a bank holiday.	Sunday, if the second day of grace is a bank holiday.
A day proclaimed as a bank holiday.	A day proclaimed as a bank holiday	A day proclaimed as a bank holiday.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of nine Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter I.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1931.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsurance parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading,

because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is without deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H= and O=, and the corresponding Tables H=(*) and O=(*) which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O= and O=(*) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O= table alone, the H= is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, *1s. 6d.*

Household goods therein, usually *2s.*

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from *2s.*

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from *2s.*

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong

company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of *5s. per £100* of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1932				Rate of Interest earned	VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Ex-cess to Premiums	£ s d		Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed.
1883	P O *	Abstainers & General	3,151,989	339,434	19 97	5 9 10	Om	£ s d.	3 0 0
1904	P O	African Life	4,872,949	719,695	27 94	5 18 8	Om(s)	4 0 0	0
1884	P O	Alliance*	22,746,500	1,425,342	5 3 7	Om	3 0 0	0	0
1808	P O	Atlas	7,403,508	917,450	13 38	5 18 0	Om(s)	3 3 1/2 & 4	0
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	75,062,351	5,463,923	13 24	5 8 4	{Hm & Carlisle & Gov. 1884}	3 0 0	0
1866	P IO	Britannic (Ordinary)	7,669,721	1,083,138	13 14	5 13 3	Om	3 0 0	0
1854	P O	British Equitable	1,688,745	154,455	18 5	5 9 5	Om	3 0 0	0
1904	P O	British General ..	943,646	133,973	12 07	5 4 11	Om	3 0 0	0
1902	P I	British Widows (Ord.)	137,307	24,199	20 60	4 12 3	Om & Hm	3 10 0	0
1805	P O	Caledonian	7,027,953	538,167	16 47	6 3 6	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0	0
1847	P	Canada Life (C) ...	40,472,863	6,304,380	24 15	5 16 0	Om(s)	3 3 1/2	0
1902	P	Cleric's, Medic's & Gen	10,630,946	812,388	* 17 59	5 10 6	Om(s)	2 10 0	0
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	11,037,209	1,390,986	24 43	5 1 2	Om	3 10 0	0
1861	P O	Commercial Union*	19,266,715	1,636,709	12 25	5 7 8	Om	3 0 0	0
1871	P	Confederation (C) ...	17,668,637	2,809,500	25 68	5 10 10	Om(s)	3 3 1/2	0
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.) ..	15,121,623	802,228	14 51	5 9 9(N)	Om & Hm	3 3 1/2	0
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.*	15,126,383	927,974	16 35	5 9 2	Om	3 3 1/2	0
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical	257,825	19,794	4 12	5 7 10	Om	2 1/2 & 3	0
1901	P O	Economic	128,490	5,788	7 70	5 2 4	Om	3 0 0	0
1762	M	Equitable (c) ..	7,719,272	477,316	6 4	5 13 8	E C	4 0 0	0
1844	P	Equity & Law	9,214,529	478,434	16 76	4 8 6(N)	{Om & (Om)(c)}	3 0 0	0
1832	M	{Friends Provident & Century	6,850,622	585,031	20 00	5 18 7	{Om(s) & (Om) net prima}	3 0 0	0
1837	P	General ..	2,427,863	338,700	25 65	4 15 6	Om Am & Af	3 10 0	0
1848	P	Gresham	8,418,725	915,418	23 93	4 19 11(N)	Hm	3 0 0	0
1821	P O	Guardian	6,420,048	557,073	13 60	5 13 2	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0	0
1903	P IO	Hearts of Oak (Ord.) ...	84,994	10,944	23 90	5 7 2(N)	Om	4 0 0	0
1896	P	{Imperial Life of Canada (C) ...}	12,833,729	2,150,501	23 02	5 11 4	Hm	3 0 0	0
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock ..	10,715,835	698,697	16 65	5 8 6	Om	3 0 0	0
1836	P O	Legal & General ..	21,117,324	2,232,199	21 06	5 10 1	{Govt Annuities 1900-1920}	4 0 0	0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	7,075,997	531,380	20 28	4 9 2(N)	Om	3 0 0	0
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	10,052,690	781,821	20 78	5 6 7	Om & Om(s)	2 15 0	0
1843	I	L'pool Vict. Friendly	622,222	226,410	25 89	5 0 20	Om & Eng. No. 8	3 10 0	0
1862	P O	London & Scottish*	4,728,157	401,461	20 34	4 15 11	Om	3 0 0	0
1869	P IO	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	6,109,449	994,276	15 64	4 19 7(N)	Om	3 0 0	0
1720	P O	London Assurance ...	6,676,756	625,576	15 97	5 9 10	Om	2 15 0	0
1906	P O	London General (Ord.)	358,702	26,005	40 59	5 16 4	Hm	4 10 0	0
1806	M	London Life (c) ...	14,224,885	1,483,476	5 24	5 10 3	{E.C. Rural Dist. (males) 1920-1922}	4 0 0	0
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C)	22,260,807	4,421,612	24 48	6 2 2	{Hm, American, &c.}	3 3 1/2	0
1852	M	Marine & General ..	3,474,699	215,095	19 39	6 0 3	Om	3 0 0	0
1886	P	Mutual L. & Citizens (C)	14,944,912	1,332,273	13 22	5 11 1	{Hm & a (f) & (A)m 1900-20}	3 0 0	0
1910	M	Nat. Farmers' Un. Mut.*	26,228	12,878	13 45	...	Om	...	...
1830	M	National Mutual ...	5,024,261	385,175	13 7	5 11 1	Om	3 0 0	0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr. (C)*	34,528,434	3,088,555	12 98	5 5 7(N)	Hm	3 0 0	0
1835	M	National Provident ..	10,733,819	788,166	12 8	5 15 7	Om	3 0 0	0
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	30,371,709	2,136,099	17 33	5 8 3	Om	3 0 0	0
1836	P O	Northern	6,793,397	478,038	13 41	5 7 5	Om	2 1/2 & 3	0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	34,543,079	3,711,602	12 40	5 9 8	Om	2 10 0	0
1864	P IO	Pearl (Ordinary)	30,271,906	4,744,927	10 32	5 9 7	{Cent ("ties Rural Dist. (males)}	3 5 0	0
1782	P O	Phoenix	15,612,279	1,144,849	13 22	5 10 1	Om	3 0 0	0
1821	P	Pioneer Life (Ord)*	322,477	39,438	16 02	4 8 7(N)	Hm	3 10 0	0
1877	P	Prov. Assoc. of London	*5,750,066	*495,458	16 07	5 2 8	Om	2 10 0	0
1840	M	Provident Mutual ...	8,218,790	926,777	13 75	5 7 4	Om	3 0 0	0
1848	P IO	Prudential (Ord.)	99,028,073	12,170,229	13 17	4 17 7(N)	Om	3 0 0	0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary) ...	31,479,305	4,139,059	14 80	4 13 0(N)	Om	3 3 1/2	0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Established.	Class	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1932.				Rate of Interest Earned.	VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	% of Expenses to Premiums	£ s. d.		Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
1845	P O	Royal	23,216,824	1,822,266	12'40	5 2 8	O ^m & O ^m (5)*	£ s. d.	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly ..	1,751,508	230,755	11'61	5 1 0		O ^m	3 0 0
1780	P O	Royal Exchange	10,521,527	975,971	17'23	5 18 6	O ^m	3 0 0	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.) ...	7,226,795	1,300,884	18 37	5 7 5	O ^m	3 10 0	3 0 0
1867	P I	Salvation Army	1,885,644	276,928	23'17	5 10 10	O ^m	3 0 0	3 0 0
1866	M	Scottish Amicable	10,437,626	699,076	15'12	5 13 2	O ^m (5)*	£ s. d.	15 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	9,831,386	659,625	15'44	5 8 7	{O ^m (5) & O ^m (netprema.)	3 0 0	3 0 0
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance ...	969,210	66,214	19 50	5 6 0	{O ^m (5) & Carlisle}	3 0 0	3 0 0
1881	P O	Scottish Life	6,522,302	511,519	16'08	5 11 7	O ^m	3 0 0	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	22,094,549	1,149,462	17 75	5 4 2	O ^m	3 0 0	3 0 0
1863	P	Scottish Temperance ..	6,967,795	557,318	15'32	5 11 9	O ^m	3 0 0	3 0 0
1884	P O	Scottish Union & Nat.*	11,035,366	740,793	17 30	5 3 7	O ^m	3 0 0	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	29,211,614	1,816,272	18 25	5 10 5	O ^m (5)*	£ s. d.	15 0 0
1821	P	Southern Life Association.	5,547,414	607,066	22'76	5 9 11	O ^m (5)	3 0 0	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	21,102,122	1,187,773	16'85	5 1 3(N)	{O ^m (5) & O ^m (netprema.)	£ s. d.	10 0 0
1810	P	Sun Life	34,623,628	3,119,067	15'85	5 10 9	O ^m	3 0 0	3 0 0
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C.)	120,410,131	25,364,615	24 39	5 2 8	O ^m (5)	3 0 0	3 0 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	19,471,455	1,377,594	13'05	5 14 2	O ^m & O ^m (5)	£ s. d.	10 0 0
1825	P	University Life	1,370,100	109,763	6'22	4 19 7	O ^m (5)	3 0 0	3 0 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	4,226,856	609,225	18 27	5 7 2	O ^m	3 0 0	3 0 0
1824	P O	Yorkshire	7,145,100	610,164	12'90	5 9 6	O ^m & O ^m (5)	£ s. d.	11 0 0

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

1866	P	Britannic	11,063,171	3,206,703	35'97	5 14 5	{Eng. No. 8 Males	3 0 0
1843	M	Liverpool Vict. Friendly	23,966,368	4,977,993	39'68	5 0 10	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	5,208,121	1,553,836	41'34	5 0 10	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	28,951,749	7,132,108	32'02	5 7 11	{C.C.U.D. Males	£ 15 0 0
1845	P	Prudential	129,868,360	18,804,288	24'45	5 5 9(N)	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	16,112,942	5,084,488	36'47	5 9 2(N)	Eng. No. 8	3 0 3 1/2
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly ...	14,815,635	3,284,863	38'45	5 1 0	{Eng. No. 6 Om. & c.	3 0 3 1/2
1861	P	Royal London	17,684,688	4,174,176	42'89	5 9 7	{Eng. No. 9 Males	3 0 0
1867	P	Salvation Army	2,842,844	802,176	37'00	5 11 7	Eng. No. 9	3 10 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General ...	5,426,759	1,226,577	39'98	5 7 5	{Eng. No. 6 Males	3 10 0

O = Colonial Office. * = Does not pay Commission.

• Alliance, including funds of acquired businesses. The ex. of the Life Dept., including Coms. are limited to 20% of total premiums.

• Clerical Medical Gen.—Includes Valuation expenses.

• Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.

• Eagle Star and B.D.—Including funds of acquired businesses.

• London and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.

• Natl. Farmers Union Life Dept. est. Dec., 1928. First Valuation due as at 31st Dec.,

• Natl. Mnt. of Austral Three years ending Sept 30, 1931.

• Northern—Interest earned in participation branch. 25% 3 per cent. In non-participation branch.

† With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

• Norwich Union. Excludes acquired Scottish Imp. business.

• Pioneer Life. Year ending March 31, 1932.

• Prov. Assoc. Figures include Ord. & Mutully business.

• Royal. O^m and O^m(5) with O^m select net premiums.• Scottish Amicable. Combined with O^m net premiums.

• Scottish U and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.

• Scottish Widows. O^m(5) with O^m net premiums.

• Standard. Year ending Nov. 15, 1932.

• Sun Life. Interest assumed for non-participating assurances and for Bonuses 24 per cent.

• Wesleyan and General † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

• Yorkshire. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

BONUSES.

The following table gives examples of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office.	Last Valuation.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 10 years in force	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus.
Aetna and General African Life	1909 ^o 1902	£2/0/0 Guaranteed £5 for first 20 years, bonuses then cease and premiums are reduced.	£2/0/0	£2/12/0 £2/12/0	At full rate last declared. Not stated.
Alliance.	1908	£2/2/0 compound		Same as Whole Life	42/0 compound for each premium paid in current quinquennium. £2/8/0 compound.
Atlas	1930 ^o	£2/2/0 compound plus special Bonus of 12/0 p.c. compound		Same as Whole Life	
Australian Mutual	1932A	£2/6/0	£2/2/0	£2/12/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/12/0 (20 " " ") £2/12/0 " " " "	Proportion of year's bonus granted Three-quarters of that last declared £2/17/6 for 1902 and 1903
Britannic	1932A	£2/12/0		Same as Whole Life	
British Equitable	1908	£2/12/6 Abolition of Special Bonus Feb. £2/5/0		Same as Whole Life	
British General . . .	1909 ^o	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Caledonian	1930 ^o	£2/10/0		£2/8/0	Whole Life. £2/10/0; Endowment. £2/8/0. Allowed on death.
Canada Life.	1932A	£2/0/8	£2/4/2	£2/12/6 (5 yrs. in force) £2/12/6 (20 " " ") £2/12/6 (5 " " ") £2/12/6 (20 " " ") £2/12/6 (5 yrs. in force) £2/12/6 (20 " " ")	
Clerical, Medical and General Commercial Union	1907	£2/12/0	£2/12/0		Full rate last declared Full rate last declared.
Confederation.	1932A	£2/12/0	£2/4/0		According to age, plan and duration of policy. £2/12/0 £2/12/0
Co-operative Eagle, Star and Brit Dominions	1932A 1932A	£2/12/0 £2/12/0		Same as Whole Life	£2/0/0 compound £2/0/0 compound
Ecclesiastical	1909 ^o	£2/0/0 compound		£2/0/0 compound	At death—From 30/- to £5/12/6 p.a.
Economic	1930 ^o	£2/0/0 compound		£2/12/0 on Sum Assured and Existing Bonuses, also extra Bonus of 25/- p.c. p.a. simple on survival	On Survival—£2/12/0 compound plus 25/- simple p.a.
Equitable.	1930 ^o	£2/12/0	£2/3/0	£2/4/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/8/0 (20 " " ")	Whole Life—Cash Bonus rate with minimum of £2/8/0. Endowment—full reversionary rate.
Equity & Law	1909	£2/2/0	£2/6/0		Policies becoming claims during 1932. £2/2/0 p.c. p.a. for premiums paid in 1930 and 1931.
Friends Prov and Century	1909	£2/2/0 compound		£2/2/0 compound	£2/12/0 One fifth of last bonus rate for each year. At rate last declared.
General	1930	£2/12/0	£2/12/0		Interim Bonus is allowed on death £2/12/0 simple £2/4/0
Gresham	1909	£2/12/0	£2/12/0	Same as Whole Life	Whole Life, £2/8/0; End. £2/3/0. £2/12/0
Guardian	1909	£2/12/0	£2/9/7	£2/12/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/12/0 (20 " " ")	£2/4/0 by maturity. Nil—by death. £2/0/0
Imperial Life of Canada	1932A	£2/12/0 (Age 35 at entry)	£2/8/4		Same as rate last declared Nil on claims between policy anniversaries.
Law Union & Rock Life Association of Scotland	1909 1930 ^o	£2/5/0 compound £2/4/0		£2/5/0 compound £2/4/0	
Liverpool, London & Globe	1908	£2/2/0		£2/0/0	
Liverpool Victoria Friendly	1930	£2/12/0		£2/12/0	
London and Manchester	1932A	£2/4/0		£2/4/0	
London & Scottish	1907	£2/12/0		£2/12/0	
London Assurance	1930	£2/12/0 compound		£2/12/0 compound	
London Life	1932A	£2/12/0 compound for		year from July 2, 1902	
Manufacturers	1932A	Profits distributed annually as cash dividends.		....
Marine and General Mutual Life	1909 1932A	£2/12/0 £2/12/0	£2/12/0	£2/12/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/0/0 (20 " " ") £2/4/0 (5 yrs. in force) £2/12/0 (20 " " ") £2/12/0 compound	Full reversionary rate As Bonus last declared. 20 p.c. of 1932 Bonus £2/5/0 compound
National Mutual of Australia	1930 ^o	£2/12/0	£2/6/0		As Bonus last declared.
National Mutual . . .	1930	£2/5/0 compound plus 6/0 compound on expectation of Life attained, increasing gradually thereafter to £2/0/0 and over.		£2/8/0 (up to 25 yrs. in force) £2/12/0 (over 25 yrs. in force) plus extra 20/- payable on survival only.	

Office.	Last Valuation.	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	as years in force	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
North British and Mercantile	1930	£21/0/0	£21/0/0	Same as Whole Life	Full rate last declared
Northern	1930		£21/0/0 for	1925-30	£21/0/0 from Dec. 1930
Norwich Union	1930	£21/10/0	£21/10/0	£21/8/0	As full rate last declared
Pearl	1932A		£21/10/0	£21/10/0	Nil by Death Claims
Phoenix	1930		£21/10/0	£21/6/0	By Death:—Whole Life, £21/0/0; Endowment, £21/0/0
Provident Association of London	1932A	£21/10/0		£21/10/0	By Maturity, £21/0/0
Provident Mutual Prudential	1927	£21/10/0		£21/10/0	As bonus last declared
Refuge	1932A		£21/14/0	£21/14/0	As full rate last declared
Royal Exchange	1930	£21/0/0 compound.		£21/0/0 compound	Death or maturity during 1930 additional 16/- p.c.
Royal	1929	£21/0/0		£21/0/0	£21/14/0 compound from Jan. 1931
Royal Liver Friendly	1932A	£21/0/0		£21/0/0	£21/5/0
Royal London	1930	£21/0/0		£21/0/0	Full rate last declared
Salvation Army	1932A	£21/10/0		£21/10/0	£21/0/0
Scottish Amicable	1930	£21/0/0 compound		£21/0/0 compound	Same as bonus last declared
Scottish Equitable	1929	£21/10/0 compound		£21/10/0 compound	£21/0/0 compound
Scottish Insurance	1929	£21/14/0		£21/14/0	£21/0/0 compound from 1931
Scottish Life	1930	£21/0/0		£21/0/0	£21/10/0
Scottish Provident	1928	£21/10/0 Policies not previously shared		£21/0/0 compound	£21/8/0
Scottish Temperance	1927	£21/15/0 and £21/0/0 Policies previously shared		£21/4/0	Endowment, £21/0/0 compound
Scottish Union	1927	£21/4/0 compound		£21/4/0	Whole Life, £21/4/0 compound; Endowment, £21/4/0 simple
Scottish Widows	1928	£21/0/0 compound		£21/0/0 compound	£21/3/0 for each year's prem. paid subsequent to Dec 31, 1929
Southern Life	1929	£21/0/0 compound		£21/0/0 compound	£21/0/0 compound
Standard	1931	£21/10/0		£21/10/0	£21/0/0 compound
Sun Life	1932A	£21/10/0	£21/26/0	Same as Whole Life	Same rate as last declared
Sun Life of Canada	1932A	£21/9/0	£21/11/0	£21/5/0 (5 years in force)	
United Kingdom	1929	Temp Sect Gen'l. £21/5 comp'd	£21/2	Temp. Sect, £21/10/0	Full rates last declared
University Life	1929	£21/10/0		£21/10/0	Term under 25 years—£21/10/0 compound
Wesleyan & General Yorkshire	1932A	£21/4/10	£21/10/0	£21/4/0 (4 years in force)	Term 25 years and over—£21/3/0 compound
	1928		£21/9/2	£21/9/7 (20 years in force)	£21/3/0 compound

* *Norw.*—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Abstainers and General.—Three years ended December 31, 1929.

Atlas.—One year ending December 31, 1931

British General.—Three years ending December 31, 1929

Castleman.—Three years ending December 31, 1930.

Clerical, Medical and General.—Four and one-half years ending December 31, 1930.

Confederation.—Anticipated Specimen Annual Bonuses payable in 1935.

Ecological.—Five years ending February 28, 1929.

Equitable.—Four years ending December 31, 1930.

Life Association of Scotland.—Three and three-quarter years ending December 31, 1930.

London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1930.

National Mutual of Australasia.—Three years ending September 30, 1931. Bonuses allotted at distribution as at September 30, 1931.

National Provident.—Three years ending Dec 31, 1929.

Scottish Equitable.—Five years ending March 1, 1929.

Scottish Insurance.—Three years ending Dec 31, 1929.

Southern Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1929.

Standard.—One year ending November 25, 1930.

Sun Life.—These Bonuses have been allotted in respect of year 1929 only, as result of 1932 valuation Quinquennial distribution postponed. Surplus £3,032,790 carried forward.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending Dec 31, 1929.

University Life.—Period ending Dec 31, 1929.

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS.

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1924-25 to 1929-30 are shown below. These amounts repaid are additional to the allowances made on assessment.

Year	Number	Amount.	Year.	Number	Amount.
1924-25	24,948	£144,185	1929-30	—	£670,337
1925-26	25,005	179,678	1930-31	83,281	784,433
1926-27	34,908	343,189	1931-32	83,886	810,464
1927-28	37,999	527,761	1932-33	—	633,997
1928-29	37,980	551,073	1933-34	—	536,396
1929-30	36,797	585,637	1934-35	—	513,178

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price"

system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Dis- counted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Dis- counted Bonus.				
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.		
21	1	19	4	1	11	8	1	12	8	31	2	10	0	2	8	0	41	3	6	11	
22	2	0	1	1	12	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	8	1	42	3	8	10	
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	7	1	43	3	11	1	
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	11	1	44	3	12	6	
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	4	10	3	16	0
26	2	4	1	1	15	8	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	4	10	3	18	8
27	2	5	1	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	4	10	4	19	4
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	5	0	4	20	11
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	8	39	3	1	8	2	11	9	5	10	7	21	8
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	5	12	3	22	11

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually

high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 50	Age 55	Age 60
*+Alders' & Gen.	1 19 0	2 8 5	2 7 8	2 14 5	3 3 1	3 14 4	4 9 1	5 8 4	6 13 8
*+African Life	1 18 4	2 7 9	2 9 0	2 17 1	3 7 3	4 0 2	4 16 7	5 17 10	7 8 10
+Alliance	2 0 4	2 3 5	2 9 1	2 16 8	3 5 1	3 16 5	4 10 10	5 9 5	6 18 1
+Atlas	1 18 7	2 8 5	2 8 1	2 15 1	3 7 3	4 6 4	4 8 4	5 5 12	6 18 12
+Australian Mutual	1 18 5	2 8 8	2 8 8	2 15 4	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	5 12 8	7 2 4
+Britannic	1 18 3	2 8 1	2 7 9	2 15 0	3 4 0	3 15 7	4 11 1	5 11 12	6 19 1
+British Equitable	1 18 5	2 8 4	2 8 0	2 15 0	3 1 10	3 15 10	4 7 3	5 6 11	6 12 4
+British General	2 0 4	2 3 11	2 9 5	2 16 2	3 4 10	3 15 8	4 10 7	5 10 4	6 18 0
+Caledonian	2 19 4	3 11 8	2 8 5	2 15 4	3 4 6	3 15 12	4 10 7	5 9 8	6 13 3
+Canada Life	1 18 9	2 8 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 12 12	7 5 4
+Colonial, Medical & General	1 18 8	2 8 1	2 7 6	2 15 2	3 5 1	3 15 12	4 14 10	5 16 11	7 5 11
+Colonial Mutual	1 18 5	2 8 2	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 5 1	3 15 12	4 9 10	5 11 11	7 5 11
+Commercial Union	1 17 8	2 8 8	2 8 3	2 13 9	3 3 16	4 4 13	5 15 6	7 2 8	8 1 1
+Confederation	1 18 10	2 8 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 8	7 6 8
+Co-operative Ins.	1 18 1	2 8 8	2 8 4	2 14 4	3 3 1	3 14 9	4 10 1	5 10 7	6 18 7
+Eagle, Star & B.D.O.	1 18 5	2 8 4	2 8 1	2 15 1	3 2 10	3 15 0	4 9 5	5 7 10	6 12 0
+Ecclesiastical	1 18 3	2 8 7	2 8 10	2 13 4	3 1 7	3 15 0	4 8 5	5 3 6	6 12 5
+Economic	1 19 2	2 8 6	2 8 5	2 15 9	3 4 9	3 15 1	4 10 9	5 10 8	6 12 1
+Equitable	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 15 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 14 0
+Equity and Law	1 18 9	2 8 0	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	5 12 6	7 2 8
+Friends' Provident & Century	1 19 0	2 8 6	2 8 5	2 15 2	3 4 3	3 15 8	4 9 9	5 9 4	6 12 0
+General Life	2 0 2	2 8 8	2 8 5	2 15 2	3 4 11	3 15 8	4 9 12	5 10 7	6 12 5

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
†Gresham	1 18 9	2 2 2	2 7 6	3 14 3	3 14 0	4 8 6	5 8 4	6 12 3	6 12 3
Guardian	1 18 9	2 2 4	2 8 10	3 16 7	3 15 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	6 14 5	6 14 5
†Imperial Life of Canada.....	1 18 10	2 2 8	2 8 6	3 15 11	3 5 3	3 17 9	4 14 2	5 16 3	7 6 5
†Law Union & Rock	1 18 6	2 2 6	2 8 4	3 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	6 16 10
†Life Assoc. of Scot.	1 19 3	2 3 3	2 8 11	3 16 1	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	5 10 9	6 16 10
†L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2 0 4	2 4 2	2 9 10	3 16 10	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	5 12 4	6 18 8
†L'pool Victoria F'dly	1 13 2	1 17 5	2 4 3	3 12 9	3 5 3	3 16 11	4 14 7	5 12 4	7 10 0
†London & Manch'ter	1 19 3	2 3 4	2 9 8	3 16 3	3 5 5	3 16 9	4 11 11	5 12 1	7 17 6
†London & Scottish	1 19 3	2 3 11	2 8 9	3 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 8	4 11 2	5 11 4	6 17 8
†London Assurance.. ..	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 9 0	3 15 9	3 4 8	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 8 5	6 14 11
†London Life	1 17 3	2 0 8	2 5 3	3 11 5	3 19 0	3 9 0	4 2 0	5 0 0	6 3 0
†Manufacturers	1 11 6	1 14 8	1 19 11	2 6 10	2 16 1	3 8 4	4 4 7	5 6 4	6 15 5
Marine & General	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 10	3 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 7	4 11 6	5 11 1	6 16 8
†Mutual and Citizens'	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	3 16 1	3 5 3	3 15 7	4 9 9	5 11 6	7 0 10
†National Farmers Union Mutual	1 16 9	2 0 2	2 5 7	3 12 4	3 0 10	3 11 10	4 6 0	5 4 3	6 8 1
†National Mutual	2 0 9	2 3 4	2 8 4	3 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	6 16 2
†National Mutual of Australia	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	3 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
†National Provident	2 0 3	2 4 3	2 10 2	3 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 10 11	6 15 9
†Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	3 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 1	5 11 2	6 16 2
†Northern	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	3 15 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	5 10 8	6 17 4
Norwich Union	3 5 2	6 8 11	9 15 9	12 3 6	6 3 7	7 12 7	10 12 5	12 12 6	17 3 0
†Pearl	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	3 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 12 0	5 12 10	7 6 2
†Phoenix	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 10	3 15 8	3 4 4	3 15 2	4 9 1	5 7 10	6 11 3
†Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	1 19 5	2 3 1	2 8 8	3 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 3	4 10 11	5 9 10	6 18 0
†Provident Mutual	1 19 0	2 3 0	2 8 8	3 15 8	3 4 8	3 16 0	4 10 4	5 9 9	6 13 4
†Prudential	1 17 8	2 1 2	2 7 0	3 14 11	3 4 6	3 16 2	4 11 2	5 12 1	7 1 4
†Refuge	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 8 3	3 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 15 2	7 6 8
†Royal	1 19 4	2 2 8	2 8 0	3 15 4	3 4 8	3 16 0	4 10 0	5 8 4	6 12 8
†Royal Exchange.. ..	1 18 5	2 3 3	2 9 0	3 16 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 9 11	6 16 4
†Royal Liver Friendly	1 19 10	2 3 3	2 8 15	3 16 1	3 3 6	3 15 2	4 9 6	5 8 7	6 15 7
†Royal London	1 16 7	2 0 7	2 6 8	3 14 8	3 3 9	3 15 10	4 11 7	5 12 4	7 0 4
†Salvation Army	1 17 11	2 1 9	2 7 7	3 15 0	3 4 4	3 16 3	4 11 9	5 12 9	6 18 1
†Scottish Amicable	2 1 1	2 4 7	2 10 1	3 17 0	3 5 9	3 16 8	4 10 6	5 10 6	6 18 0
†Scottish Equitable	2 0 6	2 4 6	2 10 0	3 16 6	3 5 6	3 16 6	4 10 6	5 10 6	6 16 6
†Scottish Insurance	1 18 10	2 2 6	2 8 0	3 14 8	3 3 2	3 14 4	4 9 4	5 9 7	6 16 3
†Scottish Life	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	3 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	6 16 6
†Scottish Provident.. ..	1 8 7	1 11 8	1 16 7	2 11 11	3 0 3	1 7 3	2 15 3	3 4 13	5 16 11
†Scot. Temperance	1 19 7	2 3 0	2 8 6	3 15 3	3 3 9	3 15 0	4 9 10	5 9 8	6 16 10
†Scot. Union & Nat.	2 0 8	2 4 8	2 10 0	3 17 0	3 5 8	3 17 0	4 12 0	5 11 0	6 15 8
†Scottish Widows	2 0 2	2 3 10	2 9 4	3 16 3	3 5 1	3 16 4	4 11 0	5 10 3	6 15 6
†Southern Life	1 18 6	2 1 6	2 6 8	3 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
†Standard	1 18 10	2 2 8	2 8 5	3 15 8	3 4 4	3 15 10	4 10 1	5 8 11	6 17 8
†Sun Life	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	3 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 14 10	7 0 10
†Sun Life of Canada	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	3 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 15 11	7 5 4
†United King. Temp.	1 19 0	2 2 8	2 8 15	3 15 2	3 4 2	3 15 6	4 9 8	5 8 4	6 14 0
†University Life	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	3 19 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 14 0	5 13 0	6 17 0
†Wesleyan & General	1 19 3	2 3 1	2 9 0	3 16 5	3 5 7	3 17 1	4 11 9	5 10 7	6 15 0
†Yorkshire	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	3 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 4	4 11 7	5 12 0	6 19 11

† Offices thus marked have a plan for accepting Assurances without medical examination, but in the majority of cases there is a limit to the amount that can be assured under this arrangement.

Abstainers and General—General section.

African Life—These rates are for the first 30 years and are then reduced and carry a guaranteed Bonus.

General Life—Rates reduced by 1/6 per cent. for sums assured of £1,000 or by 2/- per cent. for £2,500 and over.

London Life—Allowance is made for quarter-years in ages at entry.

Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.

Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over, up to £5,000, and a further reduction for over £5,000. Royal—Rates reduced by 2/- per cent. for Assurances of £1,000 and over. Scottish Life—Rates reduced by 1/- per cent. for Assurances of £1,000 and over on medically examined lives. Scottish Temperance—Rates for abstainers are 10 per cent. less, limited to 9/- per £100. Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.

University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 20/- per cent. per annum for first 20 years and 25/- per cent. per annum thereafter.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF											
	25 YEARS.						20 YEARS.					
	Age 25.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
*Abstainers & Genrl.	6	18	5	6	14	9	6	18	5	6	14	9
*African Life	6	18	9	7	3	5	5	4	5	7	8	4
Alliance	6	17	4	6	10	5	5	3	5	6	0	3
Atlas	6	19	5	7	6	8	5	5	5	8	3	1
Australian Mutual	6	10	8	6	14	3	6	4	18	11	3	1
Britannic	6	19	4	7	1	5	5	4	3	5	7	2
British Equitable	6	16	4	6	18	5	5	0	4	5	3	3
British General	6	18	11	6	15	1	6	18	7	5	0	3
Caledonian	6	16	4	6	18	5	5	0	6	5	5	3
Canada Life	6	17	3	7	0	4	19	5	5	1	11	5
Clerical, Med. & Genl.	7	11	5	7	13	10	8	5	9	11	13	3
Colonial Mutual	6	13	4	6	15	8	4	16	5	18	9	11
Commercial Union	7	9	3	7	11	4	15	5	13	6	10	5
Confederation	6	16	8	6	19	4	7	3	8	4	18	10
Co-operative	6	19	2	7	1	8	6	0	9	5	10	6
Eagle, Star & B. D.M.	6	17	10	6	19	6	5	5	3	8	5	6
Ecclesiastical	6	11	3	6	13	3	16	5	4	16	8	18
Economic	6	16	5	6	18	9	7	4	19	3	5	4
Equitable	6	16	0	6	18	0	7	5	0	5	4	0
Equity and Law	6	18	4	7	0	10	7	5	3	15	6	4
Friends' Prov. & Cent.	6	15	2	6	17	3	0	6	5	4	10	3
*General Life	6	16	0	6	18	9	7	3	4	19	4	5
Gresham	6	14	7	6	16	9	0	3	4	18	4	5
Guardian	6	18	4	7	1	5	6	4	19	2	1	7
Imperial Life of Can.	6	16	9	6	19	4	7	3	9	4	18	10
Law Union & Rock	6	16	3	6	19	1	7	3	6	5	0	5
Life Assoc. of Scotlnd	6	15	6	6	17	10	1	6	4	19	5	3
L'pool & Lond & Gl.	6	17	6	7	0	7	4	11	5	1	10	5
L'pool Vict Friendly	6	17	2	7	0	7	5	4	19	9	5	6
London & Manchester	7	2	9	7	5	7	10	1	5	11	5	4
London & Scottish	6	17	8	6	19	7	3	2	5	3	5	6
London Assurance	6	16	7	6	19	1	7	3	8	4	19	0
*London Life	6	14	0	6	15	0	6	17	0	5	0	5
Manufacturers	6	6	1	6	8	11	6	13	8	4	11	15
Marine and General	6	18	0	7	0	2	7	5	0	3	5	2
Mutual & Citizens'	6	13	6	6	15	9	6	18	8	4	16	7
Nat. Farmers Union	6	11	5	6	13	7	6	16	11	4	15	10
National Mutual	6	16	9	6	18	10	7	2	1	5	0	11
*Nat. Mutual of Aust.	6	18	6	6	15	0	6	18	4	15	10	4
National Provident	6	15	8	6	19	10	5	0	5	3	0	5
North Brit & Mercan.	6	16	5	6	18	10	7	11	5	0	11	5
Northern	6	17	4	6	19	5	7	3	4	19	5	1
Norwich Union	6	12	0	6	15	6	7	0	6	4	16	6
Pearl	7	1	10	7	5	0	7	9	9	5	2	10
Phoenix	6	15	2	6	17	1	0	1	5	2	5	1
Prov. Assoc. of Lon.	6	17	3	6	19	5	7	1	1	5	2	5
Provident Mutual	6	16	0	6	18	4	7	1	8	0	4	5
*Prudential	7	0	8	7	2	10	7	6	3	5	4	3
Refuge	7	3	7	7	6	2	7	10	4	5	2	11

534 Annual Premiums for Endowment Assurance—continued.

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF											
	15 YEARS.			20 YEARS.			25 YEARS.					
	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.
*Royal	6 17 0	6 19 0	6 20 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 4 0	8 4 0
Royal Exchange	6 18 3	7 0 5	7 3 10	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	8 10 4	8 10 4	8 10 4	8 10 4	8 10 4	8 10 4
Royal Liver Friendly	7 0 9	7 3 7	7 10 5	1 7 5	3 8 5	6 10 4	0 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Royal London	7 1 6	7 4 2	7 8 0	1 3 5	3 6 5	7 0 3	16 7 3	18 7 4	1 6 4	1 6 4	1 6 4	1 6 4
Salvation Army	7 1 1	7 3 7	7 6 11	5 3 5	4 15 7	3 19 4	4 1 4	1 0 4	3 8 4	7 8 4	7 8 4	7 8 4
Scottish Amicable	6 18 6	7 0 8	7 3 9	5 1 6	5 4 6	3 4 0	14 1 8	1 8 4	4 3 4	7 9 4	7 9 4	7 9 4
Scottish Equitable	6 15 0	6 17 0	6 0 6	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	18 6 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Scottish Insurance	6 15 5	6 18 7	7 2 0	4 19 4	1 2 5	4 0 3	17 13 2	18 8 4	1 14 4	14 10 4	14 10 4	14 10 4
Scottish Life	6 17 8	6 19 8	7 2 11	5 2 8	4 5 3	7 3 4	1 9 4	3 2 4	5 5 4	9 0 4	9 0 4	9 0 4
*Scottish Provident	6 17 11	6 19 11	7 3 6	4 19 8	5 1 2	4 11 3	18 3 19	7 4 2	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 4 6	3 4 6
*Scottish Temp.	6 17 6	6 19 8	7 3 2	1 2 5	3 6 0	0 3 19	6 4 1	0 4 3	0 4 7	4 7 1	4 7 1	4 7 1
Scottish Un. & Nat.	6 17 9	7 0 7	7 3 1	1 5 1	0 5 2	5 8 3	19 8 4	1 14 3	8 4 7	7 1 1	7 1 1	7 1 1
Southern Life	6 12 0	6 15 3	6 18 4	4 15 10	4 18 3	1 4 13	13 6 3	15 11 18	3 18 9	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0
Standard	6 16 3	6 18 3	7 1 7	0 6 5	3 5 5	3 13 11	4 0 6	4 10 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4	6 9 4
*Sun Life	6 15 8	6 19 2	7 3 11	4 19 5	5 1 5	6 4 17	6 3 19	9 4 3	0 4 8	3 4 8	3 4 8	3 4 8
*Sun of Canada	6 17 10	7 0 8	7 5 4	19 9 5	0 5 6	13 18 8	4 0 5	4 3 4	7 9 4	7 9 4	7 9 4	7 9 4
United King. Temp.	6 15 1	6 17 3	7 0 8	4 19 10	1 9 5	4 7 18	5 3 19	11 4 2	5 4 6	2 4 6	2 4 6	2 4 6
University Life	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 6 0	5 4 0	6 0 9	0 4 3	0 4 4	0 4 7	0 4 11	0 4 11	0 4 11	0 4 11
Wesleyan & Gen.	6 18 0	7 0 1	7 3 6	1 9 8	3 8 5	7 13 19	11 4 1	6 4 4	0 4 7	0 4 7	0 4 7	0 4 7
Yorkshire	6 18 0	7 0 1	7 3 10	5 0 9	3 7 5	5 6 13	18 9 4	0 2 4	5 4 6	6 1 1	6 1 1	6 1 1

- * Abtainers & Genl.—Abtainers rates.
- * General Life—Rates reduced by 1/5% for sums assured of £1,000 or by 1/10% for £500 and over.
- * London Life—Allowance is made for quarter years in ages at entry.
- * Manufacturers—Rates are for age nearest birthday.
- * National Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday.
- * Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over up to £5,000 and further reduction for over £5,000.
- * Scottish Life—Rates reduced by 1/10% for Assurances of £1,000 and over on medically examined lives.
- * Scottish Temp.—Rates for Abtainers are 1/6 per cent. less.
- * Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
- * African Life—These rates carry a guaranteed Bonus.
- * Royal—Rates reduced by 1/10% for Assurances of £1,000 and over.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	1900.	1930.	1900.	1930.
Premiums	£41,246,118	£71,714,588	£25,349,823	£43,811,293
Consideration for Annuities	2,268,073	3,801,954	...	...
Other Income	17,698,718	35,136,475	3,730,966	11,944,290
Total Income	61,212,909	110,652,997	29,080,788	55,755,583
Claims	30,730,140	47,638,159	9,828,359	18,138,395
Other Outgo	15,717,218	38,234,095	12,655,778	23,385,671
Increase in Funds	14,756,557	24,780,743	6,596,651	14,231,517
Total	61,212,909	110,652,997	29,080,788	55,755,583
Life Assurance Funds	425,932,087	734,506,607	80,519,449	217,324,206

	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES	
	No of Policies	Amount.	No of Policies	Amount.
Assurances in Force in 1930 as shown by the latest Returns published by the Board of Trade	4,977,402	1,590,529,695	58,801,229	1,006,382,203

Notes for page 534—

- * Australian Mutual Co-operative, London Life and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
- * Equitable—In actual quotations either Annuity or Consideration is taken to the nearest 1/4.
- * London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.
- * London Scottish—These rates are under revision.
- * Sun Life of Canada—Rates for exact ages.

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to day of death. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty [For Notes see page 534.]

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70
African Life	6 7 9	6 6 4	10 16	4 12 17	6 17 4	6 4 2	9 7 2	2 11 2
Alliance	6 12 2	6 9 9	9 19	1 12 0	6 0 2	7 7 8	8 10 10	4 21
Atlas	6 12 6	6 11 2	10 1	6 12 4	6 0 2	7 8 6	8 12 6	10 7 6
*Australian Mutual	6 12 0	6 13 4	10 5	5 12 9	6 19 10	7 11 1	8 17 10	10 16 11
Britannic	7 1 8	6 18 10	10 8	0 12 9	6 9 10	7 16 10	8 19 8	10 13 6
British Equitable	6 12 6	6 11 2	10 1	6 12 4	6 0 2	7 8 4	8 12 2	10 7 6
British General	6 15 0	6 13 9	10 4	1 12 7	6 3 7	7 10 11	8 14 9	10 10 0
Canada Life	6 14 8	6 11 11	10 1	1 12 2	6 3 9	7 10 0	8 13 0	10 6 9
Clerical, Medical, & General	6 9 10	6 12 8	10 3	8 12 7	6 15 10	7 7 10	8 13 6	10 9 6
Colonial Mutual	7 0 4	6 9 2	10 15	8 13 1	6 11 0	7 10 11	8 14 9	10 10 0
Commercial Union	6 15 0	6 13 9	10 4	1 12 7	6 3 7	7 10 11	8 14 9	10 10 0
Confederation	7 7 6	6 9 6	10 15	6 12 17	6 15 1	7 8 3	8 11 1	10 1 3
Co-operative Ins.	6 18 0	6 15 0	10 3	8 12 4	6 6 4	7 13 4	8 16 0	10 9 4
Eagle, Star & British Dom.	6 17 2	6 15 4	10 5	0 12 7	6 5 2	7 12 10	8 16 2	10 10 10
*Equitable	6 18 10	6 16 5	10 5	7 12 11	6 6 10	7 14 0	8 16 10	10 10 10
Equity & Law	6 18 6	6 18 2	10 8	9 12 11	6 6 6	7 14 8	8 18 10	10 14 2
Friends Prov. & Cent.	6 15 8	6 15 4	10 5	10 12 9	6 3 8	7 12 10	8 17 0	10 12 4
General	6 11 6	6 8 20	9 18	2 12 19	6 19 6	7 7 0	8 10 0	10 4 0
Gresham	6 12 6	6 11 3	10 1	7 12 4	6 0 2	7 8 5	8 12 4	10 7 6
Guardian	6 10 6	6 8 8	9 18	6 12 0	6 18 4	7 6 4	8 9 10	10 4 6
Law Union and Rock	6 13 6	6 12 0	10 2	0 12 4	6 6 1	7 9 4	8 13 0	10 7 10
Legal and General	6 18 0	6 16 4	10 12	8 12 8	6 6 0	7 13 8	8 17 0	10 11 8
Life Association of Scotland	6 8 10	6 8 8	9 19	0 12 2	6 15 3	7 6 0	8 9 10	10 5 0
Liverpool & Lond. & Globe	6 16 2	6 15 0	10 5	12 8 2	6 3 10	7 12 4	8 16 2	10 11 4
London Assurance .....	...	6 11 4	10 1	6 12 4	...	7 8 6	8 12 4	10 7 6
*London and Scottish	7 2 1	6 9 0	10 10	12 11 8	6 6 5	7 14 0	8 17 4	10 11 11
London Life	6 18 9	6 16 4	10 5	7 12 6	6 6 9	7 14 0	8 17 4	10 11 11
Manufacturers	7 7 6	6 9 6	10 15	6 12 17	6 15 1	7 8 3	8 11 1	10 1 3
Marine and General	6 17 2	6 15 4	10 5	0 12 7	6 5 2	7 13 0	8 16 4	10 10 10
*Mutual and Citizens'	6 18 8	6 14 4	10 6	4 12 11	6 3 4	7 15 8	9 3 0	10 11 3
La Nationale	7 10 5	6 9 10	10 4	0 12 12	7 10 5	9 10 7	11 4 0	10 13 2
National Mutual	6 13 0	6 15 2	10 8	2 12 13	6 3 8	7 16 4	9 4 0	10 11 5
National Mutual of Aust.	7 1 8	6 9 4	10 17	8 13 3	6 12 2	8 5 0	9 13 4	10 14 10
North British & Mercantile	6 16 2	6 15 0	10 5	12 8 2	6 3 10	7 12 2	8 16 2	10 11 2
Northern	6 14 11	6 13 9	10 4	0 12 7	6 2 7	7 10 11	8 14 9	10 10 0
Norwich Union Life	6 8 0	6 8 8	9 19	1 12 2	6 15 8	7 5 11	8 9 9	10 5 0
Pearl	6 11 2	6 8 8	9 18	2 12 19	6 19 6	7 6 4	8 9 10	10 4 6
Le Phoenix	7 10 5	6 9 10	10 4	0 12 12	7 10 5	9 10 7	11 4 0	10 13 2
Phoenix	6 12 0	6 10 8	10 1	0 12 4	6 5 9	7 10 8	8 11 8	10 7 0
Provident Assoc. of London	7 12 0	6 9 14	10 7	6 13 13	7 2 6	8 14 10	10 3 0	10 12 4
Provident Mutual	6 13 4	6 10 4	9 19	2 12 0	6 1 6	7 8 6	8 11 2	10 4 10
Prudential	6 12 10	6 10 4	9 19	6 12 1	6 1 0	7 8 0	8 10 10	10 5 0
Refuge	6 8 5	6 8 2	9 18	11 12 1	6 5 19	7 10 4	8 16 8	10 14 11
Royal	6 15 4	6 13 0	...	12 3 0	6 3 4	7 10 8	...	10 7 8
Royal Exchange	6 10 8	6 8 9	9 19	7 12 2	6 18 3	7 6 10	8 10 8	10 5 9
Royal London	6 13 0	6 10 10	10 0	0 12 16	6 1 0	7 10 0	8 10 0	10 2 0
Scottish Amicable	6 13 10	6 12 2	10 10	3 12 6	6 1 2	7 8 10	8 12 2	10 6 10
Scottish Equitable	6 12 6	6 11 4	10 1	6 12 4	6 0 2	7 8 8	8 12 6	10 7 8
Scottish Insurance	6 12 6	6 11 2	10 1	6 12 4	6 0 2	7 8 4	8 12 2	10 7 6
Scottish Provident	7 0 0	6 18 9	10 8	11 12 12	6 7 7	7 15 11	8 19 9	10 15 0
Scottish Temperance	6 20 0	6 8 9	9 19	2 12 2	6 17 8	7 5 11	8 9 10	10 5 0
Scottish Union & Nat.	6 12 6	6 12 4	10 1	6 12 4	6 0 2	7 8 8	8 12 2	10 7 6
Scottish Widows'	6 10 0	6 8 10	9 19	0 12 2	6 17 8	7 6 0	8 9 10	10 5 0
Standard	6 13 1	6 12 8	10 3	5 12 6	6 10 0	7 9 8	8 13 10	9 7 7
Sun Life of Canada	7 7 6	6 6 0	10 15	7 12 17	6 15 0	8 3 4	9 6 11	10 1 2
United Kingdom	6 15 10	6 13 6	10 2	10 12 4	6 6 3	7 11 4	8 14 6	10 8 8
Wesleyan & General	6 10 2	6 7 4	9 16	2 12 17	6 18 4	7 5 6	8 4 10	10 2 0
Yorkshire	6 18 2	6 15 10	10 5	2 12 7	6 6 2	7 13 6	8 16 8	10 10 10

In the following pages, Offices marked G transact the chief classes of Insurance, i.e., Fire, Life, Burglary, Motor, Employers Liability, &c., whilst those who transact only a particular class or classes are marked accordingly.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	G	Abstainers and General	122, Edmund-street, Birmingham; 123, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1904	Life	African Life	Johannesburg; River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, E.C. 2.
1824	G	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1827	Mc	Anglian	37-39, Lime Street, E.C. 3.
1904	G, except Life	Army, Navy, and General	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1818	G	Atlantic	36-37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1808	G	Atlas	22, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	Life	Australian Mutual Provident	Sydney, 73-75, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1905	Fire, Burglary	Baptist	4, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1863	Life	Blackburn Philanthropic	Mutual-buildings, Darwin-street, Blackburn.
1823	M & F	Black Sea and Baltic	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
1866	G	Britannic	Broad-st. Corner, Birmingham; 44-46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	Marine	British and Foreign Marine	3, Castle-st., L'pool, 3-4 & 5-6, Lime-st., E.C. 3.
1868	Emp. Liab.	British Employers' Mutual	St. Thomas-street, Sunderland.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., Manchester; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	G	British Equitable	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1904	G	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	G, except Life	British Law	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1896	Life	British Life	7, West George-street, Glasgow.
1908	G, except Life	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1907	G	British Standard Fire and Gen	52-54, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1908	Life	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 1.
1881	Emp. Liab.	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1808	G	Caledonian	19, George st., Edin.; 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1847	Life	Canada Life	Toronto, 2, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1903	G, except Life	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
1899	Fire	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1906	G	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., Edin.; 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1900	Fire	City Fire Office	St. Swithin's-house, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. 4.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	53, Tufton street, S.W. 1.
1824	Life	Clerical, Medical, and Gen	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	Life & P. A.	Colonial Mutual	Melbourne 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.
1861	G	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	Life	Confederation	Toronto; Bush-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1891	G	Congregational	22, Apsley-crescent, Bradford.
1867	G	Co-operative	Corporation-street, Manchester, 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1905	G, except Life	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807	{G, ex. Life}	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1906	G, except Life	Dominion	Edinburgh 108A, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1908	G, except Life	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1909	G	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2; 3-6, Lime-street; and 30-32, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1887	G	Ecclesiastical	21, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1901	G	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1823	G	Edinburgh	26, George-st., Edin.; 3, Birch-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	G	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1898	G, except Life	Employers Mutual	12, Charlotte square, Edinburgh; Melbourne-house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1968	Life	Equitable	79, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1844	Life	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1808	Fire & Acc.	Essex and Suffolk	Colchester. 7 & 8, King-street, E.C. 2.
1894	G, except Life	Excess	50-52, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1900	G, except Life	Farmers' Fire and Accident	County Insurance-buildings, York.
1904	Em. Liab. &c.	Federated Employers'	8, King-street, Manchester; and 15-16, George-street, E.C. 4.
1890	G, except Life	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	Life	Friends' Prov. and Century	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3; 18, Charlotte-square, Edin.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1885	G	General Accident	Perth; General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. a.
1837	Life	General Life	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. a.
1848	Life	Gresham Life	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1910	G. except Life	Gresham Fire and Accident ..	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	G	Guarantee Society	Sun Court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1827	G	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1903	G	Hearts of Oak	40-44, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	G. except Life	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-st., Dublin.
1824	Marine	Indemnity Mutual	Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1881	Emp. Liab.	Iron Trades Employers'	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1892	G. except Life	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C. a.
1907			
1845	G. except Life	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. a.
1907			
1806	G	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. a.
1907	G	Legal	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. a.
1836	G	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1890	G. except Life	Licences and General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1838	Life	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., Edinb., 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. a.
1836	G	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1866	Plate-glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass ..	14, Dale-street, Liverpool.
1918	G. except Life	Liverpool Marine and General ..	7, Lendhall-street, E.C. 3.
1843	Life	Liverpool Victoria	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1890	G. except Life	Local Government Guarantee ..	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street Place, E.C. 4.
1862	G. except Life	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. a (Chief Administration), 155, Lendhall-street, E.C. 3.
			King William Street House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1862	G	London and Scottish	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. a.
1869	G. ex Marine	London and Manchester	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C. a.
1885	Plate-glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass ..	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C. 3.
1860	G. except Life	London and Provincial Marine ..	1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3. (Marine)
1720	G	London Assurance	London House, 27-28, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1906	G	London General	20-22, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. a.
1869	G. except Life	London Guarantee and Accident	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1806	Life	London Life	20, Quay-street, Denngate, Manchester.
1854	(Engines & Boilers)	Manchester Steam Users	Toronto; 1, Regent-street, S.W. 1.
1887	Life	Manufacturers	159, Lendhall-street, E.C. 3.
1836	Marine	Marine	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	Life & c.	Marine and General	Liverpool, Lloyd's-buildings, E.C. 3.
1864	Marine	Maritime	300, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1884	Life & P.A.	Med., Sicknes, Ann and Life	3 & 4, 5 & 6, Line-street, E.C. 3.
1871	Marine	Merchants' Marine	Winchester House, Victoria-square, Birmingham
1898	Emp. Liab.	Midland Employers' Mutual	200, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley.
1896	Plate-glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass ..	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1906	G. except Life	Motor Union	25-27, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
1903	Fire & c.	Municipal Mutual	Sydney; 1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. a.
1886	Life & Acc.	Mutual Life and Citizens'	15, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
1899	G	Mutual Property	(Manchester); Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.
1864	Boilers, & c.	National Boiler	10, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
1914	G. except Life	National Employers' Mutual	Church-street, Stratford-on-Avon.
1910	(G. ex Life & c.)	National Farmers Union	Glasgow; 81, Carmon-street, E.C. 4.
1897	(Marine)	National of Great Britain	
1863	(Fidelity Guar., & c.)	National Guar. & Suretyship ..	Edinburgh, Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C. a.
1830	Life	National Mutual Life	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. a.
1865	Life	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. a.
1835	Life	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1921	(Naval Officers, risk, & c.)	Navigators & General	Finsbury-court, Finsbury-pavement, E.C. a.
1909	G. except Life	North and South	Orleans House, Edmund-street, Liverpool.
1809	G	North British and Mercantile ..	64, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. a.
1836	G	Northern	1, Union-ter., Aberdeen; 1, Moorgate, E.C. a.
1797	G. except Life	Norwich Union Fire	Norwich; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.

Est'd	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1808	Life	Norwich Union Life	Norwich; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	G. except Life	Ocean Accident	35-44, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1899	Marine	Ocean Marine	37-9, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1886	G. except Life	Palatine	1 & 2, Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C. 3.
1864	G	Pearl	25, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1788	G	Phoenix	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	Life & Acc.	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, Liverpool.
1919	G. except Life	Port of Manchester	4, Albert-square, Manchester.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies	Melbourne Ho., Melbourne-pl., Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1866	(Fire & Emp.) Liab.	Primitive Methodist	York.
1840	Life	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	G. except Life	Provident Accident and White Cross	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.
1877	Life	Provident Asscn of London	Provident House, Blahopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	G. except Life	Provincial	Kendal; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	G	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1886	(Fire Marine) & Acc.	Queensland	Sydney; 22, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1849	G. except Life	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association	27, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	Life	Refuge	Oxford St., Manchester; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1906	G. except Life	Reliance Fire and Accident ..	1, Walworth-road, Elephant and Castle, S.E. 17.
1881	Marine & Fire	Reliance Marine	Liverpool; 3-4, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1893	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society ..	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1918	G. except Life	Road Transport and General ..	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1.
1845	G	Royal	Liverpool; 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1790	G	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	Life	Royal Liver	Liverpool.
1861	G	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses) ..	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	Life	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1909	(G. ex Life & Emp. Liab.)	Salvation Army Fire	132, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1896	Life	Scottish Amicable	Glasgow; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1919	G. except Life	Scottish Automobile and Gen ..	Glasgow; 101, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1881	G. except Life	Scottish Boiler	Glasgow; Sun Court, 66-67 Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1831	Life	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	G	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., Edinb.; 110, Cannon-st., E.C. 4.
1858	Indus Life	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, Glasgow; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W.C. 2.
1881	Life & Acc.	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	G	Scottish Metropolitan	Edinburgh; King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1837	Life	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1878	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
1883	Life & Acc.	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., Glasg.; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1844	G	Scottish Union and National ..	35, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	Life	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	G. except Life	Sea	Liverpool; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (Marine); 25, Abchurch-lane, E.C. 4 (Fire, etc.)
1878	G. except Life	South British	New Zealand; 2, Cowper-st., Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1891	Life	Southern Life	Cape Town; Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1805	Life	Standard Life	(3, George-st., Edinb.; 46, Queen Victoria-st., E.C. 4.)
1871	Marine	Standard Marine	Ba and Co Exchange-buildings, Liverpool.
1891	G. except Life	State	Liverpool; 7 & 8 Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1710	G. except Life	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	Life	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	Life	Sun Life of Canada	Montreal; 2 & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W. 1.
1860	Marine	Thames and Mersey	Liverpool; Lloyd's, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees, &c.	Trustees Corp'n. Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1867	Marine	Ulster Marine	Belfast.
1714	G. except Life	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	Marine	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., Liverpool; 1, Fenchurch-av., E.C. 3.
1903	G. except Life	United British	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1908	G. except Life	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	Life	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1908	G. except Life	Universal Automobile	162, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W. 1.
1805	Life	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.

Year.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1899	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	73-76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1899	Bollers, &c.	Vulcan Boiler and General	Manchester; 2, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 4.
1895	G. except Life	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1891	G. except Life	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	(Cardiff) King William House, Arthur-street, E.C. 4.
1841	G.	Wesleyan and General ..	Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham.
1798	Annuities	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1886	G. except Life	West of Scotland	Glasgow; 82, Cannon street, E.C. 4.
1851	(Fire Acc. & Marine)	Western	Toronto; 24, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1818	G.	Western Australian	Perth; 36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1832	Life & Acc.	Western Mutual	234, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.
1717	G. except Life	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1806	(Fire, Acc. & Marine)	World Auxily. Insa. Corpn., Ltd	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1894	(Fire, Acc. & Marine)	World Marine	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1862	Marine & Fire	Yangtze Ins. Assoc.	Shanghai; 78/80, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1822	G.	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, York, "Yorkshire Ho."
1872	G. except Life	Zurich General Acc. and Lial	65-67, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-pl., High Holborn, W.C. 1.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are sometimes subject to certain restrictive conditions.

In view of the fact that life assurance premiums are governed by age, it is advisable to procure a birth certificate or other satisfactory evidence of this, when effecting a Policy. It is not always asked for then but is required by the offices before the policy monies are paid.

INQUIRIES—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 2s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the date of birth of the person who requires the Insurance. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

- (a) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
- (b) " " —With limited number of payments.
- (c) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
- (d) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
- (e) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
- (f) *Family Income Policies*.
- (g) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.

HOW TO ASSIGN

When a Policy is assigned by way of Mortgage, it is better to employ a solicitor; but when the Assignment is absolute, i.e., when a Policy is sold out and out, his services may be dispensed with.

The Assignment may be in the following form, and the document must be stamped by the Inland Revenue Stamp Office:—

I, (name)....., of (address)....., in the County of....., (occupation)....., in consideration of the sum of (pounds)..... paid to me by (name)..... of (address)....., in the County of....., (occupation)....., the receipt of which I herewith acknowledge, do hereby, as beneficial owner, assign unto the said....., his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, all that Policy of Assurance on my life for £..... effected with the (name of Company)..... numbered....., and dated....., and all monies assured by or to become payable thereunder. *And I hereby certify that the

A LIFE POLICY.

transaction hereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction, or of a series of transactions, in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds five hundred pounds.* In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this..... day of....., 19....

Signed, sealed and delivered by the above-named, in the presence of—
Name.....
Address.....

Notice of the Assignment should be sent, in duplicate, to the Head Office of the Company immediately on execution. The Company is entitled to charge a fee of five shillings for registration, and will retain one copy and the other will be returned with acceptance of service endorsed thereon.

* This paragraph should be omitted when not applicable.

Friendly Societies.

At the end of 1930 the *voluntary* membership for Great Britain of registered Friendly Societies (other than Collecting Societies) was 7,572,093 and their relative funds, £208,591,648. Following are particulars of some of the principal societies of various types. Names are in some instances abbreviated :—

Established	Name of Society.	Funds*	Voluntary* Membership
	"Orders," i.e. Societies with Branches—		
1830	Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity	20,861,967	746,087
1834	Ancient Order of Foresters	12,935,917	555,929
1835	Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity	3,599,635	616,258
1866	Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Ashton Unity	2,155,346	247,470
1835	Order of the Sons of Temperance	1,377,824	209,266
1845	National Independent Order of O.F.	782,930	34,040
1869	British Order, Free Gardeners	655,796	46,451
1761	United Ancient Order of Druids	616,721	35,326
1858	Order of Druids	533,522	55,207
	Other Accumulating Sickness Societies—		
1842	Hearts of Oak Benefit Society	11,026,443	462,057
1899	Foreman's Mutual Benefit Society	2,172,319	16,112
1837	Rational Association	2,351,242	104,728
1863	Sheffield Equalised Independent Druids	1,110,315	76,458
1865	G.W. Rly. Enginemen & Firemen's, &c., Society	1,157,520	12,498
1874	L.M. & S. Rly. (L.N.W.) Provident & Pension Society	1,058,998	43,754
	Deposit Societies—		
1868	National Deposit Friendly Society	8,391,083	1,129,674
1876	Teachers' Provident Society	3,852,776	82,713
1893	Ideal Benefit Society	1,190,703	59,633
1881	Tunbridge Wells Equitable Friendly Society	1,085,228	89,668
1908	U.K. Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society	801,598	8,763
1887	Wiltshire Working Men's Conservative Benefit Society	754,158	37,022
	Dividing Societies—		
1914	†London General Omnibus Co.'s Employees, &c., Friendly Society	294,012	46,961
1891	†New Tabernacle Sick and Provident Society	100,971	18,084
1900	§West Green P.S. A. Slate Club	5,817	17,657
	Death and Burial Societies—		
1844	Coventry Church General Burial Society	26,929	24,028
1845	Manchester District A.O.F. Friendly Family, &c., Society	51,610	10,841
1890	Amalgamated Engineers' Widows' & Orphans' Provident Society	56,314	9,049
	Widows' & Orphans' Relief Societies—		
1782	Society for Benefit of Widows of Officers, &c. (Royal Artillery) ...	269,324	289
1816	Royal Army Medical Corps Officers' W. & O. Fund	215,359	223
	Societies for Promoting Institutional Treatment—		
1906	Post Office Sanatorium	115,173	28,090
1908	Printers' Medical Aid & Sanatoria	5,901	39,943
	Medical Aid Society—		
1847	Great Western Railway Medical Fund Society	45,241	17,507
	Societies Providing Other Types of Benefit—		
1872	Lancashire & Ches. Miners Ft. Relief Society (provides Accident Benefit)	363,621	46,847
1923	Corporation of City of Glasgow, &c. (Superauniation)	2,514,602	21,273
	Old Friendly Societies Still in Existence—		
1555	Incorporation of Carters in Leith	8,346	68
1634	United General Sea Box of Borrowstounness	10,424	37
1670	Fraternity of Dyers in Lunithgow	5,619	27
1701	Burgesses and Trades Poor Box of Anstruther Easter	7,110	43
1703	Norman Society	2,870	60
1708	Society of Linot	2,500	62
1712	Goldsmiths' Friendly Society	4,183	95
	Collecting Societies††—		
1843	Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society	24,799,630	8,891,303
1830	Royal Liver Friendly Society	16,391,789	5,260,997
1822	Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society	5,488,429	2,381,324
1822	City of Glasgow Friendly Society	1,109,105	466,019

* Figures given as at end of 1932, except for Orders which are for 1930. Figures in membership column for "Collecting Societies," represent numbers of assurances.

† Annual Division of Sick Fund about £25,000.

‡ Annual Division of Sick Fund about £24,000.

†† Collecting Societies, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are also subject to the Industrial Assurance Acts.

Building Societies.

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Building Societies are for the most part associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. The exceptions are a few societies established prior to 1857, which have chosen to remain unincorporated. The object of building societies is to assist their members in acquiring dwelling houses, business premises, or other freehold or leasehold property, for occupation or investment. Members' subscriptions are accumulated in a fund which may be augmented by deposits and loans, and advances are made from the fund to assist members in the purchase of properties. Security for advances is given by a mortgage upon the property purchased. Many, if not most, of the earlier societies were *terminating*. In these societies the share subscriptions were accumulated until there was sufficient capital to make an advance to a member upon mortgage, and the right to an advance, or as it was called an "appropriation," was conferred upon the fortunate member as a result of a ballot among the members who had not already received advances, or by sale to the member bidding the highest premium for the privilege of the appropriation. By later legislation, however, balloting for advances was prohibited for new societies. The Acts define a *terminating* society as one in which the rules provide for the ter-

mination of the society at a fixed date, or when a result specified in its rules is attained. Usually the rules provide that a society shall terminate when all the members have received advances. *Terminating* societies are rapidly being replaced by the permanent societies, some of which have become very wealthy and important financial institutions.

All building societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies, who is also Registrar of Building Societies.

Following the announcement of the War Loan Conversion Scheme in 1932, there was a move on the part of some of the large building societies towards restriction of new share investment accounts and reduction of the rate of interest payable to new depositors, and in some instances new share investors. The possibility that this move would be followed by a reduction in mortgage interest rates was suggested in the press, but there is as yet no indication that any action in this direction is contemplated by societies generally. The interest rate charged to borrowers is said to average 5 6 per cent. per annum, and the rate allowed to investors and depositors 4 36 per cent. per annum.

The following is a summary of particulars extracted from the Registrar's Report. —

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1931.

Class	Number.	Share Investors	Advances during Year.	Share Capital.	Due to Depositors and other Creditors	Balance Profit and Reserve	Mortgage Assets.	Other Assets.
<i>Permanent—</i>								
Incorporated ...	812	1,520,399	£200's 88,800	£200's 335,078	£200's 56,304	£200's 19,607	£200's 353,460	£200's 58,529
Unincorporated	30	34,492	1,082	4,395	616	260	4,934	337
<i>Terminating</i>	171	23,014	371	1,321	419	185	1,783	148
TOTALS.	1,013	1,577,905	90,253	341,794	57,139	20,052	360,177	59,008

BUILDING SOCIETIES WITH MORE THAN £250,000 ASSETS AT END OF 1931.

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investors.	Advanced on Mortgage during Year.	Total Assets.
ENGLAND.					
1853	Barnsley P., 11, Regent St., Barnsley		8,471	160,856	2,171,012
1869	Bath Liberal P. Mut. B., 3, Paragon, Bath		1,370	66,395	290,345
1866	" —British Workmen & Genl. B., 6, Wood St., Bath		1,291	72,645	259,900
1862	Bideford —West'n Counties Equit. B., 7, Grenville St., Bideford		1,372	83,873	396,024
1846	Bingley, Park Road, Bingley		8,027	940,409	4,066,766
1847	Birmingham & Mid. Counties B., 42 & 43, Waterloo St., B'ham		756	33,150	398,285
1887	" Citizens P., 47, Newhall St., Birmingham		732	82,960	270,641
1849	" Incorporated, 43, Waterloo St., Birmingham		7,790	403,330	3,012,787
1860	" —Friendly Benefit, 43, Waterloo St., Birmingham		2,086	217,490	728,524
1851	Bradford and Equit., 45 & 47, Bank St., Bradford		11,498	614,673	6,501,879
1853	" 3rd Equit., 48, Market St., Bradford		26,747	1,411,018	12,370,148
1885	" P., Queen Anne Chrs., 41, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford		2,891	289,427	608,919
1865	Brighton & South'n Counties P., 14, Pavillion Bldgs., Brighton		1,824	58,641	487,498
1905	" Hove & Preston, 54 & 55, Ship St., Brighton		794	72,027	251,248
1863	" & Sussex, 163 North St., Brighton		1,185	128,266	318,412
1905	" —Citizens P., 29, Queen's Rd., Brighton		1,733	109,793	418,831
1853	Bristol P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol		1,395	76,446	296,940
1850	" & W. of Eng., 9, St. Stephen St., Bristol		4,827	556,310	1,547,308
1850	Burnley, 12, Grimshaw St., Burnley		20,764	1,661,466	8,372,276
1874	" —Borough, 12, Nicholas St., Burnley		11,131	412,820	2,277,861
1850	(U)Cambridgeshire P. B., 6, Post Office Terrace, Cambridge		2,312	87,130	341,543
1850	Carlisle—Cumberland Co-operative B., 38, Fisher St., Carlisle		8,710	111,813	2,112,106
1868	Chatham & Dist. Reliance P., 2, Military Road, Chatham		2,376	105,005	461,747
1850	Cheltenham & Gloucester, 18, Clarence St., Cheltenham		12,345	874,699	4,734,667
1861	Cheshunt P. B., 126, Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross		2,229	261,222	1,006,086

Established	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investment.	Advanced on Mortgage during Year.	Total Assets.
ENGLAND (continued).—					
1869	Colchester Equit., St. Peter's Ch'rs., High St., Colchester		590	35,075	35,075
1869	Colne & Market St., Colne		2,882	42,803	50,941
1864	Coventry P. Economic, 29 & 30, High St., Coventry		14,086	314,640	1,779,408
1870	Provident P., 35, Trinity Churchyard, Coventry		3,588	93,328	530,644
1866	Darlington Equit., Church Row, Market Place, Darlington		6,590	251,988	1,487,181
1861	—Durham & Yorkshire, 52, Northgate, Darlington		2,880	101,215	514,664
1869	Derbyshire P. B., 7, Iron Gate, Derby		13,246	508,050	2,691,050
1866	Dewsbury & W. Riding P. B., Meoh's Instn., Church St., Dewsb'y		7,473	104,231	1,104,922
1868	Dudley & Dist. B., 224, Market Place, Dudley		4,438	137,340	658,872
1877	Eastbourne Mut., 49A, Grove Rd., Eastbourne		1,932	252,509	559,686
1867	Exeter B., Upper Paul St., Exeter		1,071	54,528	322,310
1849	—Provident P., 14, Bedford Circus, Exeter		1,402	116,353	529,215
1865	Furness & S. Cumberland P. B., 35, Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness		3,326	135,516	748,019
1860	Grays Co-op. Mut. P. B., 22, New Rd., Grays		2,686	113,225	577,288
1866	Grimsby & Cleethorpes P. B., 37, Bethlehem St., Grimsby		931	41,836	322,495
1863	Halifax Permanent Bldgs., Commercial St., Halifax		199,833	27,069,831	77,950,353
1864	Hanley Econ., 1, Albion Sq., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent		1,668	106,599	401,778
1866	Harrow—Cunningham P., Cunningham Ho., Beasboro' Rd., HARTOW		2,247	113,490	718,743
1849	Hastings P., 29 & 30, Havelock Rd., Hastings		6,635	583,740	2,033,920
1861	—& East Sussex, 13, Wellington Pl., Hastings		3,665	360,357	666,060
1860	Haywards Heath & Dist., P. B., Lyntonville, Hazelgrove Rd., Haywards Heath		1,361	55,686	268,238
1863	Hinckley & Country P. B., 9, Castle St., Hinckley		2,721	80,635	487,836
1870	—& S. Leicestershire P. B., 17, The Borough, Hinckley		4,379	104,531	524,281
1865	P., 21, Castle St., Hinckley		3,237	65,324	446,318
1864	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., St. Peter's St., Huddersfield		20,540	1,828,857	11,228,625
1866	Ipswich & Dist. P. B., 8, Northgate St., Ipswich		2,128	77,997	328,630
1849	(U) " & Suffolk P. B., 44, Upper Brook St., Ipswich		14,546	276,940	912,752
1863	(U) " —Eastern Counties P. B., 13, Queen St., Ipswich		7,257	476,420	2,320,326
1877	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P., 10, Grange Rd. West, Jarrow		1,476	61,090	321,626
1861	Keighley & Craven P. B., Cooke St., Keighley		6,536	420,433	2,985,902
1866	Kingston, 6, Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames		1,706	83,375	342,714
1877	Leeds and Holbeck, 105, Albion St., Leeds		4,244	240,475	1,226,426
1848	" P., Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds		49,834	4,098,425	16,602,952
1849	" Provincial, 26, Albion St., Leeds		11,100	619,425	3,504,026
1866	Leek & Moorlands, 15, Stockwell St., Leek		15,305	660,864	3,383,426
1866	" United & Midlands, 50, St. Edward St., Leek		8,519	221,377	1,028,925
1869	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester		40,078	1,622,175	9,868,566
1875	" Temp. & Gen. P., 13, Belvoir St., Leicester		13,526	145,246	1,778,250
1870	Lewes Co-operative B., 11, High St., Lewes		3,948	154,101	754,922
1877	Liverpool Investment, 67, Lord St., Liverpool		3,393	387,284	1,409,436
1862	—King Edward, 19, Castle St., Liverpool		1,062	43,045	205,397
1861	—Sun P. B., Bella Bldgs., 36, South John St., Liverpool		553	46,242	273,721
London:—					
1874	Abbey Road, Abbey House, Upper Baker St., N.W. 1		208,600	8,007,398	35,020,328
1875	Camberwell & S. London, 8, Camberwell Green, S.E. 5		1,035	116,655	322,491
1876	Chelsea P., 81, King's Road, S.W. 3		1,908	127,555	300,629
1866	Church of Eng Temp. & Genl P. B., 26, King William St., E.C. 4		6,953	286,510	2,111,822
1864	Co-operative P., New Oxford House, Hart St., W.C. 1		53,750	3,522,187	14,862,226
1870	Equity P., 154A, Strand, W.C. 2		2,355	106,844	444,628
1866	Finchley, 4 High St., N. Finchley, N. 12		1,030	76,240	311,223
1866	Finbury, Dalby House, 328, City Rd., E.C. 1		471	68,950	272,727
1866	Fourth City, 34, London Wall, E.C. 4		4,283	465,577	1,522,495
1866	P.O. Mut., 121, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4		2,722	261,223	524,259
1876	Goldhawk Mut. B., 17, High Rd., Chiswick, W. 4		3,398	264,054	734,591
1876	Hearts of Oak P., 49, Oxford St., W. 1		6,841	613,702	2,226,778
1866	Lambeth, Boro' of P., 112, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1		1,415	114,626	591,628
1868	London P. B., 11, Haymarket, S.W. 1		301	47,361	293,521
1868	Magnet, Magnet House, Paddington Green, W. 2		5,196	480,194	2,020,727
1849	National, National House, 16-18, Moorgate, E.C. 2		76,622	2,226,223	17,217,520
1862	North West District P., 119, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1		2,746	246,262	1,020,213
1847	People's Co-op. P., 177, Greenwich Rd., S.E. 10		1,094	70,022	265,225
1868	Planet, 7, Finbury Sq., E.C. 2		2,020	327,045	600,224
1861	Portland, 24, Orchard St., W. 2		11,127	1,222,222	3,622,222
1866	Reliance P., 26 1/2, Percy St., Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1		1,241	202,222	722,222
1866	Stern Hall (Meth.), Stern Hall, Oliver Rd., W. 12		1,241	202,222	722,222
1864	Temperance P., 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4		10,227	2,022,222	4,222,222

Established.	Name of Society (abbreviated).	Address.	Share Investment.	Advanced on Mortgage during Year.	Total Assets.
	ENGLAND (Continued).—				
1885	Westbourne Park P., Westbourne House, Westbourne Grove, W.2		32,985	2,490,393	20,461,317
1847	Woolwich Equit., 113, Powis St., S.E. 18		57,850	6,362,101	21,156,941
1871	Macclesfield—Cheshire, Castle St., Macclesfield		4,657	291,581	857,584
1853	Manchester—National Independent P. B., 69, Bridge Street, Manchester		694	59,213	274,937
1870	Market Harborough, Northampton Rd., Market Harborough		5,843	126,437	799,165
1860	Nelson—Maraden, 2, Russell St., Nelson		2,656	199,812	919,980
1856	Newbury P. B., 62, Northbrook St., Newbury		1,408	106,711	422,064
1861	Newcastle on Tyne, 32, Grainger St W., Newcastle on Tyne		8,511	402,194	2,820,660
1851	" " —Crown, 21, Eldon Sq., Newcastle on Tyne		1,633	68,504	544,748
1863	" " —Grainger P., Royal Exch. Bldgs, Hood St., Newcastle on Tyne		2,105	250,550	907,394
1851	" " —Northern Counties P., 2, Market St., Newcastle on Tyne		6,534	306,040	2,021,171
1865	" " —Percy, 6, Market St., Newcastle on Tyne		1,530	130,142	439,880
1865	" " —Rock P. B., 24, Market St., Newcastle on Tyne		13,924	561,405	2,658,600
1870	" " —Royal Arcade P., 27, Grey St., Newcastle on Tyne		814	32,847	294,445
1867	" " —St. Andrews P., 3, Ellison Pl., Newcastle on Tyne		681	48,309	273,786
1866	" " —Universal P., 7, Grey St., Newcastle on Tyne		2,609	142,890	1,060,076
1863	Newcastle—N. Staffs. P. Econ. B., 2, King St., Newcastle, Staffs.		1,570	140,464	532,890
1869	Newport—Monmouthshire and S. Wales, 1, Friars Chrs., Dock St., Newport		1,576	60,348	423,806
1888	Northampton Conservative, 60, Gold St., Northampton		1,938	69,339	136,800
1848	" " Town & County B., 85, Abington St., Northampton		15,854	602,929	4,797,845
1875	North Shields P., 73, Howard St., N. Shields		2,975	76,922	554,838
1875	" " Standard P., 64, Church Way, N. Shields		1,688	58,819	428,595
1867	" " —Tyne-mouth Victoria Jub. P., 2, Northumberland Pl., N. Shields		1,096	39,565	298,415
1850	Nottingham, Friar Lane, Nottingham		9,053	220,845	2,216,731
1888	Old Hill—Rowley Regis & Dist. B., 268, Halesowen Road, Old Hill		1,551	95,270	334,170
1848	Otley & Wharfedale P. Inv. & B., 40, Boroughgate, Otley		1,045	69,666	393,618
1877	Padham, 18, Sowerby St., Padham, Burnley		2,261	36,605	253,384
1896	Portsmouth, City of, 53, Russell St., Portsmouth		566	81,932	324,063
1850	Ramsgate—Isle of Thanet B., 46, Queen St., Ramsgate		6,477	273,278	1,468,778
1859	Redditch B., Church Green West, Redditch		6,017	65,845	989,580
1866	Rugby B., Temple Bldgs., Rugby		4,811	123,882	635,022
1846	Scarborough, 5, York Pl., Scarborough		2,951	102,977	519,547
1858	Sheerness & Gillingham P., Broadway, Sheerness		9,122	192,804	922,561
1853	Skipton, 59, High St., Skipton		5,356	551,203	1,572,549
1875	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields		873	83,643	369,570
1866	" " —Corporation P., 6, Saville Street, South Shields		1,363	73,372	367,370
1875	" " —Eligible P., 63, King St., South Shields		924	46,762	346,431
1850	Stroud Prov. B., 4, Rowcroft, Stroud		1,402	86,732	286,648
1854	Sunderland—Indus. and Prov. P., 23, John St., Sunderland		1,850	86,007	456,666
1879	" " Working Men's, Fawcett St., Sunderland		4,590	203,207	713,773
1868	Swindon P., 2, Commercial Rd., Swindon		775	45,875	333,700
1866	Tyldesley P. B., County Bank Chrs., Chapel St., Tyldesley		1,150	60,420	334,944
1846	Wakefield, 57, Westgate, Wakefield		8,525	346,980	1,980,876
1847	Waltham Abbey P., 5, Church St., Waltham Abbey, Waltham Cross, Herts.		1,363	120,823	689,096
1854	Warwick & Warwickshire P. B., 24, Jury St., Warwick		2,447	45,426	276,110
1849	West Bromwich, 321, High St., W. Bromwich		10,943	228,840	1,111,911
1849	Wolverhampton P. holders' P., 32, Lichfield St., Wolverhampton		6,466	197,168	1,067,268
1877	" " —District P., 42, Lichfield St., Wolverhampton		5,736	245,001	977,280
1902	" " —S. Staffs. P., 34, Princess St., Wolverhampton		3,586	126,076	678,002
1859	Worcester P., 5, Foregate St., Worcester		5,417	110,990	656,890
	WALKS.				
1880	Cardiff—Principality, Principality Bldgs., 27/9, Queen Street, Cardiff		5,142	222,245	1,929,782
	SCOTLAND.				
1869	Dunfermline, 10, Cross Wynd, Dunfermline		7,174	218,735	691,838
1852	Edinburgh—Scottish Amicable, 71, George St., Edinburgh		5,751	334,807	903,249

NOTE.—(U) signifies "Unincorporated," i.e., formed prior to 1867 and working under the Act of 1863.

P = Permanent, B. = Benefit. N. B. Where name of town is not followed by a dash — it is part of the name.

Monetary Units of the World.

GT. BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5.....	685 37739	612 500	1'00
*Two Pound £2.....	245 54825	245 000	0'40
Sovereign £1.....	123 37447	123 500	0'20
Half-Sovereign 10s.	61 63723	61 125	0'15
SILVER COINS:			
Crown 5s.	435 36363	—	2'000
Double Florin 4s.	349 09090	—	1'678
Half-Crown 2s. 6d.	218 18181	—	1'064
Florin 2s.	174 54545	—	0'997
Shilling 1s.	87 27272	—	0'578
Sixpence 6d.	43 63636	—	0'346
*Groat or 4d.	29 09090	—	0'230
Threepence 3d.	21 81818	—	0'173
*Twopence 2d.	14 54545	—	0'144
*Penny 1d.	7 27272	—	0'087
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1d.	145 83333	—	2'926
Halfpenny ½d.	87 50000	—	1'790
Farthing ¼d.	43 75000	—	0'875

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916 66, or 22 carats; 220 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 92½ sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 2½d. During 1932 the average market price of gold fluctuated in accordance with the sterling exchange, being 129/10 on October 15. *Bar Gold*—The "bar" as purchased in the bullion market, is 200 oz. troy (except for the Far East, which requires 10 oz bars).

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 22 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings + [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 22 oz. 10 dwt. (958 33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last twelve years was as follows:—1920, 57½d.; 1921, 61½d.; 1922, 36½d.; 1923, 34½d.; 1924, 34d.; 1925, 31½d.; 1926, 31½d.; 1927, 31½d.; 1928, 26½d.; 1929, 24½d.; 1930, 17½d.; 1931, 14½d. On Oct. 15, 1932, the price of silver was 17½d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce *fine*, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2.592; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0.4566.

Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 20 oz. troy; 20 oz. of pure silver would be used in coining 78 shillings of 925 fineness and 220 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-fourth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one sixth in diameter.

§ Discontinued

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £50.

Melting of Coins.—The melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered should break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of March 26, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 20s., £1, £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. were replaced by Bank of England notes as from November 28, 1928.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount, those of the higher denominations are legal tender in England and Wales only. Change cannot be demanded except from the Bank of England. Gold, if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver is legal tender for sums up to £2, and bronze up to 12d.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1930 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 185,090,208, of which 73,847,176 were Imperial, 27,797,032 Colonial, and 83,446,000 Foreign.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the sole legal metallic currency in:—

NEW ZEALAND. FALKLAND ISLANDS.

FIJI. GIBRALTAR. ST. HELENA.

WEST INDIES. See also JAMAICA, below.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 500 fineness.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800. Currency Bill of 1932 provides for a florin and cent. currency.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or four-pence.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4s., and 2 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY.—Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing (bronze).

DOMINION.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin)	VALUE		GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		In British Currency. s. d.	Pieces to the Pound Sterling.		
ADEN	(see India.)				
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar.....	4 1½	4'867	British and United States.	Silver—50, 25, & 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents. [cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	3 4	8'57	—	Silver—100, 50, 10 and 5 Nickel—5, 2½, & 1 cent. Bronze—1 cent.; ½ and ¼ cent. rare.
CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4'867	Canadian \$10 & \$5; also British gold & 1'8 \$10 & \$5. British	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 6	13½		Silver—50, 25, & 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Copper—1, ½, & ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre ..	0 1½	180	British.	Silver—45, 15, 5, 4½ and 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre. [cents.
EAST AFRICA... HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	(see Kenya, &c.) Dollar, Mexican or British	1 4½*	14'884*	—	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 Bronze—1 cent.
INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating)=16 annas = 64 pice=192 pice	1 6	13'33	British and 15-rupee piece.	Silver—14 Rs (8 annas. Cupro-Nickel (scalloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas). Nickel (square) rounded corners, ½ R (2 annas); (scalloped) ¼ R (1 anna). Bronze—1 pice (¼ anna); ½ pice or 1½ pice (¾ anna), 1 pice (½ anna or ½ pice).
IRISH FREE STATE	Saorstát Pound	20 0	1	—	Silver—2s. 6d., 2s., 1s. Nickel—6d., 3d. Bronze—1d., ½d., ¼d.
KENYA, TAN- ZANIA and UGANDA	Shilling ..	1 0	20	—	Silver—1s., 50 cents, 100 cents = 1s. Nickel and Bronze (per- forated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent
MALAYA	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	3 4	8'57	British	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, & ¼ cent.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	1 6	13½	—	Silver—Indian Rupee, 50, 25, 20 and 10 cents. Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cent.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4'867	—	Silver—50, 20, 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
NEW ZEALAND	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	Silver—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. Bronze—1d., ½d., ¼d.
PALESTINE	Palestine Pound (£P) divided into 1,000 Milliemes.	20 0	1	—	Silver—100, 50 mils. Nickel-bronze—20, 10, 5 mils. Bronze—2; 1 mils.
SUDAN	Gold Pound of 100 Piastres	20 6½	975	£ Ex; 50 Piastres	Silver—25, 10, 5 piastres Nickel—10, 5, 2 mils. Bronze—1, ½ mils.
WEST AFRICA ..	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British.	Silver or Alloy—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. Nickel (perforated)— 1d., ½d., ¼d., 2d.

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 15, 1932), 17½d. per standard ounce. † The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres. ‡ The Exchange value of the following units in 1932 (Jan. 1 to Oct. 15) was:—Canadian, Dollar, max. \$4'85 to £, min. \$3'75 to £; Egyptian Pound, max. 97½ piastres to £, min. 97½ piastres to £; Indian Rupee, max. 13'40 rupees to £, min. 13'21 rupees to £; Malaya, Dollar, max. \$2'44 to £, min. \$2'32 to £. Exchange value of £ on Oct. 15, 1932, was: £1'25 Australia; £1'065 New Zealand; £'7025 South Africa.

MONEY OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

NOTE.—Gold Standard suspended by U.K. on September 21, 1931. Money Rates since that date are purely nominal.
 † Variable with the price of silver.
 ‡ Not normally quoted on daily London Foreign Exchange Market. Quotations are marked on special application to a bank or broker.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency.	Method of Quoting.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
					At Par.	January to October 14, 1931. Maximum. Minimum.
Abyssinia—Silver Talar	...	1, 1/4, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 Talari	£ s. d. 0 0 0	France to £ Pence to \$	25.23 47.58d.	34.00d.
Albania—Albanian Franc	...	100, 20, 5, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 Francs	0 0 0 0 3 11 1/2			
Argentina—Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centavos	2 1/2 and 5 Pesos	100, 20, 5, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 Pesos	0 0 0 0 3 11 1/2			
Austria—Schilling of 100 Groschen	100 and 25 Schilling	1/2, 1, 2 and 5 Schilling	0 0 0 0 0 0	Schilling to £	34.56 1/2	29.50 sch.
Belgium—Franc of 100 Centimes	20 Francs	Nickel 1/2, 1, 2 and 5 Francs	0 0 0 0 0 0			
Bulgaria—Bulgar of 5 Francs	...	50 Centimes	0 0 0 0 0 0	Belga to £	35.00	24.13 belgas
Congo—Franc of 100 Centimes	...	50 Centimes	0 0 0 0 0 0	Botswana to £	13.33	13.03 bots.
Colombia—Gold Boliviano of 100 Centavos	20, 10, 5 Bolivianos	1 Bol; 10, 20, 50 Centavos	0 0 0 0 0 0	Pence to Mireis	5.89d.	13.94d.
Brazil—Nominal, Gold Cruzeiro of 100 Centavos	...	...	...
Actual, Paper Mireis	...	500 Reis	0 0 0 0 0 0	Leira to £ (Pesos) \$ to £ Sterling to Trel Do to Dollar	673.66 40 }	400.0 leira 28.00 \$
Bulgaria—Lira of 100 Stotinki	...	100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 Lira	0 0 0 0 0 0	Pesos to £	5	3.46 pes.
Chile—Gold Peso of 100 Centavos	20, 50, 100 Pesos	100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 Pesos	0 0 0 0 0 0	Colonos to £	10.45	...
China—Dollar of 100 Cents	...	No Tael coins 1 Dollar, or Yuan	0 0 0 0 0 0	Kronen to £ D. Gulden to £	164.25 15	113.3 kr.
Taipei 72= Dollars 100 (Nominal)	...	5, 10, 20, 50 Cents	0 0 0 0 0 0	Kronen to \$ Sucre to \$ Piastres to £	18.159 24.33 97 1/2	18.08 kr. 17 to Sucre 94 1/2 piastre
Colombia—Nominal, Gold Peso of 100 Centavos	2 1/2 and 5 Pesos	1/2 and 1 Peso, 20 and 10 Centavos	0 0 0 0 0 0	Kronen to £ F. Marks to £	18.159 193.23	13.00 kronen 215.0 F. mks
Costa Rica—Gold Colon of 100 Centimes	2.5, 10, 20 Colonos	5, 10, 25, 50 Centimes	0 0 0 0 0 0	Pence to £	124.21	85.44 fr.
Cuba—Gold Peso (= \$1 U.S.)	20, 10, 5, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 Pesos	100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 Pesos	0 0 0 0 0 0	Pence to £	...	...
Czechoslovakia—Krone	...	Nickel 5, 2, 1 Centa	0 0 0 0 0 0			
Danish—Dansk gulden	...	...	0 0 0 0 0 0			
Denmark—Gold Krone of 100 Ore	10 & 20 Kroner	1, 2, 5 Kroner, 10 & 25 Ore	0 0 0 0 0 0			
Ecuador—Gold Sucre of 100 Centavos	25 & 50 Sucre	1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 Sucre	0 0 0 0 0 0			
Egypt—Gold Pound of 100 Piastres	50 Piastres	1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16 Piastres	0 0 0 0 0 0			
Estonia—Kroon of 100 Sella	100, 200 Kroon	Nickel-bronze 1 Markka; 25, 50 Penni	0 0 0 0 0 0			
Finland—Gold Markka of 100 Penni	10 & 20 Markka	Nickel 1, 2, 5 Penni; 20 and 50 Centimes	0 0 0 0 0 0			
France—Franc of 100 Centimes	...	...	...
Algeria—Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China—Piastre of 100 Cents	...	1 Piastre	0 0 0 0 0 0			

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—continued.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency.	Rate of Exchange on London.		Minimum.	Maximum.	Wholesale.
				Method of Quoting.	At Par.			
France—Madagascar—Same as France.	...	...	£ s. d.	...	...	...	...	...
Tunis—Same as France.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
German States—Reichsmark of 100 Pfennige	10 and 50 Mark	1, 2, 3, 5 Mark; 50 Pfennige	0 0 11 7/8	Marks to £	20 43	16 00 mks.	14 13 mks.	...
Greece—Drachma of 100 Lepta	50 Drachmas	1, 5, 10, 20 Drachmas; 20, 50 Lepta	0 0 0 64	Drachmas to £	375	580 00 drach.	260 00 drach.	...
Guatemala—Gold Quetzal	5, 10, 20 Quetzales	1/2, 1, 2 Quetzal	0 4 1 32	Pesos to £	90 23	...	...	...
Haiti—Nominal, Gold Gourdes of 100 Centavos	1, 2, 5, 10 Gourdes	1 Gourde; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centavos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Actual, Paper Gourde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras—Lempira of 100 Centavos	20, 10 Lempiras	1, 10, 20 Cents	0 0 9 87	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary—Pengo of 100 Filler	...	10 and 50 Filler; 1 Pengo	0 0 0 66	Pengos to £	27 82	29 50 peng.	20 00 peng.	...
India—Rupee of 100 Pais	...	20, 50 Pais	1 0 0	Dinars to £	93 46	74 00 lire	66 00 lire	...
Italy—Nominal Lire of 100 Centesimi	10, 20, 50, 100 Lire	5, 10, 20 Lire, 20, 50 Centesimi	...	Lire to £	...	...	...	...
Actual, Paper Lire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain—Gold Peseta of 100 Sols	5, 10, 20 Pesetas	10, 20, 50 Sols	0 0 2 6	Pence to Yen	24 96	26 5d.	15 5d.	...
Spain—Gold Won of 100 Chon	5, 10, 20 Won	10, 20, 50 Chon	0 0 0 1/2	Lata to £	25 21 1/2	20 00 lata	17 50 lata	...
Latvia—Gold Lat of 100 grashchi	100, 50, 20, 10 Late	5, 2, 1 Late, 50 grashchi	0 0 9 516	Litas to £	48 66	38 00 litas	34 00 litas	...
Lithuania—U.S. Dollar of 100 Cents	...	10, 25, 50 Cents	0 4 1 32	Pesos to £	9 76	13 89 pes.	8 50 pes.	...
Lithuania—Gold Litas	...	1, 2, 5 Litas	0 0 9 516	...	...	...	...	...
Luxembourg—Franc = 50 Pfennige	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao—Nominal, Gold Pao of 100 Cens	2, 5, 10, 20 Pao	1 Pao; 20, 50, 100 Cens	0 0 9 516	...	...	...	...	...
Yatou	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico—Franc of 100 Centimes	20 & 100 Francs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco—French Zone—see France.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Zone—see Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands—Gold Florin or Guilder of 100 Cents	5, 10 Florins	1/2, 1, 2 1/2 Florins; 10, 25 Cents	0 0 7 84	Florins to £	12 107	9 41 fl.	8 38 fl.	...
Jave—Gold Guilder	5, 10 Guilder	1/2, 1, 2 1/2 Guilder	0 0 7 84	Florins to £	12 107	9 50 fl.	8 38 fl.	...
Curacao—Same as Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ricaragua—Gold Cordoba of 100 Centavos	...	5, 10, 20, 50 Centavos	0 4 1 32	Cordobas to £	4 866 1/2	20 88 kr.	18 25 kr.	...
Norway—Gold Krone of 100 Ore	5, 10, 20 Kroner	1, 2 Kroner; 10, 25, 50 Ore	0 0 1 1/2	Kroner to £	28 128	...	...	...
Osaka—Matsukado of 20 Gai	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama—Gold Balboa of 2 Pesos	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Balboas	1 Peso; 5, 10, 20, 50 Cents	0 4 2	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay—Nominal, Peso of 100 Centavos	...	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 Centavos	0 4 2	...	...	...	...	...
Paper Peso	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MONEYS OF FOREIGN NATIONS—continued.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.	Nominal Value of Unit in British Currency	Method of Quoting.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
					At Par.	January to October 15, 1924. Maximum. Minimum.
Persia—Gold <i>Pahlavi</i> (£s. St.) of 20 <i>Riyals</i> ..		$\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, 5 & 10 <i>Riyals</i> Nickel 5, 10, 20 <i>Dinars</i> Copper 1 & 2 <i>Dinars</i>	£ 2 0	<i>Pahlavi</i> to £	*	*
Peru— <i>Sol</i> (= 100 <i>Dineros</i> = 1,000 <i>Centavos</i>) to <i>Soles</i> = former Peruvian <i>Libra</i> (£P)	<i>Pallas</i> of 20 <i>Riyals</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>Pallas</i> of 20 <i>Riyals</i> <i>Ripit</i> of 20 <i>Dinars</i>	$\frac{1}{4}$, 1, 2, 5 & 10 <i>Riyals</i> Nickel 5, 10, 20 <i>Dinars</i> Copper 1 & 2 <i>Dinars</i>	0 1 1½	<i>Soles</i> to £	17 38	20 00 <i>soles</i> 11 85 <i>soles</i>
Poland—Gold <i>Zloty</i> of 100 <i>Grosz</i> ..	1, ½, 1 <i>Sols</i> 100, 50, 20, 10 <i>Zloty</i>	1, ½, 1 <i>Sols</i> 5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i> 5, 2, 1, ½ <i>Zloty</i>	0 0 5 5	<i>Zloty</i> to £	43 38	34 00 <i>zloty</i> 30 50 <i>zloty</i>
Portugal—Nominal, Gold <i>Escudo</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	1, 2, 5, 10 <i>Zloty</i> 1 <i>Escudo</i> , 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>	1 <i>Escudo</i> , 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 5½	<i>Escudo</i> to £	4 50	...
Actual, Paper <i>escudo</i> ..	...	...	0 0 2¼	<i>Escudo</i> to £	110 00	110 00 <i>etc.</i> 100 75 <i>etc.</i>
Macao— <i>Pataca</i> (= 9 to 9 3) <i>Escudos</i> =	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian <i>Rupia</i> = 400 <i>Reis</i> (approx.) ..	20, 25, 50 and 100 <i>Leas</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Reas</i> 1, 2, 5 <i>Leas</i> ; 50 <i>Bans</i>	0 1 6 0 0 0 3	<i>Lei</i> to £	813 6	633 0 <i>lei</i> 565 0 <i>lei</i>
Brussels— <i>Leu</i> of 100 <i>Bani</i> ..	5, 10, 20, 40 100 <i>Leas</i>	5, 10, 20, 25, 40, 50 <i>Centavos</i>	0 2 0 6	<i>Colons</i> to £	9 73	10 48 <i>col.</i> 7 78 <i>col.</i>
Salvador—Gold <i>Colon</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper <i>Peso</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam—Gold <i>Baht</i> of 100 <i>Satang</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain— <i>Peseta</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden—Gold <i>Krona</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i> ..	5, 10, 20 <i>Kronor</i> 20, 20 <i>Francs</i> 25, 50, 100, 200, 500 <i>Funtres</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Pestetas</i> , 20, 50, 100 <i>Centavos</i> 1, 2, 5 <i>Kronor</i> ; 10, 25, 50 <i>Ore</i> 1, 2, 5 <i>Francs</i> ; 50 <i>Centimes</i> ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Funtres</i>	0 1 3½ 0 1 10 0 0 9 516	Pence to baht <i>Pesteta</i> to £	21 8ad 25 22½	39 94 <i>pes.</i> 50 38 <i>pes.</i>
Switzerland—Franc of 100 <i>Centimes</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey—Turkish <i>Lira</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold <i>Piastre</i> of 40 <i>Paras</i> ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States—Gold Dollar of 100 Cents ..	1, 2½ 5, 10, 20 Dollars	1, ½, 1 <i>Dollar</i> ; 1 <i>Dime</i> 1, ½ <i>Pesos</i> ; 20, 10 <i>Centavos</i> 1 <i>Peso</i> ; 10, 20, 50 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 2 165 0 4 1 38 0 0 0 66	<i>Dollars</i> to £	4 866	3 825\$ 3 355\$
Philippines— <i>Pilipino</i> = 50 U.S. Cents. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i> ..	10 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 10, 20, 50 <i>Centimes</i>	0 4 3	Pence to \$	51d.	29 0ad. 32 188d.
U.S.S.R.—Nominal, Gold <i>Rouble</i> of 100 <i>Kopecks</i> ..	...	1 <i>Rouble</i> ; 50 <i>Kopecks</i> or half <i>ruble</i> = <i>poltnnik</i>	0 0 8 83½	<i>Roubles</i> to £	7 35	7 374 <i>rbla.</i> 6 516 <i>rbla.</i>
Venezuela—Gold <i>Bolivar</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i> ..	20, 25, 100 Bolivares	1, 2, 5 <i>Bolivares</i> ; 25, 50 <i>Centavos</i>	£ 1 1 1½ 0 0 9½	<i>Bolivares</i> to £	25 25	27 20 <i>bol.</i> 21 75 <i>bol.</i>
Yugoslavia— <i>Dinar</i> of 100 <i>Paras</i> ..	10, 20 <i>Dinars</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Dinar</i> ; 50 <i>Paras</i>	0 0 0 9	<i>Dinars</i> to £	276 316	270 0 <i>din.</i> 190 0 <i>din.</i>

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks—Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices:—

Assay Office ... Distinguishing Mark.
London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Leopard's Head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697-1700 this mark was not used in London.

Birmingham... Anchor.
Chester City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield Crown.
Edinburgh..... Castle.
Glasgow Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin Harp crowned.

The Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark (instituted in 1478-9).—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted, in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "I" is omitted from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark.—The "lion passant," for silver articles only, was first used in 1544, and has been in use ever since (except during the *Higher Standard* period, 1697-1700). From 1544-9 it was crowned, since then, uncrowned.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784-1820-21. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On gold articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1700, since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy.

Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The relative values of the various standards is shown below:—

S. & d.	3rd Stand.	S. & d.
Pure gold, 24 c. 4 11 1/2	15 c. 2 13 1	
Standard, 22 c. 3 17 1/2	4th ditto, 12 c. 2 5 1/2	
and ditto, 20 c. 3 3 1/2	5th ditto, 9 c. 1 11 1/2	

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 to 1936.

h

C

D

F

A

B

a

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D

e

B

a

a

B

A

a

Lombardic, simple... 1438-9 to 1457-8

Lombardic, external
cusps ... 1458-9 ,, 1477-8Lombardic, double
cusps 1478-9 ,, 1497-8

Black letter, small.... 1498-9 ,, 1517-8

Lombardic 1518-9 ,, 1537-8

Roman and other
capitals 1538-9 ,, 1557-8

Black letter, small . 1558-9 ,, 1577-8

Roman letter, capitals 1578-9 ,, 1597-8

Lombardic, external
cusps .. 1598-9 ,, 1617-8

Italic letter, small . 1618-9 ,, 1637-8

Court hand ... 1638-9 ,, 1657-8










Black letter, capitals 1658-9 ,, 1677-8

Black letter, small . 1678-9 ,, 1696-7

Court hand 1697 ,, 1715-6
(From March
1697 only.)

Roman letter, capitals 1716-7 to 1725-6

Roman letter, small 1726-7 ,, 1728-6

	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6
	Roman letter, small...	1776-7 .. 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 .. 1825-6
	Roman letter, small...	1826-7 .. 1855-6
	Old English, capitals	1856-7 .. 1885-6
	Old English small ..	1886-7 .. 1895-6
	Roman letter, capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown.]	1896-7 .. 1895-6
	Roman letter, small...	1896-7 .. 1895-6
	Old English, small ..	1896-7 .. 1895-6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, e.g.:

An article marked with the letter F 1752-5 can be distinguished from letter F 1802-5 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1882-5 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1802-5); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's vice the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 22, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Aorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

Date.	Style.
I. Before B.C. 55	Ancient British.
II. B.C. 55 to A.D. 410	Roman Period.
III. A.D. 410 to Norman Conquest (1066) ..	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1154 (i.e. to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V. 1154-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI. 1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII. 1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII. 1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.) ..	Tudor.
IX. A.D. 1558-1603. Early Renaissance	(Elizabethan (A.D. 1558-1603).
X. A.D. 1603-1625. Late Renaissance	(Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1625).
	(Stuart (A.D. 1625-1702).
	(Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702-1830).
	(William IV. (A.D. 1830-1837).
	(Victoria (A.D. 1837-1901).
	(Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910).
	(George V. (A.D. 1910-).
Modern Architecture } (The Age of Revivals) }	19th cent. to present time

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Notes.—The first portion (I-VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 347, Parts IX and X on p. 777, and "Modern" on p. 89a, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (9th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.S.E., F.S.A. (Batsford.)

MARKS ON PORCELAIN.

POTTERY or porcelain usually bear distinctive marks either painted on or stamped into the bottom of the article. These marks may indicate the factory, the potter, or the decorator, and in the case of Chinese or Japanese were the dynasty at the date of manufacture. In the factory at Sévres the practice of marking the date by letters was also followed, and this has led to the forging of many bogus pieces. The factories in Europe generally indicate the place of origin only. Special knowledge is therefore required of the collector, and the learned amateur notes not only the mark, but the material, the colouring, and the decoration of the article, and frequently has to compare it with one that is unquestionably genuine. The following hints will, in the absence of the more learned dissertation of Mr. Chaffers, serve as a guide to the ordinary possessor or purchaser.

In the manufacture of porcelain, two main varieties of paste are used, termed respectively hard and soft; or, as the French have it, *pâte dure* et *pâte tendre*. The hard paste contains more alumina and less silica than the soft. When baked, it is translucent, hard, and sonorous on being struck; it has a white, milky colour, and can sustain, without injury, sudden alternations of high and low temperature. Its essential constituent is pure white kaolin, a variety of clay which is exceedingly scarce in England and other parts of Europe, but of comparatively common occurrence in many districts of China and Japan. The soft variety has an unctuous, cream-like enamel, and is soapy to the touch, it is lighter than the other kind, and less hard (a knife will scratch it), and does not require so great a heat for solidification.

The manufacture of hard, and what is often considered the only true, porcelain, was invented by the Chinese about 280 B.C., and attained its greatest perfection at the beginning of the 15th century. The secrets of the art were, in 1522, carried over to Japan, whose inhabitants soon became formidable rivals to the older makers. Specimens of this eastern ware had, from a very early date, occasionally found their way into Europe, but no regular importation took place until the middle of the 16th century, when a small settlement was formed on the Japanese coast by some enterprising traders from Portugal. It was from them that the ware first received the name it now bears, its translucence probably reminding them of the cowrie-shell which, from a supposed resemblance to the shape of a young pig, had been termed, in their language, *porcellana*.

In 1641 the Japanese authorities, having viewed with strong disapproval the many conversions to Christianity effected by the Portuguese missionaries, expelled the settlers from the island, and gave to the Dutch, who could always be trusted to refrain from proselytizing, the exclusive privilege of trading with them. Although the commercial industry of the Hollanders supplied England and the Continent with comparatively large quantities of the Oriental porcelain ware, the finer specimens were eagerly sought after, and, by Queen Anne's time, all classes seem to have become infected by a collecting mania. The high prices

they fetched naturally led to many attempts at imitation, which, owing to the difficulty in finding a suitable clay, all resulted in more or less marked failure, nothing but the inferior *pâte tendre* being produced.

The first successful experiment was made, with the kaolin from Aue in the Erzgebirge, by J. F. Böttcher, who had accidentally gained a knowledge of its valuable properties. In consequence of the discovery, Augustus, Elector of Saxony, was induced to set up a porcelain factory near Dresden, with Böttcher as director, and, in 1715, the latter succeeded in producing an almost perfect imitation of the hard, white porcelain of the East. The most elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the secret of its manufacture getting abroad, but a very few years later, a heavy bribe extracted it from one of the workmen, and a rival factory was established at Vienna. The works at Berlin, Baden, and other towns in Germany all owed their origin in the same way to the dishonesty of different employés. The decorations of the earlier German productions were merely imitations, in blue and white, of the Chinese and Japanese; but towards the middle of the 18th century elaborate miniature paintings of flowers, insects, and copies of well-known pictures became fashionable. The best statuettes and groups were made between 1731 and 1756, the finest of these are in plain glazed white, though many are gaily decorated, and the dress richly ornamented with fine lace.

Of the factories in England, it is doubtful which has best claim to be termed the oldest; both the Chelsea and the Bow works were established before 1750, and those of Derby and Worcester very shortly after that date. Though at first counting themselves to imitations of the simple Oriental models, the English makers soon attained great perfection in the German and French styles, and, after the discovery of the Cornwall kaolin in 1755, their best productions ranked, in every respect, very little lower than the masterpieces of Dresden and Sévres.

In France, a factory for the soft variety had been set up at St. Cloud as early as 1695, and some excellent work was produced there. In 1753, works under royal patronage were set up at Vincennes, and, three years later, removed to Sévres. The best productions were sent out during the nine years which followed the purchase of the manufactory by Louis XV. in 1760. At the end of this period the discovery of kaolin near Limoges led to a discontinuance of the manufacture of *pâte tendre* in favour of the more highly valued *pâte dure*. Sévres porcelain, made for use, is usually painted with flowers or figure-subjects on a plain white ground. The purely decorative pieces have panels with pictures on a white ground surrounded by frames of gold scroll-work, the main body of the piece is covered with one deep or brilliant colour.

The following are the chief marks used in the more important European manufactories. The description of the appearance of the various porcelains may be found useful in the detection of forgeries, spurious pieces being unfortunately almost as abundant as genuine specimens:—

GERMANY—(Hard Paste).

DRESDEN.—The porcelain has a cold white, almost bluish, tint. The marks are always in blue.

1709-1712.—The initials of Augustus Rex.



1712-1720.—The wand of Æsculapius.



1721, with intervals to present time.—The crossed swords.



1731-1733.—The same, with a dot between the handles.



1736-1814 (Marcolini period).—The same, with a star between the handles.



Scratches across the mark show there is some defect in the piece



Sometimes the handles meet, and cause a slight variation in the appearance of the mark.



K. P. M. was painted in italics on pieces intended for royal use.

VIRNNA.—The porcelain has, generally, a greyish tint. The usual mark is a shield, in blue.



BERLIN.—The porcelain closely resembles that of Dresden. In 1761 the manufactory was made a royal establishment. The marks are generally in blue, though a brown sceptre is occasionally found.

1751-1761.—A capital W, with two of the strokes crossing.



1761 onwards.—A sceptre. Occasionally there are two sceptres, crossed to imitate the Dresden mark. At the present day the porcelain is stamped with the Prussian eagle, encircled by the words KÖNIGL. PORZELLAN MANUFACTUR.



ENGLAND—(Soft Paste, till 1753).

CHELSEA.—The porcelain is of a pure white colour, with a tint almost equal to that of the hard kind. The mark is an anchor, in gold for the best, in red for the second quality.



Bow.—The porcelain is of a fine milky white. In 1750 the works received the name of New Canton; and in 1775 were transferred to Derby. The marks are very various, and often not distinguishable from those of Chelsea. We give two varieties, which generally occur in blue.



DERBY.—The porcelain is very transparent, and of a good white colour. In 1769, the proprietor of the factory, W. Duesbury, purchased the kilns and moulds of the Chelsea works. The marks are in pink, violet, or gold. The earliest mark was an italic *D*.

After 1769, the same, crossed with an anchor (DERBY-CHELSEA).



After 1775, the date of the first royal order, a crown with crossed daggers, or a *D*, or an anchor (CROWN-DERBY).



WORCESTER.—The porcelain is not of a very good colour, but is tolerably transparent.

The earliest mark was a W or a crescent, in blue. Crossed arrows, and imitations of Chinese and Dresden marks are also found.



FRANCE—(Soft Paste till 1770).

VINCENNES and SEVRES.—The porcelain is remarkable for its creamy softness of colour. The Sevres period dates from 1756, when the factory was removed thither from Vincennes.

1745-1753.—Two italic *L*'s crossed.
1753-1756.—The same, with a letter in the centre. The letters A-Z denote the years 1753-77. The Sevres period begins with D.



1776-1795.—The period of double letters AA-EE.
1795-1800.—R F., the initials of République Française.



From 1800 to the present time, the mark has varied with each change of sovereign or government, and is, generally, self-explaining.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1876, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1876 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple (℥) (= 1.296 Grammes).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥) (= 3.888 Grammes).
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes)

Measures of Capacity

- 60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3.552 Millilitres).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 28.4123 Centilitres).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4.545963 Litres).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents:—

- 1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅓ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

- 7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).
16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce (oz.) (= 28.350 Grammes).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0.45359243 Kilogram).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6.350 Kilograms).
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.) (= 12.70 Kilograms).
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45.35924 Kilograms).
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) (= 50.8023 Kilograms).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1.016 Tonnes or 1016.0 Kilograms).

Troy Weight.

- 24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.) (= 1.555 Grammes).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes).
For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric count of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The Smithfield stone (for dead meat) is 14 lb. only.

Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1.136 Litres).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4.545963 Litres).
1 gallon = 277.274 cubic inches.
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9.0919 Litres).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 3.637 Dekalitres).
3 bushels = 1 quarter (= 1.260 Hectolitres).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

- 12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.) (= 0.3048 Metre).
3 feet = 1 yard (yd.) (= 0.914399 Metre).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1.828 Metres).
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5.0292 Metres).
22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links (= 20.1168 Metres).
10 chains = 1 furlong (= 201.168 Metres).
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards (= 1,609.344 Metres).
3 miles = 1 league (obsolete). [Kilometres].
A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A Badminton Court is 44 × 29 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A Polo Ground is 300 × 160 yds.

A Football Ground (Association) is 120 × 80 yds. (full size); (Rugby) 110 × 75 yds. (full size).

Birmingham Gauge.

The equivalent of an inch is 25/6 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/6 B.G., which = 0.3937 inch, and from 1 B.G. (.3937 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (.0005 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

- 144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9.2903 Sq. Decimetres).
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0.836126 Sq. Metre).
36¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25.293 Sq. Metres).
40 perches = 1 rood (= 0.10117 Hectare).
4 roods = 1 acre (= 0.40468 Hectare).
10 square chains = 1 acre. (metres).
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2.58 Sq. Kilo-).

Dimensions of an Acre.—The acre = 4,840 sq. yards, or 220 × 220 yards. The length of a side of a square acre is 66 yds. An area 110 × 220 yards (or 220 × 110 yards) would be half an acre; an area 55 × 220 yards (or 110 × 110 yards) would be one quarter of an acre, and so on.

Cubic Measure.

- 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0.028317 Cubic metre).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0.764555 Cubic metre).

Angular or Circular Measure.

- 60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × .7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circumference of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 2 chains.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Apples (Bushel) = 37 to 43 lb. (average 40 lb.).
Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 300 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 100 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) = 4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
(Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
(Bushel) = 80 lb.
(Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
(Ton) = 20 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
(Cask) = 1 cwt 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
(Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
(Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
(Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 450 to 550 lb
(Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb.
(Indian Bale) = 400 lb.
(Tinivelly) 500 lb
Currants (Carotee) = 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
(Bag) = 140 lb.
Glass (Seam) = 24 stones of 5 lb = 120 lb.
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
(Pocket) = $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder) —
London and Hull = $29\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = $22\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone
Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb.
(Bag of white) = 168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb
Potatoes (Sack) = 112 lb. (since 1923)
Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb
Rice (Bag) = 168 lb.
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
(Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb
Sugar (Bag) = 112-126 lb
(Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt.
(Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26½ gallons.
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt.
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.

100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.

A quartern loaf = 4 lb.

A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 bushels. A quarter of English wheat is reckoned as 504 lb. weight. On the Winnipeg Grain Market the standard *bushel* of oats is reckoned at 34 lb.; in U.S.A. at 32 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.
An acre of grass should yield 2 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles. Gals.

Firkin or Quarter Barrel.....	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Bundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Punchon (2 barrels).....	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels).....	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons;
a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; *Teneriffe*
= 100 gals.; *Marsala* = 93 gals.; *Madeira*
= 92 gals.; *Sherry* and *Tent* = 108 gals.;
Butt of Lisbon and *Bucellas* = 117 gals.; *Atun*
of Hock and *Rhenish* = 30 gals.; *Hogshead* of
Brandy, 60 gals.; *Claret*, 46; *Port*, 57; *Sherry*, 54;
Madeira, 46 gallons; *Punchon* of Brandy or
Rum = 120 gals.

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine
or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon
= 26½ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—

Corbyn..... = 40 fluid oz. (quart).

Winchester quart = 80 " (½ gallon).

Water.

Cubic inch = 252.458 grains

Gallon (277.274 cub in.) = 10 lb (distilled).

Cubic foot = 62.321 lb.

35.943 cubic ft (224 gals) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 120, Pun-

cheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

An *Inch* of Rain on the surface of an acre
(43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100 993
tons

Cisterns A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will
hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt.
a qrs. at 6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.

Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.

U S A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in
Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands,
Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary,
Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European
Turkey

Australia:—

N S W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.

Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.

Queensland and Western Australia =

3 ft. 6 in.

New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.

India = 2 ft. 6 in., 3 ft. 3 in. and 5 ft. 6 in.

South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.

Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.

Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.

Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.

Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.

U S S R. = 5 ft. 6 in.

Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires
12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft.
of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measure-
ments in terms of the centimetre, the gramme,
and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of

the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow:—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106.3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampere*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15°C. , and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals $3,600$ joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is $1,000$ watt-hours, or $3,600,000$ joules, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampere per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks	$8\frac{1}{4}$ inches	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 2\frac{1}{2}$
Wich fire-bricks	9	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 2\frac{1}{2}$
Paving bricks	9	$\times 4\frac{1}{2}$	$\times 1\frac{1}{2}$
Square tiles	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$\times 9\frac{1}{4}$	$\times 1$
"	6	$\times 6$	$\times 1$
Dutch linker bricks	9	$\times 3$	$\times 1\frac{1}{2}$

A Rod of Brickwork $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 16\frac{1}{2}$ feet $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick = 365 cubic feet, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards, and contains about 4,300 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 3 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres. $2\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick = very nearly 20 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 21 cwt. 2 q.

A Piece of machine printed Wall Paper is $12\frac{1}{2}$ yd. long and 21 in. wide; of Hand printed 12 yd. long \times 21 in. wide. French wall papers are usually 9 yd. \times 18 in.

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.

50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.

40 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.

100 do. do. = 1 stack.

120 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 100 pieces.

The Petrograd standard consists of 200 cubic feet, or 120 pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 12 in. \times 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. \times 12 in. \times 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 30 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Staves.

	in. in		in. in
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
" Small	26×14	" Small	16×8
Princesses	24×14	" Large	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	"	14×8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation	13×11
" Small	22×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	20×10	"	13×7
" Wide	20×12	Smalls	12×8
Viscountesses	18×10	Ditto	12×6
" Small	18×9	Ditto	$11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0.79	Mercury	13.60
Aluminium	2.67	Milk	1.03
Basalt	2.86	Olive Oil	0.92
Beer	1.02	Petroleum	0.86
Blood	1.06	Platinum	21.45
Brandy	0.84	Portland Stone	2.70
Brass	8.00	Sand, river	1.90
Chalk	1.08	" pit	1.60
Cider	1.02	Shingle	1.60
Clay	1.90	Silver	10.50
Coal, Welsh	1.60	Sodium	0.97
" Newcastle	1.24	Steel	7.75
Copper	8.94	Thames ballast	1.80
Cork	0.24	Tin	7.29
Earth	1.60	Turpentine	0.87
Glass	2.50	Urine	1.00
Glycerine	1.26	WATER	1.00
Gold	19.32	Wine, Bordeaux	0.99
Gravel, coarse	1.85	Wood:—	
Gunpowder	0.93	Ash	0.84
Honey	1.45	Beech	0.84
Ice	0.92	Cedar	0.68
Iridium	22.36	Cherry	0.70
Iron, cast	7.70	Ebony	1.21
" wrought	7.79	Mahogany	1.00
Ivory	1.83	Oak	1.55
Lead	11.35	Poplar	0.58
Limestone	2.50	Walnut	0.67
Marble	2.70	Zinc	7.12
Marl	1.90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62.35 lb by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 2240 lb by the specific gravity.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Oram Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the Oram, containing 37 lb.

imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of $9\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Mazz*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 126 = 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,260 = 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be $2\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of $1\frac{1}{4}$ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1873, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 112 lb.; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb.; a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.; a Newfoundland "box of fish" contains 100 lb., 112 lb., or 128 lb., to suit the requirements of the different markets.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England). The *Date or Calendar Line* is shown on p. 153.

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Measures of Heat.

The comparisons in col. a. are of Thermometers constructed by Fahrenheit, Celsius and Réaumur. *Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit*, F.R.S. (1686-1736), was born at Danzig, and lived a great part of his life in England and the Netherlands. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1724. *Anders Celsius* (1710-1744), inventor of the Centigrade Thermometer, was born at Upsala, Sweden, and was for many years Professor of Astronomy at the University of Upsala. *René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur* (1683-1757), was born at La Rochelle, France, and became known as "The Pliny of the XVIIIth Century" on account of his work as a Natural Historian.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

Cent.	Fahr.	Rmr.	Cent.	Fahr.	Rmr.
100	212	80	15	57	20
99	210	79	14	55	19
98	208	78	13	53	18
97	206	77	12	51	17
96	204	76	11	49	16
95	202	75	10	47	15
94	200	74	9	45	14
93	198	73	8	43	13
92	196	72	7	41	12
91	194	71	6	39	11
90	192	70	5	37	10
89	190	69	4	35	9
88	188	68	3	33	8
87	186	67	2	31	7
86	184	66	1	29	6
85	182	65	0	27	5
84	180	64	0	25	4
83	178	63	0	23	3
82	176	62	0	21	2
81	174	61	0	19	1
80	172	60	0	17	0
79	170	59	0	15	0
78	168	58	0	13	0
77	166	57	0	11	0
76	164	56	0	9	0
75	162	55	0	7	0
74	160	54	0	5	0
73	158	53	0	3	0
72	156	52	0	1	0
71	154	51	0	0	0
70	152	50	0	0	0
69	150	49	0	0	0
68	148	48	0	0	0
67	146	47	0	0	0
66	144	46	0	0	0
65	142	45	0	0	0
64	140	44	0	0	0
63	138	43	0	0	0
62	136	42	0	0	0
61	134	41	0	0	0
60	132	40	0	0	0
59	130	39	0	0	0
58	128	38	0	0	0
57	126	37	0	0	0
56	124	36	0	0	0
55	122	35	0	0	0
54	120	34	0	0	0
53	118	33	0	0	0
52	116	32	0	0	0
51	114	31	0	0	0
50	112	30	0	0	0
49	110	29	0	0	0
48	108	28	0	0	0
47	106	27	0	0	0
46	104	26	0	0	0
45	102	25	0	0	0
44	100	24	0	0	0
43	98	23	0	0	0
42	96	22	0	0	0
41	94	21	0	0	0
40	92	20	0	0	0
39	90	19	0	0	0
38	88	18	0	0	0
37	86	17	0	0	0
36	84	16	0	0	0
35	82	15	0	0	0
34	80	14	0	0	0
33	78	13	0	0	0
32	76	12	0	0	0
31	74	11	0	0	0
30	72	10	0	0	0
29	70	9	0	0	0
28	68	8	0	0	0
27	66	7	0	0	0
26	64	6	0	0	0
25	62	5	0	0	0
24	60	4	0	0	0
23	58	3	0	0	0
22	56	2	0	0	0
21	54	1	0	0	0
20	52	0	0	0	0
19	50	0	0	0	0
18	48	0	0	0	0
17	46	0	0	0	0
16	44	0	0	0	0
15	42	0	0	0	0
14	40	0	0	0	0
13	38	0	0	0	0
12	36	0	0	0	0
11	34	0	0	0	0
10	32	0	0	0	0
9	30	0	0	0	0
8	28	0	0	0	0
7	26	0	0	0	0
6	24	0	0	0	0
5	22	0	0	0	0
4	20	0	0	0	0
3	18	0	0	0	0
2	16	0	0	0	0
1	14	0	0	0	0
0	12	0	0	0	0

CONVERSION.
Let F = Fahr.
" C = Cent.
" R = Réaumur.
NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is $98\frac{4}{5}^{\circ}$ F., or 37° C., or 30° R. Freezing point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "Absolute" Temperature is Temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° F., and $218\frac{4}{5}^{\circ}$ below 0° R. and is denoted by the letter "K."

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.

100 fathoms = 1 cable length.

100 cables = 1 nautical mile.

60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·77 metres), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (=185 metres). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,000 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude. **Ship Measurement.**

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (q.v.).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (q.v.), i.e., it is the weight of vessel and contents in tons.

Load water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour. Anyone who, in an effort to terminate his watch prematurely, strikes the bell early, is accused of "warming the bell," an expression which has grown to include the doing of anything before the appointed time.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the **Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the **Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided.—

Watch.

Bells (in ½ hours).

Afternoon.....	noon to 4 p.m., 1 to 8.
First Dog.....	4 p.m. to 6 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 4.
†Last or §Second	
Dog.....	6 p.m. to 8 p.m., 1, 2, 3, 8.
First.....	8 p.m. to midnight, 1 to 8.
Middle.....	midnight to 4 a.m., 1 to 8.
Morning.....	4 a.m. to 8 a.m., 1 to 8.
Forenoon.....	8 a.m. to noon, 1 to 8.

* See also p. 373.

† Last = Royal Navy.

‡ Second in Mercantile Marine.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon the day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

For TIME AT SEA see p. 128.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 48 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles	Knots	Miles
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	39	33·2039
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	40	34·5484
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	41	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	42	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	43	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	44	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	45	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	46	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	47	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	48	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8181	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dynes*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (1000 kilogram-meters per second) = 737·56 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.Th.U. If *V* = on ft. consumed, *H* = declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.Th.U. per cu ft.), *P* = cost of therm in pence, *B* = total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P + 100,000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. = $B \times 1,000 + V = H \times P + 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—

Thicad = 1½ yards.

Lea or Skoin, *sku* = 120 yards.Hank, *hk* = 7 skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.Spindle, *spd.* = 16 Hanks.

(Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.

Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 800 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

Wool of England Count.—The Hank is 300 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

256 sheets = 1 ream.
8 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	×	13½	inches.
Double Foolscap ..	=	27	×	17	"
Crown	=	20	×	15	"
Double Crown	=	30	×	20	"
Post	=	19½	×	15½	"
Double Post	=	31½	×	19½	"
Double Large Post ..	=	33	×	21	"
Sheet and ½ Post ..	=	23½	×	19½	"
Demy	=	25½	×	20½	"
Double Demy	=	35	×	22½	"
Music Demy	=	20	×	15½	"
Medium	=	23	×	18	"
Royal	=	25	×	20	"
Super Royal	=	27½	×	20½	"
Elephant	=	28	×	23	"
Imperial	=	30	×	22	"

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 240 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 200 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams) "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	×	48	inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	×	26½	"
Double Elephant	=	40	×	24	"
Grand Eagle	=	42	×	26½	"
Atlas	=	34	×	26	"
Colombier	=	34½	×	23½	"
Imperial	=	30	×	22	"
Elephant	=	28	×	23	"
Cartridge	=	26	×	21	"
Super Royal	=	27	×	19	"
Royal	=	24	×	19	"
Medium	=	22	×	17½	"
Large Post	=	21	×	16½	"
Copy or Draft	=	20	×	16	"
Demy	=	20	×	15½	"
Post	=	19	×	15½	"
Pinched Post	=	18½	×	14½	"
Foolscap	=	17	×	13½	"
Sheet and ½ Foolscap ..	=	22	×	13½	"
Sheet and ½ Foolscap ..	=	24½	×	13½	"
Double Foolscap	=	26½	×	16½	"
Double Post	=	30½	×	19	"
Double Large Post	=	33	×	21	"
Double Demy	=	35	×	22	"
Brief	=	16½	×	13½	"
Port	=	15	×	12½	"

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	×	36	inches
Double Imperial	=	45	×	29	"
Elephant	=	34	×	24	"
Double Four Pound	=	39	×	21	"
Imperial Cap	=	29	×	22	"
Haven Cap	=	26	×	21	"
Bag Cap	=	24	×	19½	"
Kent Cap	=	21	×	18	"

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	=	5½	×	4¾	inches.
Demy 18mo	=	5½	×	3¾	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo) ..	=	6½	×	4¾	"
Crown 8vo	=	7½	×	5	"
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	×	5½	"
Demy 8vo	=	8¾	×	5½	"
Medium 8vo	=	9½	×	6	"
Royal 8vo	=	10	×	6½	"
Super Royal 8vo	=	10½	×	6½	"
Imperial 8vo	=	11	×	7½	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to) ..	=	8½	×	6½	"
Crown 4to	=	10	×	7½	"
Demy 4to	=	11½	×	8½	"
Royal 4to	=	12½	×	10	"
Imperial 4to	=	13	×	11	"
Crown Folio	=	15	×	20	"
Demy Folio	=	17½	×	21½	"
Royal Folio	=	20	×	22½	"
Music	=	14	×	10¾	"

Sizes of Type.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1½ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth*, but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each fount. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points = 1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names and sizes of the various founts are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Minton (7 point), 64 lines, 2,350 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,200 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Pica (12 point), 37 lines, 890 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—Printing is the art of producing impressions from characters or figures.

Printing is the

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS.

Copyright by WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, LTD., Printers of "WHITAKER'S ALMANACK."

The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—

¹/₂ The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~dear~~ process; provided a ² ~~dear~~ sufficient number of any particular book are printed, so ⁴ ~~#~~ as to render the proportion of the first expense upon a single copy inconsiderable. If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even three copies or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing.

¹¹ ~~must be~~ It is when hundreds, and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown. It is probable that the first printers did not take off more than two or three hundred, if so many, of their works, and, therefore, the earliest printed books must have been still dear, on account of the limited number of their readers. CAXTON, as it appears by a passage in one of his books, was a cautious printer; and required something like an assurance that he should sell enough of any particular book to repay the cost of producing it. In his 'Legends of Saints,' he says, "I have submyself (submitted) myself to translate into

English the Saint's Legend,' called 'Legenda aurea' in Latin; and William, Earl of Arundel, sent me a worshipful gentleman, promising that my said lord should, during my life, give and grant to me a yearly fee, that is 10 marks, a buck in summer and a doe in winter.

¹² ~~to take a reasonable quantity of them, and~~

- 1 Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process.
- 2 To substitute one word for another.
3. and 24. The first is the method of marking a short insertion, the second of marking a long one.
4. To have a space put between the two words.
5. To turn a letter which has been placed upside down.
6. To close the word in which a space has been improperly left.
7. and 8. To take away (*dele*, blot out) a superfluous letter or word.
- 9 12 and 22 Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words, or sentences.
10. To have no fresh paragraph
- 11 To substitute a comma for a full-point or period
13. To commence a new paragraph
14. 19. 21 and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation.
- 15 To have any particular part printed in Italic.
- 16 To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters; Roman is always understood, unless otherwise directed.
17. To have a word remain, which has been accidentally or erroneously marked. *Sic* is the Latin for "let it stand."
18. Points out a letter which does not match with the others; a 'wrong fount.'
20. and 23. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
- 25 To set straight whatever may stand crooked
26. To remove the unnecessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not having been pushed down.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres	= 1 centimetre	= 0.39370113 inch.
(mm.)	(cm.)	
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre	= 3.9370113 inches.
	(dm.)	
10 decimetres	= 1 METRE (m.)	= 39.370113 yards.
10 metres	= 1 dekametre	= 10.936143 yards.
	(dam.)	
10 dekametres	= 1 hectometre	= 109.36143 yards.
	(hm.)	
10 hectometres	= 1 kilometre	= 0.62137 mile.
	(km.)	

A kilometre is approximately five eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams	= 1 centigram	= 0.15432 grains.
(mg.)	(cg.)	
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram	= 1.5432 "
	(dg.)	
10 decigrams	= 1 gramme	= 15.4323 "
	(gm.)	
10 grammes	= 1 dekagram	= 5.6438 drams.
	(dag.)	
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram	= 3.5274 oz.
	(hg.)	
10 hectograms	= 1 KILOGRAM	= 2.2046223 lb.
	(kg.)	
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram	= 22.046223 lb.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (q.)	= 1.10231 cwt.
10 quintals	= 1 tonne (t.)	= 0.9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres	= 1 centilitre	= 0.0704 gill.
(ml.)	(cl.)	
10 centilitres	= 1 decilitre (dl.)	= 0.17598 pint.
10 decilitres	= 1 LITRE (lit.)	= 1.7598 pints.
10 litres	= 1 dekalitre.	= 2.1997 gals.
	(dal.)	
10 dekalitres	= 1 hectolitre	= 2.7497 bushels.
	(hl.)	

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres	= 1 are (a.)	= 0.0968 rood.
100 ares	= 1 hectare (ha.)	= 2.4721 acres.
100 hectares	= 1 sq. kilometre	= 0.3861 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre	= 2.75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare	= 1.12 bushels per acre.
1 quintal	= 3.75 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare	= 1.49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre	= 3.6d. a bushel (par).
1 " a quintal	= 4.3d. a cental (par).
1 " a quintal	= 1.12d. a quarter (par).
7 francs " (duty)	= 12s. 6d. a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES.

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are two tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150.48 cubic inches; its gallon = 231 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 8.33773 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7.5697 grains of water = 16.6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455.6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—Same as British Canada.—Same as British but with short ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

Newfoundland.—Same as British.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the cental of 100 lb. being used as well as the cwt. of 112 lb. The Old Island Measures are as follows:—

Vergée (Normandy)	Jersey	Guernsey.
rood	= 0.44 acre	0.4 acre.
Bushel	= 8.9 gallons	5.8 gallons
Pound	= 7.561 grains	7.623 grains
Cwt.	= 112.3 lb	(100 lb.) = 108.9 lb

British India.

Ungul	.....	= 0.75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.		
Koss	.....	= 2,000 yards
Bigha (Bengal)	..... usually =	0.685 acre.
Cawny (Madras)	.....	= 1.33 "
Tola (rupee-weight)	.....	= 180 grains.
Chittak	.....	= 2.0571 oz.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	.....	= 2.0571 lb.
Maund, 40 seers	.....	= 82.284 lb.
" (Bombay)	.....	= 87.864 lb.
" (Madras)	.....	= 84.68 lb.
Seer (Liquid)	.....	= 1.760 pints.
Candy	.....	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dargali	.....	= 3 pints.
Parah	.....	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	.....	= 1.75 lb.
Pikul	..... 100 catties =	133 lb.

Irish Free State.—Same as British.

Malta.

The Metric System.

Old Maltese Measures.

1 Palmo	= 10.3125 inches.
8 Palmi	= 1 canna = 6 ft. 10.5 inches
1 sq. Canna	= 47.26 sq. feet.
256 sq. Canna	= 1 tumulo = 6 mondelli = 12.700 sq. feet.
1 mondello	= 20 misura.

1 acre = 3 tumuli, 3 mondelli, 6 misura.

Sudan.—See Egypt.

South Africa.

The Metric System is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure*: Leaguer = about 128 Imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ Imperial gallons; anker = 7½ Imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is Morgen, equal to 1.1365408 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1.233 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight = 1'33 oz. Ch'lh = 1'75 feet
Catty " = 1'33 lb. Chang = 11'75 feet.
Picul " = 133'33 lb. Li = 2,115 feet.
Ta'un, = 1'41 inches.

Egypt.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the *Metric System* is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows:—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods) = 29'83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Plo (used by architects) = 29'53 inches
Qassaba (used for agricultural land) = 11'65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat = 209'3 sq. yards; 1 Feddân (= 24 qirats) = 1'038 acres.

Capacity—

1 Kêla = 0'454 bushel; 1 Ardeb (= 12 kêlas) = 5'444 bushels.

Weight—

1 Rotl = 0'99 lb.; 1 Oke = 2'75 lb.; 1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) = 99'05 lb.

A Qantar of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb.; an Ardeb of wheat = 150 kilogrammes, of barley = 120 kilogrammes, of beans = 135 kilogrammes, of maize = 140 kilogrammes, of whole lentils = 157 kilogrammes, of split lentils = 132 kilogrammes.

Germany.

The *Metric System*.

Old Prussian Land Measure.

Morgen (3050 sq. yds. or 0'63 English acre) is still in general use.

Greece.

1 oque = 2'84 lb. 1 livre = 1'1 lb.
1 quintal = 132'2 lb. 1 drachma = 0'11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The *Metric System* from July 1, 1904.

Old Japanese Measures.

Shaku (10 Sun) = 11'92 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku) = 1'984 yards.
Ri = 2'4403 miles.
Square ri = 5'9553 sq. miles.
Cho = 5'423 chains.
Square cho = 2'4507 acres.
Tsubo = 3'9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku = 39'7033 gallons.
Dry koku = 4'9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity = 0'1 ton.
Liquid sho = 1'5888 quarts.
Dry sho = 0'1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme) = 1'3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Momme) = 8'2673 lb.

U.S.B.R.

The *Metric System* from Jan. 1, 1907.

Old Russian Measures.

Standard of length the *Sajen*, equal to seven British feet; standard of weight the *Funt* = 0'6028 lb.

Length.

16 vershok = 1 arshin.
3 arshin = 1 sajén.
500 sajén = 1 verst.
1 verst = 1166'66 yards (0'6628 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok = 3'0409 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin = 5'4444 sq. feet.
1 sq. sajén = 5'4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst = 0'4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik = 65'8366 grains.
1 zolotnik = 1 loth.
32 loth = 1 funt.
40 funt = 1 pood (35'1228 lb.).
20 poods = 1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 toharka = 0'2164 pint.
1 shottof (10 toharkas) = 1'0828 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shottofs) = 2'705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks) = 5'777 British bushels.

Siam.

Niu = 0'83 inch.
Ru'p = 10 inches.
Sen = 44'4 yards.
Roéneng = 3'525 miles.
Tael = 93'25 Tr. gr.
Chang = 2'075 lb. —

Turkey.

Oke = 400 drams = 2'8264 lb.
Batman = 6 okes = 16'958 lb.
Cantar = 44 okes = 124'3616 lb.
Cheki = 195 okes = 551'128 lb.
Kileh = 0'9120 bushel.
Muscal (Eas. of Rose) 15 drams = 74'172 grains.
Arshin (cloth) = 26'96 inches.
Endaze = 25'355 inches.
Arshin (land) = 29'830 inches.
Deunum = 1098'765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare) = 2'47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Hand (horses) = 4 inches.

The following are obsolete:—

Cubit = 18 inches.
English Ell = 45 inches.
Scottish Ell = 37'2 inches.
Scottish mile = 1,984 yards.
Irish mile = 2,240 yards.

Note. The mile in Northern Ireland and in the Irish Free State is 1,760 yards, as in Great Britain.

Scottish acre = 6,150'4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre = 6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre = 7,240 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre = 10,240 sq. yards.
Hide = 120 acres (average).
Yard of land = ¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet; Foot = 12'789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46'77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3'6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23'44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1'26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34'317 gallons;
Boisseau (½) = 2'86 gallons. Pinte = 1'76 pinta.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21'914 in.; Egyptian Cubit = 18'24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25'26 in.; Reed = 151'6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ¼ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Ephra (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6'477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (20 ephas) = 8'251 bushels.

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples — To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10s. od. look in the column headed $\frac{2}{5}\%$ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is 4 6s. 11d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14s. 3d per cent., while 5 per cent. shares at £97½ yield £5 2s. 7d per cent.

Return Per Cent	$\frac{2}{5}\%$ Pr Ct	$\frac{3}{5}\%$ Pr Ct	3 Pr Ct	$3\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr Ct	$3\frac{3}{4}\%$ Pr Ct	4 Pr Ct	$4\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr Ct	5 Pr Ct	$5\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr Ct	6 Pr Ct	7 Pr Ct	$7\frac{1}{2}\%$ Pr Ct	8 Pr Ct	9 Pr Ct	10 Pr Ct
£ 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	230	240
12 6	95½	104½	114½	123½	133½	143½	153½	163½	173½	183½	193½	203½	213½	223½	233½
13 0	93	102	111½	121	130½	140½	150½	160½	170½	180½	190½	200½	210½	220½	230½
15 0	90½	100	109	118	127½	137½	147½	157½	167½	177½	187½	197½	207½	217½	227½
17 6	87	95½	104½	113	121½	130	138½	147	155½	164	172½	181	189½	198	206½
3 0 0	83½	91½	100	108½	116½	124½	132½	140½	148½	156½	164½	172½	180½	188½	196½
3 0 7	82½	90½	99	107½	115½	123½	131½	139½	147½	155½	163½	171½	179½	187½	195½
3 1 6	81½	89½	97½	105½	113½	121½	129½	137½	145½	153½	161½	169½	177½	185½	193½
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	136	144	152	160	168	176	184	192
3 3 6	78½	86½	94½	102½	110½	118½	126½	134½	142½	150½	158½	166½	174½	182½	190½
3 4 6	77½	85½	93½	101½	109½	117½	125½	133½	141½	149½	157½	165½	173½	181½	189½
3 5 7	76½	84½	92½	100½	108½	116½	124½	132½	140½	148½	156½	164½	172½	180½	188½
3 6 8	75	83	90	97½	105	112½	120½	128½	136½	144½	152½	160½	168½	176½	184½
3 7 10	73½	81½	88½	95½	103½	111½	119½	127½	135½	143½	151½	159½	167½	175½	183½
3 9 0	72½	80½	87½	94½	101½	108½	115½	122½	130½	137½	145½	152½	160½	167½	175½
3 10 2	71½	78½	85½	92½	99½	106½	113½	120½	127½	134½	141½	148½	155½	162½	169½
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	119	126	133	140	147	154	161	168
3 12 9	68½	75½	82½	89½	96½	103½	110½	117½	124½	131½	138½	145½	152½	159½	166½
3 14 1	67½	74½	81½	87½	94½	101½	108½	115½	122½	129½	136½	143½	150½	157½	164½
3 15 6	66½	73½	79½	86½	93½	100½	107½	114½	121½	128½	135½	142½	149½	156½	163½
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91½	98½	105½	112½	119½	126½	133½	140½	147½	154½	161½
3 18 5	63½	70½	76½	83½	89½	96½	103½	110½	117½	124½	131½	138½	145½	152½	159½
4 0 0	62½	68½	75	81½	87½	94½	101½	108½	115½	122½	129½	136½	143½	150½	157½
4 1 7	61½	67½	73½	79½	85½	91½	98½	105½	112½	119½	126½	133½	140½	147½	154½
4 3 4	60	66	72	78½	84	90	96½	103½	110½	117½	124½	131½	138½	145½	152½
4 5 1	58½	64½	70½	76½	82½	88½	94½	100½	106½	112½	118½	124½	130½	136½	142½
4 6 11	57½	63½	69	74½	80½	86½	92½	98½	104½	110½	116½	122½	128½	134½	140½
4 8 11	56½	61½	67½	73½	78½	84½	90½	96½	102½	108½	114½	120½	126½	132½	138½
4 10 11	55	60	66	71½	77½	83½	89½	95½	101½	107½	113½	119½	125½	131½	137½
4 13 0	53½	59½	64½	69½	75½	81½	86½	92½	98½	104½	110½	116½	122½	128½	134½
4 15 3	52½	57½	63	68½	73½	78½	84½	90½	96½	102½	108½	114½	120½	126½	132½
4 17 7	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½	92½	98½	104½	110½	116½	122½	128½
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110	115	120
5 1 7	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½	103½	108½	113½	118½
5 3 3	47½	52½	57½	62½	67½	72½	77½	82½	87½	92½	97½	102½	107½	112½	117½
5 5 1	46½	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½	91½	96½	101½	106½	111½	116½
5 7 11	45	49½	54	58½	63	67½	72½	77½	82½	87½	92½	97½	102½	107½	112½
5 10 3	43½	48½	53½	58½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½	103½	108½	113½
5 12 8	42½	47½	52½	57½	62½	67½	72½	77½	82½	87½	92½	97½	102½	107½	112½
5 15 0	41½	46½	51½	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½	91½	96½	101½	106½	111½
6 0 0	40	44½	49	53½	58½	63½	68½	73½	78½	83½	88½	93½	98½	103½	108½
6 2 5	40½	44	48	52	56½	61½	66½	71½	76½	81½	86½	91½	96½	101½	106½
6 5 0	39½	43½	47	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½	86½	90½	94½
6 10 5	38½	42½	46	49½	53½	57½	61½	65½	69½	73½	77½	81½	85½	89½	93½
6 13 4	37½	41½	45	48½	52½	56½	60½	64½	68½	72½	76½	80½	84½	88½	92½
6 16 4	36½	40½	44	47½	51½	55½	59½	63½	67½	71½	75½	79½	83½	87½	91½
6 19 0	35½	39½	43	46½	50½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½	86½	90½
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49½	53½	57½	61½	65½	69½	73½	77½	81½	85½	89½
7 6 4	34½	37½	41	44½	47½	51½	54½	58½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½	86½
7 10 0	33½	36½	40	43½	46½	50½	53½	57½	61½	65½	69½	73½	77½	81½	85½
7 13 10	32½	35½	39	42½	45½	48½	52½	55½	59½	62½	66½	70½	74½	78½	82½
7 17 11	31½	34½	38	41½	44½	47½	50½	53½	57½	60½	64½	67½	71½	75½	79½
8 1 2	30½	33½	37	40	43½	46½	49½	52½	55½	58½	62½	65½	69½	72½	76½
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	45	48	51	54	57	60	63	66	69	72
8 11 5	29½	32½	35	37½	40½	43½	46½	49½	52½	55½	58½	61½	64½	67½	70½
8 16 6	28½	31½	34	36½	39½	42½	45½	48½	51½	54½	57½	60½	63½	66½	69½
9 1 10	27½	30½	33	35½	38½	41½	44½	47½	50½	53½	56½	59½	62½	65½	68½
9 7 6	26½	29½	32	34½	37½	40½	43½	46½	49½	52½	55½	58½	61½	64½	67½
9 13 7	25½	28½	31	33½	36½	39½	42½	45½	48½	51½	54½	57½	60½	63½	66½
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	38	40½	43	45½	48	50½	53	55½	58	60½

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1/2	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 88	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 95	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 85	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
						33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28	

IN PERPETUITY

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £200, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent? **ANSWER.**—19 14 years purchase or £2,194.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in receipt of a pension or annuity of £200 a year, net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? **ANSWER.**—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*qv*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years, and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years interest at 5 per cent, is worth 27 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £2,127 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives at a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stund.
English Statute Mile	1 000	0 868	1 609	0 217	1 508	0 212	0 289	0 142	0 151	0 213	0 335
English Geog. Mile	1 153	1 000	1 855	0 250	1 738	0 245	0 333	0 164	0 169	0 246	0 386
Kilometre	0 621	0 540	1 000	0 135	0 937	0 132	0 180	0 088	0 094	0 133	0 208
German Geog. Mile	4 610	4 000	7 420	1 000	6 953	0 978	1 333	0 657	0 694	0 985	1 543
Russian Verste	0 663	0 575	1 067	0 144	1 000	0 141	0 192	0 094	0 100	0 142	0 222
Austrian Mile	4 714	4 080	7 586	1 022	7 112	1 000	1 363	0 672	0 710	1 006	1 578
Dutch Ure	3 458	3 000	5 565	0 750	5 215	0 734	1 000	0 493	0 520	0 738	1 157
Norwegian Mile	7 021	6 091	11 299	1 523	10 589	1 489	2 035	1 000	1 057	1 499	2 250
Swedish Mile	6 644	5 764	10 692	1 441	10 019	1 409	1 921	0 948	1 000	1 429	2 224
Danish Mile	4 682	4 062	7 536	1 016	7 076	0 994	1 351	0 667	0 705	1 000	1 567
Swiss Stund.	2 987	2 592	4 808	0 648	4 505	0 634	0 864	0 425	0 449	0 638	1 000

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

SUMS needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 5 to 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a Municipal Loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 80 years, would cost the ratepayers £51,031 5s. annually for that period, and would then be extinguished.

Years.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.	5½ per Ct.	6 per Ct.	6½ per Ct.
5	£ 2 4	£ 2 4	£ 2 4	£ 2 4	£ 2 4	£ 2 4	£ 2 4
10	23 11 ½	23 9 3	23 13 7	23 11 ½	23 8 4 ½	23 14 9 ½	24 1 3 ½
15	12 0 5 ½	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0	13 5 4	13 11 8 ½	13 18 2 ½
20	8 13 7 ½	8 19 10 ½	9 6 2 ½	9 12 8 ½	9 19 3	10 5 11	10 12 8 ½
25	7 0 8 ½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5 ½	8 7 4 ½	8 14 4 ½	9 1 6 ½
30	6 1 4 ½	6 8 0 ½	6 14 10 ½	7 1 10 ½	7 9 1 ½	7 16 5 ½	8 3 11 ½
35	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9 ½	6 10 1 ½	6 17 7 ½	7 5 3 ½	7 13 1 ½
40	5 0 0	5 7 1 ½	5 14 6 ½	6 2 1 ½	6 9 11 ½	6 17 11 ½	7 6 1 ½
45	4 13 7 ½	5 1 0 ½	5 8 8 ½	5 16 6 ½	6 4 7 ½	6 12 11	7 1 4 ½
50	4 8 11	4 16 6 ½	5 4 4 ½	5 12 6 ½	6 0 10 ½	6 9 4 ½	6 18 1 ½
55	4 5 3 ½	4 13 1 ½	5 1 2 ½	5 9 6 ½	5 18 1 ½	6 6 10 ½	6 15 10
60	4 2 5	4 10 5 ½	4 18 9 ½	5 7 4	5 16 1 ½	6 5 1	6 14 2 ½
65	4 0 2 ½	4 8 4 ½	4 16 11	5 5 8	5 14 7 ½	6 3 9	6 13 0 ½
70	3 18 4 ½	4 6 9 ½	4 15 5 ½	5 4 4 ½	5 13 6	6 2 9 ½	6 12 2 ½
75	3 16 11	4 5 5 ½	4 14 4	5 3 4 ½	5 12 7 ½	6 2 0 ½	6 11 7 ½
80	3 15 8 ½	4 4 5 ½	4 13 5 ½	5 2 7 ½	5 12 0 ½	6 1 6 ½	6 11 2
80	3 14 9 ½	4 3 7 ½	4 12 9	5 2 0 ½	5 11 6 ½	6 1 1 ½	6 10 10 ½

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL
BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, e.g., an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £5 5s. 2d. on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11s. 8d., and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs	Pre'm.	Yrs	Pre'm.	Yrs	Pre'm.	Yrs	Pre'm.
10	£ 2 4	25	£ 13 3	40	£ 25 9	55	£ 43 3
11	7 11 26	26	10 4	41	24 8	56	43 9
12	6 16 9	27	7 8	42	23 8	57	43 3
13	6 4 3	28	5 5	43	22 8	58	42 9
14	5 13 7	29	4 11	44	21 9	59	42 4
15	5 4 30	30	0 9	45	20 11	60	41 11
16	4 16 4	31	18 10	46	19 1	61	41 5
17	4 9 2	32	16 11	47	18 4	62	41 1
18	4 2 11	33	15 3	48	17 7	63	40 8
19	3 17 3	34	13 7	49	17 10	64	40 4
20	3 12 3	35	12 1	50	17 2	65	40 11
21	3 7 8	36	10 8	51	16 6	66	40 7
22	3 3 7	37	9 4	52	15 11	67	40 3
23	3 19 10	38	8 0	53	15 4	68	40 0
24	3 16 4	39	6 10	54	14 9	69	39 8

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.
But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE WALKER'S MAXIMS.

(From *The Times*, April 9, 1930).
Two rules the walker must obey
If he would reach his home to-day—
On Roadway always keep the Right
On Footpath just the op-po-site

G BUCKSTON BROWN.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. *Two steamships meeting*
When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED.

2. *Two steamships passing*
GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. *Two steamships crossing.*
If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear,
To act as Judgment says is proper.—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.
But when upon your port is seen
A Steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.
Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

Pence.	Pence.	Shilling Pence	Shilling. Pence.
001	6 1/2	050	1 0
002	6 1/4	051	1 0 1/4
003	6 1/2	052	1 0 1/2
004	1	053	1 0 3/4
005	1 1/4	054	1 1
006	1 1/2	055	1 1 1/4
007	1 3/4	056	1 1 1/2
008	2	057	1 1 3/4
009	2 1/4	058	1 2
010	2 1/2	059	1 2 1/4
011	2 3/4	060	1 2 1/2
012	3	061	1 2 3/4
013	3 1/4	062	1 3
014	3 1/2	063	1 3 1/4
015	3 3/4	064	1 3 1/2
016	4	065	1 3 3/4
017	4 1/4	066	1 4
018	4 1/2	067	1 4 1/4
019	4 3/4	068	1 4 1/2
020	5	069	1 4 3/4
021	5 1/4	070	1 5
022	5 1/2	071	1 5 1/4
023	5 3/4	072	1 5 1/2
024	6	073	1 5 3/4
025	6 1/2	074	1 6

Shillings
050 = 1 0
063 = 1 3
100 = 2 0
125 = 2 6
150 = 3 0
200 = 4 0
250 = 5 0
300 = 6 0
350 = 7 0
375 = 7 6
400 = 8 0

Shillings
450 = 9 0
500 = 10 0
525 = 10 6
550 = 11 0
600 = 12 0
650 = 13 0
700 = 14 0
750 = 15 0
800 = 16 0
850 = 17 0
900 = 18 0

EXAMPLES
300 = 6 0
445 = 8 10 1/2
345 = 6 10 1/2
800 = 16 0
098 = 1 11 1/2
898 = 17 11 1/2

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1st Dec. 1931 AND 1932.

	Dec. 31, 1930	Nov. 3, 1931	Nov. 2, 1932
2 1/2% Consols	44 1/4	56	78 1/4
4% Consols	85 1/4	85 1/4	109 1/8
5% War Loan	82 1/8	96 1/4	117
4% Funding	68	86 1/4	109 1/4
3 1/2% Conversion	75 1/4	75 1/4	100 3/4
4% Victory Bonds	72 1/4	93	109 1/4
3% Local Loans Stock ..	50 7/8	62 1/4	91
Bank of England Stock ..	165	245	330
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	102	116
5% L.C.C. Stock	85 1/4	101	113
4% Port of Lond. "B" Stk.	62 1/2	79	104

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

Month	1924.	1931	1932.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January ...	73 0 0	57 17 2	55 6 9
February ...	76 6 3	56 14 1	55 16 5
March	75 2 6	56 14 5	59 14 0
April	75 15 0	57 12 2	60 11 0
May	74 15 0	59 18 7	63 9 11
June	74 5 0	59 18 4	64 4 9
July ...	74 16 3	59 9 10	72 4 7
August ...	No price	57 13 3	71 6 8
September ..	"	55 12 1	72 17 8
October	"	55 10 6	75 14 3
November	"	54 6 9	"
December ...	"	53 2 3	"

BRITISH DOMINION SECURITIES.

	Nov. 3, 1930	Nov. 3, 1931	Nov. 2, 1932
Australia 6% (1931-41) ..	90	88 1/4	101
Australia 5% (1934-45) ..	75 1/4	78	106
Canada 4% (1940-60) ...	94 1/2	85 1/4	104
Cape 3 1/2% (1929-49) ...	86 1/2	79 1/2	100
Gold Coast 6% (1945-70) ..	110	102 1/2	111
Kenya 5% (1948-58)	104 1/2	98 1/2	114
N.S.W. 5% (1935-55)	75	71 1/2	108
New Zealand 4% (1943-63) ..	88	75 1/2	104
Nigeria 5% (1947-57)	104 1/4	95 1/2	113
Queensland 5% (1940-60) ..	76	71 1/2	104
S. Africa 5% (1945-75) ...	103 1/4	98 1/2	111
S. Aust. 5% (1945-75) ...	75 1/2	73 1/2	106
S. Rhod. 5% (1934-49) ...	103	98 1/2	103
Tasmania 3 1/2% (1940) ...	75 1/2	59 1/2	99 1/2
Victoria 5% (1945-75) ...	75 1/2	69 1/2	106
W. Aust. 5% (1945-75) ...	75 1/2	73 1/2	106

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent.

Month	1924	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
January ...	4 35	5	4 5	4 5	5	3	6
February ...	3	5	4 5	5 3	4 6	3	5 64
March	3	5	4 5	5 5	3 9	3	4
April	3	4 8	4 5	5 5	3 5	3	3 3
May	3	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	2 7	2 7
June	3	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	2 5	2 5
July ...	3 19	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	2 8	2 8
August	5 87	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	4 5	2
September ..	5	4 5	4 5	5 7	3	5 0	2
October ...	5	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	6	2
November ...	5	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	6	—
December ...	5	4 5	4 5	5 5	3	6	—
Year	4 03	4 6	4 5	5 5	3 4	4 0	—

CALCULATED EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (extracted from the Registrar-General's Return for England and Wales) is based upon the Census of 1901, and deaths for 1900-01-02 (English Life Table No. 9).

AGE.	OF 100,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 100,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	100,000	100,000	55.68	59.58	54	66,243	71,239	18.43	20.61
1	91,004	93,058	60.07	62.99	55	65,161	70,360	17.73	19.86
2	88,875	91,059	60.30	63.35	56	64,017	69,438	17.04	19.12
3	87,942	90,167	60.14	62.98	57	62,814	68,458	16.35	18.38
4	87,370	89,599	59.53	62.36	58	61,550	67,435	15.68	17.65
5	86,935	89,182	58.81	61.67	59	60,217	66,354	15.01	16.93
6	86,592	88,804	58.05	60.93	60	58,804	65,202	14.36	16.22
7	86,300	88,508	57.25	60.13	61	57,298	63,965	13.73	15.53
8	86,062	88,273	56.41	59.29	62	55,691	62,634	13.11	14.85
9	85,864	88,079	55.53	58.42	63	53,980	61,202	12.51	14.18
10	85,693	87,909	54.64	57.53	64	52,166	59,666	11.93	13.53
11	85,538	87,751	53.74	56.63	65	50,255	58,027	11.36	12.90
12	85,390	87,593	52.84	55.74	66	48,257	56,291	10.81	12.29
13	85,241	87,439	51.93	54.84	67	46,183	54,464	10.27	11.68
14	85,084	87,284	51.02	53.95	68	44,037	52,545	9.75	11.09
15	84,915	87,067	50.12	53.06	69	41,819	50,528	9.24	10.51
16	84,730	86,869	49.23	52.18	70	39,526	48,401	8.75	9.95
17	84,522	86,658	48.35	51.31	71	37,156	46,152	8.27	9.41
18	84,287	86,432	47.48	50.44	72	34,712	43,777	7.82	8.90
19	84,027	86,191	46.63	49.58	73	32,208	41,282	7.39	8.40
20	83,748	85,938	45.78	48.73	74	29,664	38,682	6.98	7.93
21	83,456	85,675	44.94	47.87	75	27,107	36,002	6.59	7.49
22	83,153	85,404	44.10	47.02	76	24,505	33,268	6.22	7.06
23	82,842	85,126	43.27	46.18	77	22,061	30,504	5.87	6.66
24	82,525	84,843	42.43	45.33	78	19,622	27,736	5.54	6.27
25	82,202	84,553	41.60	44.48	79	17,272	24,991	5.22	5.90
26	81,875	84,257	40.76	43.64	80	15,035	22,295	4.93	5.56
27	81,547	83,955	39.92	42.79	81	12,930	19,672	4.65	5.23
28	81,218	83,649	39.08	41.95	82	10,973	17,145	4.39	4.93
29	80,887	83,337	38.24	41.10	83	9,181	14,745	4.15	4.65
30	80,549	83,019	37.40	40.26	84	7,568	12,505	3.92	4.39
31	80,199	82,694	36.56	39.41	85	6,144	10,456	3.72	4.16
32	79,834	82,362	35.72	38.57	86	4,917	8,630	3.52	3.93
33	79,452	82,021	34.89	37.73	87	3,875	7,024	3.33	3.72
34	79,052	81,672	34.07	36.89	88	3,004	5,632	3.15	3.51
35	78,634	81,314	33.25	36.05	89	2,288	4,444	2.98	3.32
36	78,199	80,947	32.43	35.21	90	1,710	3,447	2.82	3.13
37	77,749	80,571	31.61	34.37	91	1,253	2,625	2.66	2.95
38	77,283	80,186	30.80	33.53	92	892	1,960	2.51	2.79
39	76,798	79,790	29.99	32.70	93	622	1,433	2.37	2.63
40	76,294	79,381	29.19	31.86	94	430	1,024	2.24	2.47
41	75,769	78,959	28.39	31.03	95	286	714	2.12	2.33
42	75,222	78,522	27.59	30.20	96	185	485	2.00	2.20
43	74,652	78,070	26.79	29.37	97	116	320	1.89	2.07
44	74,057	77,600	26.01	28.55	98	70	205	1.78	1.95
45	73,436	77,109	25.22	27.73	99	41	127	1.68	1.84
46	72,789	76,594	24.44	26.91	100	23	76	1.59	1.73
47	72,118	76,053	23.66	26.10	101	12	44	1.50	1.63
48	71,420	75,484	22.89	25.29	102	6	24	1.42	1.53
49	70,689	74,883	22.12	24.49	103	3	13	1.34	1.44
50	69,916	74,246	21.36	23.69	104	1	6	1.27	1.36
51	69,092	73,567	20.61	22.91	105	0	3	1.20	1.28
52	68,208	72,821	19.87	22.13	106	—	1	—	1.20
53	67,259	72,066	19.14	21.36	107	—	0	—	1.12

EXPECTATION OF LIFE IN ENGLAND AND WALES, CENSUS BY CENSUS.

Males.	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	Excess of 1921 over 1871 (fifty years)	Fe. Males	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	Excess of 1921 over 1871 (fifty years)
Age							Years.	Age.							Years.
0	40'4	43'4	43'8	45'9	51'6	55'5	14'1	0	43'5	46'6	46'7	49'8	55'4	59'5	16'0
5	49'8	52'0	51'8	54'1	57'2	58'8	9'0	5	51'9	54'0	54'1	56'7	59'9	61'7	9'8
10	46'7	48'6	48'1	50'1	53'1	54'7	8'0	10	48'8	50'6	50'4	52'9	55'9	57'5	8'7
15	42'7	44'4	43'7	45'7	48'6	50'2	7'5	15	44'8	46'4	46'0	48'5	51'4	53'1	8'3
20	38'9	40'3	39'5	41'5	44'2	45'8	6'9	20	41'1	42'4	41'9	44'3	47'1	48'7	7'6
25	35'4	36'5	35'6	37'4	40'0	41'6	6'2	25	37'5	38'6	37'9	40'1	42'8	44'5	7'0
30	32'7	33'9	32'9	34'9	37'3	38'3	5'6	30	34'8	35'8	35'3	37'5	40'1	41'6	6'8
35	29'8	30'9	29'9	31'9	34'3	35'3	5'5	35	32'0	33'0	32'5	34'7	37'3	38'8	6'8
40	27'1	28'1	27'1	29'1	31'5	32'5	5'4	40	29'2	30'2	29'7	31'9	34'5	36'0	6'8
45	24'3	25'3	24'3	26'3	28'7	29'7	5'4	45	26'4	27'4	26'9	29'1	31'7	33'2	6'8
50	21'6	22'6	21'6	23'6	26'0	27'0	5'4	50	23'6	24'6	24'1	26'3	28'9	30'4	6'8
55	18'9	19'9	18'9	20'9	23'3	24'3	5'4	55	20'8	21'8	21'3	23'5	26'1	27'6	6'8
60	16'2	17'2	16'2	18'2	20'6	21'6	5'4	60	18'0	19'0	18'5	20'7	23'3	24'8	6'8
65	13'5	14'5	13'5	15'5	17'9	18'9	5'4	65	15'2	16'2	15'7	17'9	20'5	22'0	6'8
70	10'8	11'8	10'8	12'8	15'2	16'2	5'4	70	12'5	13'5	13'0	15'2	17'8	19'3	6'8
75	8'1	9'1	8'1	10'1	12'5	13'5	5'4	75	10'0	11'0	10'5	12'7	15'3	16'8	6'8
80	5'4	6'4	5'4	7'4	9'8	10'8	5'4	80	7'3	8'3	7'8	10'0	12'6	14'1	6'8
85	2'7	3'7	2'7	3'7	5'1	6'1	5'4	85	4'6	5'6	5'1	7'3	9'9	11'4	6'8

The 1921 Census in Scotland showed longevity both of males and females less than England and Wales at all ages, ranging from 25 1/2 years and 3 1/2 years at birth to fractions of a year at later ages, but while at every age women's longevity exceeds that of men in Scotland the excess is much less marked than in England.

In Ireland up to 1911, when the last Census was taken of the whole country as one, the longevity of males up to 25 and over 25 years was less than in England, but between ages 25 and 85 was greater than in England. Of females the Irish longevity was consistently less than that of England, except for the ages 55 to 75, when they exceeded the English averages. The Census taken in Northern Ireland in 1926, after 15 years interval, and five years later than the English Census, showed remarkable improvements over that of 1911 as regards longevity, and again high figures for males of 55 and over were repeated, though less prominently, England having improved in the decade of years 1911-1921.

TABLE FOR CONVERTING AN AREA, WHICH IS SHEWN DECIMALLY, INTO ROODS, POLES AND SQUARE YARDS, AND CONVERSELY FOR SHEWING AN AREA IN DECIMAL PARTS OF AN ACRE.

Poles	Sq Yds	Poles	Sq Yds	Poles	Sq Yds	Poles	Sq Yds
001	0 5	006	4 5	051	8 5	096	12 5
002	0 10	007	4 10	052	8 10	097	12 10
003	0 15	008	4 15	053	8 15	098	12 15
004	0 20	009	4 20	054	8 20	099	12 20
005	0 25	010	4 25	055	8 25	100	12 25
006	1 0	011	5 0	056	9 0	081	13 0
007	1 5	012	5 5	057	9 5	082	13 5
008	1 10	013	5 10	058	9 10	083	13 10
009	1 15	014	5 15	059	9 15	084	13 15
010	1 20	015	5 20	060	9 20	085	13 20
011	1 25	016	5 25	061	9 25	086	13 25
012	2 0	017	6 0	062	10 0	087	14 0
013	2 5	018	6 5	063	10 5	088	14 5
014	2 10	019	6 10	064	10 10	089	14 10
015	2 15	020	6 15	065	10 15	090	14 15
016	2 20	021	6 20	066	10 20	091	14 20
017	2 25	022	6 25	067	10 25	092	14 25
018	2 30	023	6 30	068	10 30	093	14 30
019	2 35	024	6 35	069	10 35	094	14 35
020	2 40	025	6 40	070	11 0	095	15 0
021	2 45	026	6 45	071	11 5	096	15 5
022	2 50	027	6 50	072	11 10	097	15 10
023	2 55	028	6 55	073	11 15	098	15 15
024	3 0	029	7 0	074	11 20	099	15 20
025	3 5	030	7 5	075	11 25	100	15 25
026	3 10	031	7 10				
027	3 15	032	7 15				
028	3 20	033	7 20				
029	3 25	034	7 25				
030	3 30	035	7 30				
031	3 35	036	7 35				
032	3 40	037	7 40				
033	3 45	038	7 45				
034	3 50	039	7 50				
035	3 55	040	7 55				
036	4 0	041	8 0				

	Roods	Poles
100	0	16
200	0	32
300	1	3
400	1	24
500	2	0
600	2	16
700	2	32
800	3	8
900	3	24

Example.—An Area is shewn as 10 1/2.

Acres	A.	R.	P.	Sq Yds.
0'800	=	0	3	8
0'061	=	0	0	9

Therefore 10 1/2 = 10 3 17 25

Conversely.—An Area is 6 1 15 10

A.	R.	P.	Sq Yds.
6	1	15	10
0	1	8	0
0	0	7	10

Therefore 6 1 15 10 = 6 3 16

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in pence for 1 to 300 days at various rates per annum.

Days	One Quarter Per Cent	One Half Per Cent	One Per Cent	Two Per Cent	Two and a Half Per Cent	Three Per Cent	Four Per Cent	Five Per Cent	Six Per Cent
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	0 164	0 329	0 658	1 315	1 644	1 973	2 630	3 288	3 945
2	0 329	0 658	1 315	2 630	3 288	3 945	5 260	6 575	7 890
3	0 493	0 986	1 973	3 945	4 932	5 918	7 890	9 863	11 835
4	0 658	1 315	2 630	5 260	6 575	7 890	10 521	13 151	15 781
5	0 822	1 644	3 288	6 575	8 213	9 863	13 151	16 438	19 726
6	0 986	1 973	3 945	7 890	9 863	11 835	15 781	19 726	23 671
7	1 151	2 301	4 603	9 205	11 507	13 808	18 411	23 014	27 616
8	1 315	2 630	5 260	10 521	13 151	15 781	21 041	26 301	31 526
9	1 479	2 959	5 918	11 835	14 795	17 753	23 671	29 589	35 507
10	1 644	3 288	6 575	13 151	16 438	19 726	26 301	32 877	39 452
20	3 288	6 575	13 151	26 301	32 877	39 452	52 603	65 753	78 904
30	4 932	9 863	19 726	39 452	49 315	59 178	78 904	98 630	118 356
40	6 575	13 151	26 301	52 603	65 753	78 904	105 205	131 507	157 808
50	8 219	16 438	32 877	65 753	82 152	98 630	131 507	164 384	197 260
60	9 863	19 726	39 452	78 904	98 630	118 356	157 808	197 260	236 712
70	11 507	23 014	46 027	92 055	115 068	138 082	184 110	230 137	276 164
80	13 151	26 301	52 603	105 205	131 507	157 808	210 411	263 014	315 616
90	14 795	29 589	59 178	118 356	147 945	177 534	236 712	295 890	355 068
100	16 438	32 877	65 753	131 507	164 384	197 260	263 014	328 767	394 521
200	32 877	65 753	131 507	263 014	328 767	394 521	526 027	657 534	789 041
300	49 315	98 630	197 260	394 521	493 151	591 781	789 041	986 301	1183 562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
0 10 0	0 10 0	2 4	0 0 4	8 8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5 4	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11 3/4
1 0 1	1 8 0	4 0	0 0 4	8 8 0	0 14 0	3 2 1/2	0 5 1/2	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3 1/2	0 1 0 1/2
1 10 2	2 6 0	7 0	1 0 1	8 10 0	0 14 2 1/2	3 3 1/2	0 5 1/2	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 3/4	0 1 0 3/4
2 0 3	3 4 0	9 0	1 1 1/2	9 0 0	0 15 0	3 5 0	0 6 0	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 1/2	0 1 1 1/2
2 10 4	3 6 0	9 1/2	1 1 1/2	9 0 0	0 15 9 3/4	3 7 1/2	0 6 1/2	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 1/2	0 1 7 1/2
2 10 4	3 6 0	11 1/2	1 1 1/2	10 0 0	0 16 8 3/4	3 10 1/2	0 6 1/2	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4 1/2	0 2 2 1/2
3 0 5	4 0 0	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	10 10 0	0 17 6 1/2	4 0 0	0 7 0	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2 1/2	0 2 9 1/2
3 10 5	4 2 0	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	11 0 0	0 18 4 1/2	4 2 1/2	0 7 1/2	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3 1/2
3 10 5	4 4 0	1 1 1/2	1 1 1/2	11 11 0	0 19 3 1/2	4 5 1/2	0 7 1/2	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11 0	0 3 10 0
4 0 6	4 6 0	1 6 1/2	1 6 1/2	12 0 0	1 0 0	4 7 1/2	0 7 1/2	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 1/2	0 4 4 1/2
4 10 7	4 8 0	1 7 1/2	1 7 1/2	12 12 0	1 0 4 1/2	4 10 1/2	0 8 1/2	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 1/2	0 4 11 1/2
4 10 7	4 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	13 0 0	1 1 0 0	5 0 0	0 8 0	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5 0	0 5 5 1/2
5 0 8	4 12 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	13 13 0	1 2 9 1/2	5 3 1/2	0 9 0	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11 0	1 10 11 1/2
5 10 9	5 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	14 0 0	1 3 4 1/2	5 4 1/2	0 9 1/2	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 1/2	1 16 5 1/2
5 10 9	5 2 0	2 1 1/2	2 1 1/2	14 14 0	1 4 6 1/2	5 7 1/2	0 9 1/2	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1/2	1 1 11 1/2
6 0 10	5 4 0	2 3 1/2	2 3 1/2	15 0 0	1 5 5 1/2	5 9 1/2	0 9 1/2	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 1/2	1 7 4 1/2
6 10 10	5 6 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	15 15 0	1 6 3 1/2	6 0 1/2	0 10 1/2	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 1/2	1 12 10 1/2
6 10 10	5 8 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	16 0 0	1 6 8 1/2	6 1 1/2	0 10 1/2	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 1/2	1 18 4 1/2
7 0 11	6 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	16 16 0	1 8 0 1/2	6 5 1/2	0 11 0	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 1/2	2 3 10 0
7 10 11	6 2 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	17 0 0	1 8 4 1/2	6 8 1/2	0 11 1/2	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 1/2	2 9 3 1/2
7 10 11	6 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	17 17 0	1 9 9 1/2	6 10 1/2	0 11 1/2	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7 1/2	2 14 9 1/2

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr	1 st Per Ct.	2 nd Per Ct.	3 rd Per Ct.	4 th Per Ct.	5 th Per Ct.	6 th Per Ct.
1	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000
2	1'005	1'010	1'015	1'020	1'025	1'030
3	1'015	1'030	1'045	1'060	1'075	1'090
4	1'030	1'050	1'070	1'090	1'110	1'130
5	1'050	1'075	1'100	1'125	1'150	1'175
6	1'075	1'105	1'135	1'165	1'195	1'225
7	1'105	1'140	1'175	1'210	1'245	1'280
8	1'140	1'180	1'220	1'260	1'300	1'340
9	1'180	1'225	1'265	1'310	1'355	1'400
10	1'225	1'275	1'320	1'365	1'410	1'455
11	1'275	1'330	1'380	1'430	1'480	1'530
12	1'330	1'390	1'445	1'495	1'545	1'595
13	1'390	1'455	1'515	1'570	1'620	1'670
14	1'455	1'525	1'590	1'650	1'705	1'760
15	1'525	1'600	1'670	1'735	1'795	1'855
16	1'600	1'680	1'755	1'825	1'890	1'955
17	1'680	1'765	1'845	1'920	1'990	2'060
18	1'765	1'855	1'935	2'015	2'085	2'155
19	1'855	1'950	2'035	2'115	2'185	2'255
20	1'950	2'050	2'135	2'215	2'285	2'355
21	2'050	2'155	2'240	2'320	2'390	2'460
22	2'155	2'265	2'350	2'430	2'500	2'570
23	2'265	2'380	2'465	2'545	2'615	2'685
24	2'380	2'500	2'585	2'665	2'735	2'805
25	2'500	2'625	2'710	2'790	2'860	2'930
26	2'625	2'755	2'840	2'920	2'990	3'060
27	2'755	2'890	2'975	3'055	3'125	3'195
28	2'890	3'030	3'115	3'195	3'265	3'335
29	3'030	3'175	3'260	3'340	3'410	3'480
30	3'175	3'325	3'410	3'490	3'560	3'630
31	3'325	3'480	3'565	3'645	3'715	3'785
32	3'480	3'640	3'725	3'805	3'875	3'945
33	3'640	3'805	3'890	3'970	4'040	4'110
34	3'805	3'975	4'060	4'140	4'210	4'280
35	3'975	4'150	4'235	4'315	4'385	4'455
36	4'150	4'330	4'415	4'495	4'565	4'635
37	4'330	4'515	4'600	4'680	4'750	4'820
38	4'515	4'705	4'790	4'870	4'940	5'010
39	4'705	4'900	4'985	5'065	5'135	5'205
40	4'900	5'100	5'185	5'265	5'335	5'405
41	5'100	5'305	5'390	5'470	5'540	5'610
42	5'305	5'515	5'600	5'680	5'750	5'820
43	5'515	5'730	5'815	5'895	5'965	6'035
44	5'730	5'955	6'040	6'120	6'190	6'260
45	5'955	6'185	6'270	6'350	6'420	6'490
46	6'185	6'420	6'505	6'585	6'655	6'725
47	6'420	6'660	6'745	6'825	6'895	6'965
48	6'660	6'905	6'990	7'070	7'140	7'210
49	6'905	7'155	7'240	7'320	7'390	7'460
50	7'155	7'410	7'495	7'575	7'645	7'715

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr	1 st Per Ct.	2 nd Per Ct.	3 rd Per Ct.	4 th Per Ct.	5 th Per Ct.	6 th Per Ct.
1	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000
2	1'005	1'010	1'015	1'020	1'025	1'030
3	1'015	1'030	1'045	1'060	1'075	1'090
4	1'030	1'050	1'070	1'090	1'110	1'130
5	1'050	1'075	1'100	1'125	1'150	1'175
6	1'075	1'105	1'135	1'165	1'195	1'225
7	1'105	1'140	1'175	1'210	1'245	1'280
8	1'140	1'180	1'220	1'260	1'300	1'340
9	1'180	1'225	1'265	1'310	1'355	1'400
10	1'225	1'275	1'320	1'365	1'410	1'455
11	1'275	1'330	1'380	1'430	1'480	1'530
12	1'330	1'390	1'445	1'495	1'545	1'595
13	1'390	1'455	1'515	1'570	1'620	1'670
14	1'455	1'525	1'590	1'650	1'705	1'760
15	1'525	1'600	1'670	1'735	1'795	1'855
16	1'600	1'680	1'755	1'825	1'890	1'955
17	1'680	1'765	1'845	1'920	1'990	2'060
18	1'765	1'855	1'935	2'015	2'085	2'155
19	1'855	1'950	2'035	2'115	2'185	2'255
20	1'950	2'050	2'135	2'215	2'285	2'355
21	2'050	2'155	2'240	2'320	2'390	2'460
22	2'155	2'265	2'350	2'430	2'500	2'570
23	2'265	2'380	2'465	2'545	2'615	2'685
24	2'380	2'500	2'585	2'665	2'735	2'805
25	2'500	2'625	2'710	2'790	2'860	2'930
26	2'625	2'755	2'840	2'920	2'990	3'060
27	2'755	2'890	2'975	3'055	3'125	3'195
28	2'890	3'030	3'115	3'195	3'265	3'335
29	3'030	3'175	3'260	3'340	3'410	3'480
30	3'175	3'325	3'410	3'490	3'560	3'630
31	3'325	3'480	3'565	3'645	3'715	3'785
32	3'480	3'640	3'725	3'805	3'875	3'945
33	3'640	3'805	3'890	3'970	4'040	4'110
34	3'805	3'975	4'060	4'140	4'210	4'280
35	3'975	4'150	4'235	4'315	4'385	4'455
36	4'150	4'330	4'415	4'495	4'565	4'635
37	4'330	4'515	4'600	4'680	4'750	4'820
38	4'515	4'705	4'790	4'870	4'940	5'010
39	4'705	4'900	4'985	5'065	5'135	5'205
40	4'900	5'100	5'185	5'265	5'335	5'405
41	5'100	5'305	5'390	5'470	5'540	5'610
42	5'305	5'515	5'600	5'680	5'750	5'820
43	5'515	5'730	5'815	5'895	5'965	6'035
44	5'730	5'955	6'040	6'120	6'190	6'260
45	5'955	6'185	6'270	6'350	6'420	6'490
46	6'185	6'420	6'505	6'585	6'655	6'725
47	6'420	6'660	6'745	6'825	6'895	6'965
48	6'660	6'905	6'990	7'070	7'140	7'210
49	6'905	7'155	7'240	7'320	7'390	7'460
50	7'155	7'410	7'495	7'575	7'645	7'715

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 4 per cent for 25 years, take 26 years, £1.02, and deduct £1—£1.02 = £1.02.

TWENTY-THREE LARGEST WILLS, 1931-32.

Earl of Incheape, d. May 23, 1932	£1,124,706	Lord Merthyr of Senghenydd, d. Mar. 20, 1932	556,139
H. Morrison, D.L., J.P., d. Mar. 15, 1931	1,256,418	Sir T. J. Lipton, Bart., d. Oct. 2, 1931	556,068
T. L. Boyd, d. Oct. 7, 1931 (Prov.)	1,222,496	Major R. B. Loder, d. Oct. 28, 1931	547,299
F. H. Cook, C.I.E., d. Dec. 25, 1931	1,054,769	Mrs. J. E. Caulfield, d. Apr. 26, 1932	546,597
Sir W. R. D. White, d. Dec. 6, 1931	928,646	Col. Sir J. Rutherford, Bart., d. Feb. 26, 1932	528,556
Sir T. P. Latham, d. Oct. 26, 1931 (Prov.)	764,049	R. J. Corbally, J.P., d. Sept. 23, 1931	500,711
J. E. Prestwick, d. Mar. 25, 1932	763,795	J. Cory, J.P., d. Dec. 20, 1932	500,000
Vajor J. A. Coats, d. June 30, 1932	726,653	Hon. F. G. Wynn, d. Jan. 20, 1932	499,085
R. Turner, J.P., d. Dec. 5, 1931	668,778	Earl of Lstowell, d. Nov. 16, 1931	480,003
R. F. Bolitho, d. Jan. 20, 1932	624,912	A. S. Bowlby, d. Aug. 12, 1932	455,827
H. Watt, d. May 4, 1932	612,464		
W. Russell, G.B., M.A., D.C.L., d. Dec. 9, 1931	583,837		

- Aspinall, John Bridge, the City Remembrancer, aged 54.—*June 21.*
- Atkinson, John, Baron, former Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, aged 87.—*March 13.*
- Baring, Brig.-General the Hon. Everard, C.V.O., C.B.E., Chairman of Southern Railway Company, aged 66.—*May 7.*
- Bethell, Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., naval commander in the War, aged 76.—*June 13.*
- Brennan, Louis, inventor of dirigible torpedo, aged 79.—*Jan 19.*
- Brentford, Rt. Hon. William Joynton-Hicks, P.C., 1st Viscount, former Home Secretary, aged 66.—*June 8.*
- Briand, Aristide, the great French statesman, eleven times Prime Minister of the Republic, aged 69.—*March 7.*
- Bruce, Major-General Sir David, K.C.B., F.R.S., tropical disease research worker, aged 76.—*Nov 27, 1931.*
- Cheyne, Sir William Watson, Bt., K.C.M.G., an assistant of Lister and eminent surgeon, aged 79.—*April 19.*
- Clarke, Capt. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Elder Brother of Trinity House, aged 75.—*Jan 28.*
- Clarke, General Sir Charles Mansfield, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., distinguished soldier, aged 92.—*April 22.*
- Cole, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Walter George, C.V.O., C.S.I., O.B.E., organiser of British exhibitions, aged 66.—*Sept 30.*
- Collins, Arthur Pelham, former manager of Drury Lane Theatre, aged 66.—*Jan 13.*
- Cook, Arthur James, general secretary of Miners' Federation, aged 46.—*Nov 2, 1931.*
- Cotteran, Sir John Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., Director of National Union of Manufacturers, aged 69.—*Feb 18.*
- Dance, Sir George, dramatist and theatrical director, aged 67.—*Oct 22.*
- Davis, Tom B., theatrical producer, aged 64.—*Dec 14, 1931.*
- de Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., Bt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Ambassador in Vienna in 1914, aged 80.—*Feb 21.*
- Delamain, Lieut.-General Sir Walter Sinclair, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., one of Kilt defenders, aged 70.—*March 6.*
- Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 3rd Baron, pioneer of British work in Kenya Colony, aged 61.—*Nov 13, 1931.*
- Denman, Sir Arthur, Clerk of Assize for South Eastern Circuit, aged 74.—*Dec 15, 1931.*
- de Villiers, Rt. Hon. Jacob, Chief Justice of South Africa, aged 61.—*Sept 16.*
- Dickson, Goldsworthy Lowes, philosopher and author, aged 69.—*Aug 3.*
- Dormer, Paul, President of the French Republic (assassinated), aged 75.—*May 7.*
- Duckham, Sir Arthur McDougall, G.B.E., K.C.B., prominent industrial leader, aged 51.—*Feb 14.*
- Dudley, William Humble Ward, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., G.C.B., Earl of, former Viceroy of Ireland, aged 65.—*June 29.*
- Dumont, Alberto Santos, pioneer of dirigible balloons, aged 59.—*July 23.*
- Feilding, Maj.-General Sir Geoffrey Percy Thynne, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., Guards' Commander during the war, aged 66.—*Oct 21.*
- Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E., M.P. for Twickenham aged 62.—*July 17.*
- Ford, Very Rev. Lionel George Bridges Justice, D.D., Dean of York, aged 56.—*March 27.*
- Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas, G.C.M.G., Canadian statesman, aged 84.—*Dec 30, 1931.*
- Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E., distinguished accountant, aged 49.—*June 26.*
- Gatacre, Major General Sir John, K.C.B., survivor of Indian Mutiny, aged 91.—*July 14.*
- Geddes, Sir Patrick, biologist and town planning expert, aged 78.—*April 16.*
- Gibbon, Rev. James Moir, distinguished Congregational Minister, aged 76.—*March 14.*
- Gibbs, Hon. Vicar, banker and antiquary, aged 78.—*Jan 13.*
- Gill, Arthur Edmund, former Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 68.—*May 18.*
- Girouard, Col. Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., great railway engineer, aged 65.—*Sept. 26.*
- Gore, Rt. Rev. Charles, D.D., former Bishop of Worcester, Birmingham and Oxford, aged 88.—*Jan 17.*
- Graham, Rt. Hon. William, Labour economist and former President of Board of Trade, aged 44.—*Jan 8.*
- Graham, Kenneth, Author of "The Golden Age," aged 73.—*July 6.*
- Graves, Alfred Percival, Author of "Father O'Flynn," aged 85.—*Dec. 27, 1931.*
- Gregory, Lady, Irish playwright and poet, aged 73.—*May 22.*
- Greiffenhagen, Maurice, R.A., portraitist and illustrator, aged 69.—*Dec 26, 1931.*
- Hadow, Sir Frederick Anstey, C.V.O., former Chief Commissioner of Indian Railways, aged 58.—*May 11.*
- Hall, Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick, Bt., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. for Dulwich, aged 67.—*April 28.*
- Hall, Sir William Clarke, Metropolitan magistrate since 1913, aged 66.—*Oct 28.*
- Harris, George Robert Canning Harris, Baron, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., veteran cricketer and former Governor of Bombay, aged 81.—*March 24.*
- Hedgcock, Walter, former musical director of Crystal Palace, aged 68.—*July 28.*
- Henderson, Admiral Sir Reginald Friend, G.C.B., "father" of Australian Navy, aged 85.—*July 12.*
- Hewins, Professor William Albert Samuel, champion of Tariff Reform, aged 66.—*Nov 16, 1931.*
- Hume, Fergus, author of "Mystery of a Hansom Cab," aged 73.—*July 12.*
- Im Thurn, Sir Everard, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Colonial Governor and explorer, aged 80.—*Oct 8.*
- Inchcape, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1st Earl of, great shipowner, aged 79.—*May 23.*
- Innes, Edward Alfred Mitchell, K.C., Chairman of Bar Council, aged 68.—*March 6.*
- James, Rev. Dr. Herbert Armitage, C.H., President of St John's College, Oxford, aged 87.—*Nov 15, 1931.*
- Jusserand, Jean Adrien Antoine Jules, French diplomatist, aged 77.—*July 18.*
- Kilbracken, Arthur Godley, 1st Baron, G.C.B., prominent civil servant, aged 85.—*June 27.*
- Knight, Bt. Rev. Samuel Kirshbaum, D.D., Bishop of Jarrow, aged 64.—*May 9.*
- Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G., former Chief Justice of Australia, aged 68.—*April 26.*
- Larking, Capt. Albert, C.B.E., Secretary of Early Closing Association, aged 74.—*April 6.*
- Legge, Sir Thomas Morrison, C.B.E., M.D., former Senior Medical Officer of Factories, aged 69.—*May 7.*

- Lewis, Col. Isaac Newton, inventor of Lewis gun, aged 73.—*Nov. 9, 1932.*
- Lockwood, William, formerly famous "demon" bowler, aged 64.—*April 26.*
- Low, Sir Sidney James Mark, journalist and historian, aged 74.—*Jan. 13.*
- Luce, Admiral John, C.B., commanded H.M.S. *Glasgow* at Coronel, aged 62.—*Sept. 22.*
- Macartney, Sir Mervyn, distinguished architect and surveyor of St. Paul's, aged 79.—*Oct. 28.*
- McKinnel, Norman, versatile actor, aged 62.—*March 29.*
- Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir David, K.B.E., M.P., President of Board of Education, aged 68.—*June 15.*
- Macnamara, Rt. Hon. Thomas James, P.O., LL.D., former Liberal Minister, aged 70.—*Dec. 3, 1931.*
- McPherson, Hon. Sir William Murray, K.B.E., former Premier of Victoria, aged 67.—*July 26.*
- MacVeagh, Jeremiah, former Nationalist M.P. and wit, aged 62.—*April 17.*
- Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B., former Registrar-General, aged 73.—*Oct. 28.*
- Manning, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Henry, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., former Governor of Nyasaland, Jamaica, and Ceylon, aged 68.—*Jan. 1.*
- Manoel, Dom, former King of Portugal, aged 42.—*July 2.*
- Marjoribanks, Edward, Conservative M.P. and biographer, aged 32.—*April 2.*
- Marjoribanks, Sir George John, K.C.V.O., chairman of Coutts's Bank, aged 75.—*Nov. 11, 1931.*
- Maxse, Leopold James, distinguished writer and editor of "National Review," aged 68.—*Jan. 22.*
- Methuen, Field-Marshal Paul, 1st Baron, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., famous leader in South African campaign, aged 87.—*Oct. 30.*
- Mills, Sir William, patentee of Mills bomb, aged 76.—*Jan. 7.*
- Millward, Miss Jessie, noted actress of Victorian reign, aged 70.—*July 11.*
- Newall, Dame Bortha Sutcliffe, D.B.E., former Mistress of Gorton College, aged 54.—*Jan. 20.*
- Nicholson, Sir Arthur William, K.C.B., former House of Commons official, aged 80.—*March 30.*
- Nicholson, Admiral Sir William, K.C.B., naval torpedo expert, aged 68.—*Jan. 9.*
- Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, P.C., K.C., Recorder of York and former Conservative M.P., aged 69.—*Oct. 11.*
- O'Connor, Rt. Hon. Sir James, former Irish Lord Justice, aged 59.—*Dec. 29, 1931.*
- Ottley, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Langdale, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., former Secretary of Imperial Defence Committee, aged 74.—*Sept. 24.*
- Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir Gilbert, P.C., Bt., Canadian novelist and politician, aged 69.—*Sept. 6.*
- Pau, General Paul Marie César Gerald, distinguished French soldier, aged 83.—*Jan. 2.*
- Peyton, General Sir William Elliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., distinguished soldier who enlisted as trooper, aged 65.—*Nov. 14, 1931.*
- Phillips, Miss Marion, D.S.C., Chief Woman Officer of Labour Party, aged 50.—*Jan. 23.*
- Plumer, Field-Marshal Herbert Charles Onslow, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.R.E., 1st Viscount, great war leader, aged 75.—*July 16.*
- Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Curzon, P.C., K.C.V.O., great Irishman, aged 77.—*March 27.*
- Priestman, Rt. Hon. Ernest George, P.C., former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, aged 72.—*Nov. 26, 1931.*
- Pryke, Sir William Robert, Bt., Lord Mayor of London in 1925-6, aged 85.—*March 30.*
- Randall, Harry, veteran music-hall comedian, aged 72.—*May 18.*
- Redmond, Capt. William Archet, D.S.O., member of Dail Eireann and former Nationalist M.P., aged 45.—*April 17.*
- Reeves, Hon. William Penber, former High Commissioner of New Zealand, aged 75.—*May 15.*
- Richards, Rt. Hon. Thomas, P.C., leader of South Wales miners, aged 72.—*Nov. 7, 1931.*
- Rogan, Lieut.-Col. John Mackenzie, G.V.O., former musical director of the Brigade of Guards, aged 76.—*Feb. 10.*
- Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., K.O.M.G., discoverer of malarin-absorbing mosquitoes, aged 75.—*Sept. 16.*
- Roxburgh, Henry John Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O., 8th Duke of, Chancellor of Order of the Thistle, aged 56.—*Sept. 29.*
- Rutherford, Col. Sir John, Bt., former M.P. and race-horse owner, aged 77.—*Feb. 26.*
- Scott, Charles Priestwich, governing director of "Manchester Guardian," aged 85.—*Jan. 1.*
- Short, Eustace, aeronaut and seaplane designer, aged 62.—*April 8.*
- Simson, Sir Henry John Forbes, K.C.V.O., eminent obstetrician, aged 59.—*Sept. 13.*
- Slatin, Rudolf Karl von, "Slatin Pasha," G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., former administrator in the Sudan, aged 75.—*Oct. 4.*
- Smith, Sir Sydney Armitage, K.B.E., C.B., Treasury financial expert, aged 56.—*Oct. 31.*
- Someiset, Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Richard Charles, P.C., aged 82.—*Oct. 10.*
- Someville, Sir William, K.B.E., D.Sc., pioneer professor of agriculture, aged 71.—*Feb. 17.*
- Sousa, John Philip, American conductor and composer, aged 77.—*March 6.*
- Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bt., whose naturalisation was revoked during the war, aged 69.—*Feb. 16.*
- Stephen, Sir Herbert, Bt., notable legal authority, aged 75.—*Oct. 23.*
- Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E., the first Public Trustee, aged 81.—*Sept. 4.*
- Strachey, Giles Lytton, noted biographer of Victorians, aged 51.—*Jan. 21.*
- Sutcliffe, Halliwell, Yorkshire novelist, aged 62.—*Jan. 14.*
- Sykes, Henry Dugdale, LL.B., Shakespearean scholar, aged 52.—*May 5.*
- Terry, Dennis Neilson, actor-manager and producer, aged 36.—*July 14.*
- Thomas, Albert, Director of International Labour Office, aged 53.—*May 7.*
- Threlfall, Sir Richard, G.B.E., F.R.S., notable chemist and engineer, aged 70.—*July 10.*
- Thring, Sir Arthur Theodore, K.C.B., former Clerk of the Parliaments, aged 72.—*April 17.*
- Wallace, Edgar, novelist and playwright, aged 56.—*Feb. 10.*
- Waring, Herbert, noted actor, aged 74.—*Jan. 31.*
- Watkins, Herbert George, the Arctic explorer, aged 35.—*Aug. 20.*
- Wenlock, Arthur Lawley, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., sixth and last Baron, former Colonial Governor, aged 71.—*June 14.*
- White, Sir Herbert Thirkell, K.C.I.E., former Lieut.-Gov. of Burma, aged 76.—*Dec. 27, 1931.*
- Whyte, Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir William Marcus Beauford, K.C.B., first Paymaster Director-General Royal Navy, aged 68.—*July 13.*
- Willecks, Sir William, K.C.M.G., great engineer and designer of Assuan Dam, aged 77.—*July 28.*
- Woods, Right Rev. Frank Theodore D.D., Bishop of Winchester, aged 58.—*Feb. 27.*
- Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez, Bt., pioneer of high-speed vessels, aged 50.—*Jan. 24.*

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1931) **Nov. 3.** The King received South African Rugby team at Buckingham Palace. **4.** Prince of Wales visited port and docks of Liverpool and presided over banquet of Honourable Company of Master Mariners. **5.** Indian Round Table Conference delegates were among guests of King and Queen at tea party at Buckingham Palace. **10.** King opened new Parliament in State. **11.** Owing to cold weather, the King did not attend Armistice Day ceremony at the Cenotaph, his wreath being laid by Prince of Wales. In evening King, Queen and Prince were present at British Legion Festival of Remembrance at Albert Hall. **16.** Dissolution Honours consisted of viscounty for Mr. Snowden, baronies for Sir Robert Newman and Sir Martin Conway, and Knighthoods for Mr. G. M. Gillett and Mr. J. C. Watson. **27.** Prince of Wales inaugurated Burma Round Table Conference to evolve new constitution for Burma. **Dec. 2.** Prince of Wales confined to his bed with slight chill. **4.** The Queen also suffering from a cold. **11.** Prince of Wales announced that annual distribution by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was £294,000. **16.** Addressing the Travel Association, the Prince of Wales said travel and trade were international and it was only by free exchange of goods, services and visits that Britain and the world could live in comfort, peace and mutual understanding. Queen opened Salvation Army women's hostel in Whitechapel. **22.** King and Queen went to Sandringham for Christmas. **24.** Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of York, Duke of Gloucester and Prince George joined their Majesties at Sandringham for Christmas. **(1932) Jan. 1.** Princess Mary received title of "Princess Royal" in New Year Honours, which included viscounty for Lord Sankey and five baronies. **5.** Prince George suffering from a chill. **13.** Crown Prince of Ethiopia visited King and Queen. **15.** Prince George visited the Clyde and inspected factories and works. **16.** Prince of Wales fulfilled several engagements at Swansea. **27.** Addressing the Youth Rally organised by National Council of Social Service at Albert Hall, Prince of Wales appealed to the nation for a greater spirit of unselfish and adventurous helpfulness, and for a fight against depression and apathy. **Feb. 8.** Duke of Connaught left Sidmouth for the south of France. **11.** The King visited Prime Minister in nursing home. **14.** King and Queen inspected the French Art Exhibition at Burlington House. **22.** Duke of York at British Industries Fair dinner urged industry to give young men a chance. **Mar. 1.** Duke of York began three days tour of industrial Lancashire, visiting Stockport, Manchester, Bury, Rochdale and Bolton. **10.** Prince of Wales unveiled in Royal Gallery of House of Lords memorial to peers and officers of that House and their sons who fell in the war. King and Queen gave afternoon party at Buckingham Palace. **11.** Duke of York began tour of industrial works in Huddersfield area. **13.** King received Mr. MacDonald after his rest. **24.** For first time for 220 years the King in person distributed the Royal Maundy in Westminster Abbey. **April 14.** Prince of Wales was present at Pilgrims' dinner to Mr. Mellon, new American Ambassador. **18.** King and Queen attended wedding at Westminster Abbey of Lord Hyde and Hon. Marion Glyn.

22. King and Queen saw training of troops at Aldershot. **23.** Prince of Wales opened new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. King and Queen witnessed the Cup Final at Wembley. **27.** Prince of Wales, speaking at Newcastle, reaffirmed his appeal for personal service to help "our fellow men." **May 5.** Duke of Connaught returned to London from the Riviera. **8.** King and Queen paid private visit to Royal Academy. **11.** King and Queen held first Court of the Season. **12.** Second Court held. **15.** Duke of York addressed British Legion conference at Portsmouth. **19.** Duke of Connaught, at Olympia, by electricity laid Stone of Dedication of Freemasons' Hospital and Nursing Home at Ravenscourt Park. **20.** Prince of Wales, addressing Sales Managers' Association, said "Buy British" campaign should be accompanied by well planned and persistent effort to "Sell British" at home and abroad. **24.** Prince received Miss Earhart, American trans-Atlantic aviator. **26.** King and Queen attended concert in aid of Musicians' Benevolent Fund at Albert Hall. **30.** They were present at music hall Command Performance at Palladium. **June 1.** Their Majesties saw the Derby at Epsom. **3.** King's birthday honours included viscounty for Lord Buckmaster and baronies for Sir Robert Hutchison and Mr. H. N. Gladstone. With the Queen, His Majesty drove to Epsom to see the Oaks. **4.** King took salute at Trooping the Colour. **8.** His Majesty unveiled memorial to Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House. King and Queen of the Belgians arrived in London and dined with King George and Queen Mary. **14.** King and Queen attended Ascot Meeting. Princess Beatrice successfully underwent operation for cataract. **23.** Third Court of the Season. **24.** Prince of Wales unveiled the Warriors' Chapel, near Unknown Warrior's Tomb, in Westminster Abbey. Fourth and last Court held. **25.** Duke of York attended R.A.F. Display at Hendon. **27.** The King went to Lords to see Test Match between England and India. **30.** Prince of Wales, in speech read by Prince George owing to his brother's slight illness, at dinner to Ottawa Conference delegates, said every effort should be made to put heart into the world. **July 2.** Ex-King Manoel of Portugal died suddenly at his home at Twickenham. **11.** King, Prince of Wales and Prince George, joined Home Fleet at Weymouth on royal yacht. **12.** Prince of Wales, while flying out at sea, sent message to the Fleet from the King, who on deck of H.M.S. *Nelson* took salute of detachments of officers and men. **14.** King took the Home Fleet into action in mimic battle, and congratulated whole personnel on their efficiency and keenness. **15.** His Majesty returned to London. **19.** King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened new Lambeth Bridge and drove across it. **20.** Duke of Connaught represented the King at burial of Lord Plumer by side of the Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey. Second stage in operation for removal of cataract from Princess Beatrice's right eye successfully performed. **21.** Their Majesties gave garden party at Buckingham Palace. **25.** Duchess of York suffering from slight chill. **26.** King and Queen went to Cowes, staying on the Royal yacht. **28.** Prince of Wales attended centenary dinner of British Medical Association at Albert Hall. Lady May Abel Smith, the Queen's niece, gave

birth to daughter at Kensington Palace. **28.** King sailed *Britannia*, which won Royal Albert Yacht Club's race. **Aug. 1.** *Britannia*, with the King aboard, won race at Royal London Yacht Club regatta. **3.** Duke of York visited his camp of boys at Southwold and spent night under canvas. **8.** King and Queen returned to London from Cowes. **13.** Prince of Wales and Prince George flew from Venice and joined the Mediterranean Fleet at Corfu, boarding *Queen Elizabeth*. **14.** Duke and Duchess of York attended celebration of 800th anniversary of foundation of Fountains Abbey. **15.** Prince of Wales and Prince George inspected number of ships. **18.** They arrived at Malta with the Fleet. **22.** King and Queen, after staying at Harewood House, arrived at Balmoral Castle. **Sept. 8.** Bad weather prevented King and Queen from attending the Braemar Gathering; but Duke and Duchess of York were present. **14.** Prince of Wales returned home. **22.** He left Croydon by air for Copenhagen. **30.** Prince George left Croydon for Stockholm. **Oct. 12.** Duke and Duchess of York received honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Glasgow University. **13.** Prince George arrived back at Croydon. **15.** Prince of Wales arrived home after brief stay in Amsterdam. Queen visited Norfolk Hospital and opened Queen Alexandra Memorial Nurses' Home. **25.** Duke of Connaught went to Sidmouth for first part of the winter. Prince George elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. **27.** Princess Ingrid of Sweden arrived in England by air from Brussels. **28.** Prince of Wales opened new bridge across the Severn at Worcester.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament see pp. 256-260).

(1931) **Nov. 3.** Sir Austen Chamberlain resigned any claim he might have to a post in new Government in favour of younger man. New Parliament met and re-elected Capt. E. A. Fitz Roy as Speaker. **4.** Sir Herbert Samuel appointed leader of Liberal Parliamentary Party in place of Mr. Lloyd George. **5.** New Cabinet of 20 Ministers was announced, Mr. Neville Chamberlain becoming Chancellor of Exchequer, Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Runciman, President of Board of Trade. **9.** Prime Minister at Guildhall Banquet asked for City's confidence in new Government and said the £ would be stabilised on definite basis as soon as practicable. **10.** Mr. Lloyd George left England for health voyage to Ceylon. **20.** First anti-dumping Order was issued few hours after passage of bill authorising the duties, 50 per cent. tariff being placed on long list of foreign goods. **25.** The new tariffs came into force. Viscount Snowden introduced in House of Lords. **26.** Mr. MacDonald entertained to dinner by Scotsmen in London and told stories of his hardships as a youth. **30.** Second anti-dumping order issued. **Dec. 1.** Indian Round Table Conference ended, Prime Minister announcing the Government's policy. This included plan for an All-India Federation and responsibility for Central and Provincial Legislatures, with safeguards during a transitional period. **3.** Government obtained majority of 266 after debate on its India policy in House of Commons. **4.** Speaking at Aberdeen, Mr. Baldwin declared that result of election was a national and not a party victory. **5.** Gandhi left England on his

way home. **8.** Chancellor of Exchequer announced suspension of valuation of land for land tax purposes. **10.** It was announced that work on new Cunard liner being built at Clydebank was to be suspended, over 3,000 men being affected. Labour vote of censure defeated in Commons by 439 to 44. **17.** Third anti-dumping order included cotton-piece goods. **29.** First list of fruit and vegetables to bear import duties was issued. **30.** Home Secretary visited Dartmoor Prison. (1932) **Jan. 7.** Majority report of Licensing Commission recommended creation of commission with power to reduce number of public-houses, more rapid reduction of licences, general closing time, and special hotel and restaurant licences. Mr. Lloyd George arrived home. **8.** Death of Mr. William Graham. **12.** Burma Round Table Conference in London concluded after Mr. MacDonald had expressed Governments' readiness to set up new constitution if Burmese people voted in favour of separation from India. **22.** Cabinet found it impossible to reach a unanimous conclusion on the tariff recommended by Committee on the Balance of Trade, but to maintain national unity Ministers unable to support conclusions of majority of their colleagues were given liberty to speak and vote as they wished instead of resigning. Ministers concerned were Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Lord Snowden, and they accepted compromise. **25.** Sir William Jowitt resigned office of Attorney-General, and was succeeded by Sir Thomas Inskip, Sir Boyd Merriam becoming Solicitor-General. **Feb. 3.** Operation performed on Prime Minister's left eye in private hospital. **9.** Conservative majority in bye-election in South Croydon fell from 39,722 to 9,937. In New Forest majority was reduced from 28,424 to 18,192. **11.** Import Duties Bill, imposing 10 per cent tariff on nearly all imported goods issued. **14.** Prime Minister ordered three week's complete rest. **23.** Attempts by unemployed to enter House of Commons were frustrated. **March 1.** Sir George May appointed chairman, and Sir Sydney Chapman and Sir Allan Powell members of Import Duties Advisory Committee. **2.** Mr. Chamberlain announced Britain was paying to United States £30,000,000 of £40,000,000 borrowed in preceding August to support the pound. He also stated restrictions on export of capital abroad had been withdrawn. **7.** Naval Estimates showed reduction of £1,228,000, and Army Estimates one of £3,442,000. **12.** Prime Minister returned to London after holiday at Newquay, his left eye being in satisfactory condition but still needing rest. **16.** Mr. Lloyd George made his first speech since his illness and reaffirmed his Free Trade principles. **17.** He took his seat in House of Commons. **31.** Financial year closed with Budget surplus of £364,000, notwithstanding that only £12,750,000 instead of £23,000,000 was taken from Dollar Exchange Account. **April 3.** M. Tardieu, French Premier, arrived in London to discuss European problems with British Ministers. **4.** Discussions on Danubian States, war debts and disarmaments between the two Premiers concluded. **6.** Four-Power Conference to consider economic crisis in the Danubian States opened in London, representatives of Britain, France, Italy and Germany being present. **8.** Conference ended without result. **18.** Mr. Chamberlain declined offer by Lady Houston of £200,000 towards cost of national

defence. **19.** Announced that condition of Prime Minister's right eye had not been maintained and he was ordered to rest his eyes for three hours a day. **21.** Treasury Order issued, based on Advisory Committee's recommendations, placed additional duties of from 5 to 20 per cent. on large variety of manufactured goods entering Britain and 33 per cent. tariff on semi-finished steel for three months. Labour candidate, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, gained Wakefield by majority of 344. **23.** Capt Cunningham Reid, unofficial Conservative, defeated official Conservative in Marylebone by 1,023. National Liberal Conference at Clacton carried resolution reaffirming its Free Trade principles. **29.** The Conference proclaimed independence of Liberal Party and freedom from any obligation to support Government's policy. **May 5.** Operation successfully performed on Prime Minister's right eye. **13.** King visited Mr. MacDonald at his nursing home. **25.** Mr. Lloyd George addressed Welsh Liberals at Llandudno. **June 3.** After conference with iron and steel trade representatives, Import Duties Advisory Board extended 33 per cent. duties until the industry was reorganised by a national committee which was formed. **15.** Sir Donald Maclean, President of Board of Education, died suddenly. **17.** Mr. Lloyd George, in first speech in present Parliament, supported Government's attitude on Irish trouble. **30.** Chancellor of Exchequer announced gigantic conversion scheme to reduce £2,000,000,000 of 5 per cent. War Loan into 3½ per cent. stock. **July 7.** Mr. Baldwin in Commons announced Britain's disarmament proposals and declared they were inspired by same purpose as those of President Hoover although they differed in some respects. **10.** Mr. MacDonald greeted with enthusiasm on his return from Lausanne. **12.** Liberal National Council formed by Sir John Simon's supporters. **13.** Sir John Simon announced that declaration to preserve spirit illustrated at Lausanne and to apply it to other problems had been signed by Britain and France. Delegates to Ottawa Conference left Southampton. **14.** Italy and Belgium announced their adherence to the declaration arising out of Lausanne. **15.** Lord Irwin appointed President of Board of Education. **27.** Labour captured Wednesbury from the Conservatives. **Aug. 8.** Treasury Orders made permanent the duties on luxury fruits, flowers and vegetables. **17.** Sir Arthur Salter's Rail and Road Transport Committee recommended higher taxation of commercial motor vehicles, and regulation of licences to enforce payment of reasonable wages and good conditions. **22.** Report of Lord Bridgeman's Committee contained criticism of the Post Office, recommending abolition of the secretariat and substitution by Board of practical departmental chiefs, and that Treasury should receive fixed contribution instead of all the profits. **26.** Ottawa delegates arrived back in London and were greeted by Mr. MacDonald and other Ministers. **30.** Treasury announced intention to repay on Dec. 1 the 4½ per cent. War Loan and 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds amounting to over £153,000,000. **Sept. 9.** By repaying loan to France, Britain discharged all the foreign credits obtained during the crisis. **16.** Conservatives retained Twickenham, but majority fell from 45,308 to 4,307. **18.** Britain issued statement on Germany's arms claim, declaring no countenance could be given to disregard of Treaty obligations. **20.**

Prime Minister's daughter, Dr. Joan MacDonald, married to Dr. Alastair Mackinnon at Wendover, reception being held at Chequers. **23.** Viscount Snowden, Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Arthur Sinclair resigned from Cabinet, with eight Junior Liberal Ministers, owing to Ottawa decisions. Sir John Simon and his followers continued to support the Government. Sir John Gilmour appointed Home Secretary, Mr. Walter Elliot Minister of Agriculture and Sir Godfrey Collins Scottish Secretary. **28.** Mr. Baldwin combined offices of Lord President and Lord Privy Seal and Mr. Hore-Belisha became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. **30.** Officially announced that of the £2,025,000,000 of 5 per cent. War Loan, only 8 per cent. (£165,000,000) would have to be repaid in cash, proving huge success of conversion scheme. Ban on new issues was removed with small exceptions. **Oct. 6.** Conservative Party Conference opened at Blackpool. **7.** Mr. Baldwin, at Blackpool, said he regretted nothing that took place at Ottawa. **10.** Government announced £150,000,000 loan at record low rate of 2 per cent., into which holders of £140,000,000 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds could convert, saving £2,625,000 a year. **12.** Text of the Ottawa Agreements and the schedules detailing new scales of Import duties in the Dominions were issued. Duties on many United Kingdom goods were either abolished or reduced. Liberal meeting in Queen's Hall addressed by resigned Ministers, Sir Herbert Samuel repudiating the Agreements. **13.** M. Herriot, French Premier, consulted with Mr. MacDonald and other Ministers at Downing Street on Disarmament Conference deadlock. **14.** As result of discussions, Britain proposed meeting with France, Germany and Italy at Geneva to overcome the difficulty. Germany objected to selection of Geneva. **18.** Parliament reassembled to pass legislation necessitated by Ottawa Agreements. Mr. Thomas announced that Government had denounced trade pact with the Soviet. **20.** Prime Minister received deputations from the Churches and from literature and science on importance of world disarmament. **21.** Mr. MacDonald said that changes in administration of the Means Test would be made, and appealed for co-operation of all parties. Duties on imported iron and steel were extended for two years to assist reorganisation of the industry. **22.** Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, said rising toll of unemployment had been arrested. **25.** Labour vote of censure on Government defeated in House of Commons by 462 to 35. **31.** Announced that State subsidy for opera had been suspended.

MUNICIPAL—(1932) Nov. 2. Labour heavily defeated in municipal elections, both in London and the provinces, 400 seats being lost. **(1932) Jan. 26.** Sir Percy Simmons informed London County Council that slight subsidence had occurred at four piers of Waterloo Bridge. **Feb. 16.** London County Council decided to rebuild Waterloo Bridge to take six lines of traffic at estimated cost of £1,225,000. **Mar. 8.** Mr. Angus Scott elected chairman of London County Council and Dame Beatrix Hudson Lyall vice-chairman. **June 1.** House of Commons rejected L.C.C.'s scheme for demolishing Waterloo Bridge and building a new one by 225 to 154. **Sept. 14.** Barnes became municipal borough. **29.** Sir Percy Greenaway elected Lord Mayor of London. **Oct. 3.** New borough of Heston and

Isleworth received its charter of incorporation from Duke of Gloucester. **18.** Brentford and Chiswick became a borough. **19.** First poll under Sunday Entertainments Act taken at Maidstone, and resulted in majority for Sunday cinemas.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—(1931) Nov. 12. H.M.S. *Petersfield*, minesweeper, wrecked on island north of Foochow, with Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, Commander-in-Chief of China Station, on board, no lives being lost. **19.** Serious damage caused by fire in 19,000 tons motor liner *Bermuda* in Belfast Harbour, which became total loss. **27.** L.M.S. Irish Channel steamer *Duke of Lancaster* seriously damaged by fire in Heysham Harbour. **Dec 3.** Cross-Channel steamer *Vernailles* towed back to Newhaven with damaged rudder. **11.** Newcastle trawler *Venus* sank after striking rocks off Norwegian coast with loss of 11 lives. **18.** Hull trawler *Girdleness* wrecked off Faroe Islands with loss of 11 lives. **28.** Tug sank after collision with American steamer in Thames below Woolwich, 8 of crew of 9 being drowned. **(1932) Jan. 26.** British submarine *M 2*, carrying 6 officers and 54 men, was lost with all of crew while exercising off Portland. **May 15.** British steamer *Rounellian* and French steamer *S. Nazaire* in collision off the Needles, former's passengers being taken off. **16.** New French liner *Georges Philyppe* destroyed by fire off the Gulf of Aden while on her maiden voyage. Large number of passengers and crew rescued from boats and rafts were picked up by other vessels, but about 50 lives were lost. **June 8.** Spanish liner *Teide* wrecked off West Africa, passengers and crew being rescued by British steamer *Appam*. **17.** Explosions and fire on Liverpool tanker *Cymbeline*, being repaired in dock at Montreal, killed 13 persons and injured 63. **28.** Weymouth pleasure steamer was in collision with submarine *Rainbow* at entrance to Portland Harbour and passengers were transferred to submarine. **30.** Famous windjammer *Melbourne* sank off Irish coast after collision, 11 of the crew being drowned. **July 8.** Ramsgate trawler sank with four of crew after collision with Glasgow steamer near Lundy Island. **26.** German naval training ship *Nobe* foundered in squall off Island of Fehmarn, 50 cadets and 19 others being drowned. **Aug. 5.** Great Western Railway mailboat *St. Patrick* went on rocks off Corbiere Point, Jersey, during fog, the 314 passengers being landed by tug. **Sept. 15.** Submarine *H 33* and H.M.S. *Dundalk* were in collision near Portland Bill, only slight damage being caused. **Oct. 9.** Norwegian ship sank after being in collision with British steamer *Arctic Star* off Folkestone, crew and passengers being rescued. **10.** British liner *Laconia*, while on Mediterranean cruise, received S.O.S. from Belgian steamer, steamed to the spot, and rescued crew in heavy seas. **16.** Cromer lifeboat, after being at sea 27 hours, saved 29 men of Italian steamer wrecked on Halsboro Sands, remaining four of crew being picked up by another boat.

ACCIDENTS GENERAL.—(1931) Nov. 19. Explosion followed by fire occurred at Bentley Colliery, near Doncaster, while hundreds of men were below. Rescue parties showed great heroism, but 45 miners lost their lives. **Dec. 18.** During thick fog, passenger train ran into part

of goods train which had been broken in half near Dagenham, guard of goods train and a passenger being killed (former in attempting to prevent accident) and about 30 injured. **20.** Two women and two children killed in fire at their home at Toxteth, Liverpool. **28.** While investigating Frickley Colliery Yorkshire, for gas, 5 men were overcome and died. **(1932) Jan. 28.** Following explosion in pit in Rhondda Valley, 4 miners were killed. **May 23.** Explosion in lead mine at Youlgrave, near Bakewell, caused heavy fall of roof, and 8 men were killed, 3 of them in attempting a rescue. **June 18.** Explosion in fireworks factory at Forest Hill killed 2 women workers. **17.** L.M.S. express from Crewe to Birmingham derailed at Great Bridgeford, near Stafford, and plunged into embankment, 4 persons being killed and 20 injured. **July 20.** Empty Bournemouth Corporation tramcar crashed through railings on the front and fell on to sands below killing two women and injuring two other persons. **Aug. 26.** Cable of tramcar on Great Orme, near Llandudno, broke and car crashed into wall, driver and girl being killed and 11 passengers being injured. **Oct. 8.** Landslide near Inverness Castle demolished new mission hall. **10.** Cage in which miners were descending colliery at Leigh, Lancs, crashed through platform at foot of shaft, 19 men being drowned in sump hole.

AVIATION.—(1931) Nov. 5. Miss Peggy Salaman and Mr Gordon Stone landed at Capetown 5 days 6 hours 40 mins after leaving Lympe, beating the record by a day. **9.** Mr. A. C. Butler landed at Port Darwin, having flown from Lympe in 9 days 2 hours 29 mins. and beaten C. W. A. Scott's record. **13.** J. A. Mollison left Lympe on attempt to beat Miss Salaman's time, but had to land at Foggia, Italy. **14.** Mollison was forced down about 150 miles past Cairo through broken petrol tank and he abandoned flight. **26.** Australian Christmas air mail for Britain crashed 60 miles from Penang. Bert Hinkler landed at Bathurst, British Gambia, after flying from Port Natal, Brazil, in just over 22 hours, first west to east flight across South Atlantic. **Dec 7.** Hinkler landed at Hanworth after easy stages from Africa. **16.** Kingsford-Smith arrived at Croydon with Australian air mail from machine which crashed near Penang. **(1932) Jan. 16.** Capt R. H. Macintosh and Mrs Westerna arrived in England after flight to South Africa and back in 27 flying hours. **18.** Air Ministry announced that, owing to necessity for economy, work on giant six-engined flying boat at Southampton had been stopped. **19.** Kingsford-Smith landed at Port Darwin with air mail from Britain after flight of 12 days. **20.** First regular air mail to Capetown left Croydon. **Feb 21.** G. A. Sclly killed near Marseilles during attempt to fly from Ireland to Ceylon. **March 24.** Mr. J. A. Mollison started his flight to the Cape from Lympe and landed at Colomb in the Sahara the same evening. **26.** He arrived at Niamey, French West Africa. **27.** He reached Loanda. **28.** Mollison crashed on beach near Capetown after passing over aerodrome. He was unhurt but machine was damaged. He beat record by 15 hours 18 mins. **April 19.** Mr. C. W. A. Scott left Lympe on flight to Australia and arrived at Brindisi in 13 hours, a record. **20.** Capt. Goulette and Lieut. Salel arrived at Capetown 92 hours after

leaving Paris. **24.** Scott arrived at Rangoon. **25.** He reached Singapore. **28.** He landed at Port Darwin after flight of 8 days 20 hours 44 mins., lowering Butler's record by 5 hours 45 mins. **May 13.** Lou Reichers left Harbour Grace for Europe on attempt to reach Paris. **14.** Reichers came down in sea near Irish coast and was taken on board liner bound for New York. **20.** Miss Amelia Earhart left Harbour Grace alone in monoplane for Europe. **21.** She landed near Londonderry, her time being fastest for Atlantic flight, and stated that she had flown blind for considerable part of journey. **22.** Miss Earhart was piloted to Hanworth and was greeted by American Ambassador. **June 3.** Stanley Hauser, a Polish-American, left Bennett Field, New Jersey, for Europe. **12.** After hope had been abandoned, Hauser was picked up alive but exhausted by British tanker 500 miles west of Portuguese coast. **July 2.** Graf Zeppelin left Hanworth for 24 hour tour round Britain. **5.** Capt. Bennett Griffin and Lieut. James Mattern left Harbour Grace for Europe. **6.** They set up new record by flying direct to Berlin in 18 hours 40 mins., crossing Atlantic in 10 hours 50 secs. They left again the same night for Moscow. **7.** They made forced landing near Minsk, plane being wrecked and occupants slightly injured. **9.** Prince of Wales's plane finished second in race round England for the King's Cup, won by Capt. W. L. Hope. **22.** Capt. von Gronau and three companions left Burkom Island, Germany, to fly to Chicago. **26.** They arrived at Montreal after flight via Iceland and Greenland. **27.** During storm explosion occurred in aeroplane containing Mrs. Alfred Bosson, wife of M. P. Mr. Bruce Bosson, her son, and Prince Otto Erbach-Kurstenau, and it crashed near Hindhead, the three occupants being killed. **Aug. 18.** Professor Auguste Piccard, accompanied by M. Max Cosyns, reached height of 16,700 metres (nearly 10½ miles) in cylinder attached to balloon, ascending at Zurich and landing on shores of Lake Garda. **J. A.** Mollison left Portmarnock, near Dublin, alone in his monoplane to cross Atlantic. **19.** He landed at Pennfield Ridge, New Brunswick, having flown alone 2,500 miles across Atlantic in record time of 30 hours 15 mins., latter part of journey in fog. **21.** Mollison flew to New York and was greeted tumultuously. **24.** The "Flying Family" consisting of Mr. and Mrs. George Hutchinson, their two daughters and crew of four, attempting to fly to England by easy stages, flew from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Anticosti Island. **25.** Clyde Lee and John Boelton left Harbour Grace with intention of flying to Oslo, but were lost. **28.** Mollison left New York and owing to fog landed 18 miles from St. John, New Brunswick. **29.** He arrived at Sydney, Nova Scotia. **30.** The "Flying Family" landed in Labrador. **31.** Mollison abandoned plan for return flight to Britain. **Sept. 3.** The Hutchinsons arrived in Greenland. **11.** They made forced landing in sea near Angmagssalik on coast of Greenland, British trawler picking up their S.O.S. but failing to find them. **13.** Trawler *Lord Talbot* rescued the eight persons on the Hutchinsons' plane. Aeroplane containing Dr. Leon Pisculi, Miss Edna Newcomer and William Ulbich left New York for Rome. After being sighted 600 miles out, they were lost. **16.** Capt. Cyril Uwins set up new world's altitude record of 43,976 feet, which was officially recognised.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1931) Nov. 5. At Lincoln Assizes, Harold Smith, aged 26, was found guilty of murder of his aunt at a farm by shooting her and was sentenced to death, but sentence was commuted two days later. **28.** Yaroslav Charles was sentenced at Old Bailey to 15 years' penal servitude for shooting at constable with intent to murder at Thames Ditton. **Dec. 16.** Body of an 11 year old girl, Vera Page, who had been missing for 36 hours and for whom S.O.S. was broadcast by B.B.C., was found in garden in Addison Road, Kensington, child having been strangled and brutally ill-used. Murderer was not found and coroner's jury returned open verdict. **19.** Mrs. Mabel Elizabeth Matthews, wife of miller at Windrush, Gloucestershire, was attacked while cycling home from shopping. George Thomas Pople, a soldier, was afterwards arrested at Brecon and at Gloucester Assizes on Feb. 3, was sentenced to death, being hanged on March 9. **(1932) Jan. 10.** Labourer named George Benjamin Parry found dead from gun-shot wounds in house near Ross-on-Wye. His employer, Mrs. Edith May Dampier, a widow, was arrested, but at her trial at Hereford Assizes on Feb. 12, she was found guilty but insane. **24.** Serious mutiny occurred at Dartmoor Prison, over 100 convicts attacking wardens, imprisoning Governor in an office, and setting fire to administrative buildings. Warders were compelled to fire and some convicts were wounded. With police from Plymouth and Exeter, authorities regained control after baton charges, and convicts surrendered and were marched to cells, none having escaped. **25.** Troops carrying loaded rifles, were sent to Dartmoor where situation remained threatening. **26.** Miss Annette Freedson, a typist, was attacked with razor and killed on stairs leading to office in the City, where she worked. Former lover, Maurice Freedman, was arrested and at the old Bailey on March 9, was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. He was hanged on May 4. **Feb. 6.** Report of Mr. du Paquier on Dartmoor mutiny issued. **8.** Mrs. Gladys Luff, manageress of a City public-house, found shot dead in her room. Later former policeman James Walsh, died at Hackney from self-inflicted shot wounds, after confessing that he had shot her. **21.** Mrs. Dora Alicia Lloyd found dead in her room in Maida Vale as result of foul play. **March 20.** Housekeeper of private residence at Croydon murdered by unknown man. **24.** Aged farmer was found robbed and dying in outhouse behind the market at Otley. **April 26.** Trial opened at special Assize Court at Princetown before Mr. Justice Finlay of 31 prisoners in connexion with Dartmoor Prison disturbances. **May 7.** Man, afterwards declared insane, shot his wife and two children at farm near Kingsbridge, Devon, and wounded his son in hospital. **12.** Verdict of Guilty on various counts returned at Princetown against 21 of the convicts and of Not Guilty against 9, one having pleaded guilty. **13.** Sentences passed on the 21 convicts and two others ranged from 12 years to 6 months and totalled nearly 200 years, and prisoners were taken to various gaols other than Dartmoor. **22.** Home Office announced that 27 Dartmoor convicts who helped the authorities during the mutiny had had periods varying from five years to two months knocked off their sentences. **June 12.** Two women and a girl (grandmother, mother and daughter) were found shot dead in King's Wood,

near Chellock, Kent. Later a soldier was charged with their wilful murder. **July 6.** Mrs. Elvira Dolores Barney was at the Old Bailey found not guilty of murder or manslaughter in connexion with death of T. W. 8 Stephen in her flat near Knightsbridge on May 31. **12.** Man named John Armstrong visited his daughter, a nurse at Chiswick Hospital, and shot her and then committed suicide in matron's room. **Sept. 14.** Woman named Mrs. Gwendoline Warren was found dead in her house near Maidenhead. Ernest Hutchinson, who had lived with her, was arrested and at Berkshire Assizes at Reading on Oct. 15 was sentenced to death. **Oct. 8.** Body of elderly kennelman found in pond near his cottage at Cutt Mill, near Godalming, where his wife was found dead from head injuries. Later a man was charged with their murder. **10.** Motor bandits overpowered postman and sorter carrying Irish mail to train at Euston and stole registered bag.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1931) Dec. 15. Great world disanament service held at St. Paul's Cathedral attended by Prime Minister and his colleagues and many Ambassadors. **(1932) Jan. 3.** National day of prayer in all churches **17.** Bishop Gore died. **Feb. 27.** Bishop of Winchester, Dr Woods, died. **March 7.** Dr. H. L. Paget, Bishop of Chester, resigned on ground of ill-health. **29.** Norwich Consistory Court sitting in London began enquiry into charges of immorality brought against Rev Harold F. Davidson, Rector of Stiffkey. **April 5.** Dr Garbett, Bishop of Southwark, translated to Winchester. **22.** Dr. R. G. Parsons, Bishop Suffragan of Middleton, appointed Bishop of Southwark. **May 14.** Rev. G. F. Fisher, Headmaster of Repton, appointed Bishop of Chester. **30.** Report issued of committee of Lower House of Convocation of Canterbury on Lambeth Conference resolutions on marriage and sex. Birth control was condemned. **July 8.** Rector of Stiffkey found guilty by Norwich Chancellor of five charges of immoral conduct. **30.** Judicial Committee of Privy Council dismissed Rector's appeal for leave to appeal against Chancellor's findings on ground that they were wrong in fact. **Aug. 9.** Members of Protestant Truth Society, led by Mr. J. A. Kenst, removed certain ornaments from St. Hilary Church, near Marazion, Cornwall. **25.** Buckfast Abbey, built by the monks, consecrated and dedicated. **Sept. 5.** Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Swayne, resigned. **20.** King sent message to Methodist Church welcoming the union of the three sections, which was read by Duke of York when Dr. Scott Lidgett, the first President, and others signed document of union at great meeting at Albert Hall. **Oct. 13.** Judicial Committee of Privy Council rejected appeal by Rector of Stiffkey on legal grounds. **21.** Bishop of Norwich delivering judgment deposed and degraded Rev H. F. Davidson, Rector of Stiffkey, from all clerical offices of priest and deacon.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1931) Nov. 20. The Burnham Committee on teachers' salaries decided not to submit any scheme of salary adjustments and that existing scales should continue in operation until 1933, with the 10 per cent. reduction due to financial situation. **24.** In congregation at Oxford, it was decided to abolish "Divvers" the scripture examination. **Dec. 8.** Oxford and Harvard Universities Unions conducted debate

on war debts by wireless telephone. **21.** Rev. Nathaniel Micklem succeeded Dr. W. B. Selbie as Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford. **(1932) Feb. 18.** Earl of Athlone installed as Chancellor of University of London. **May 5.** Departmental Committee expressed view that while majority of private schools were above serious reproach, some were extremely unsatisfactory. **Sept. 16.** Board of Education, in new draft regulations, indicated that parents would have to pay higher fees for education of their children at secondary schools, and suggested "means test" for parents for free places.

IRELAND.—(1931) Nov. 18. Draw took place at Dublin for Free State Sweepstake on Manchester November Handicap, for which £2,941,852 was subscribed. **Dec. 4.** Action against Mr. Emilio Scala by his partners in Irish sweepstake ticket ended at Dublin in verdict for Mr. Scala. **(1932) Jan. 29.** Dail was dissolved. **Feb. 4.** On eve of general election in the Free State a former M.P. seeking re-election and a detective were shot by a man at village in County Leitrim. **16.** Polling took place in Free State and resulted in defeat of Mr. Cosgrave. **March 5.** Final figures were De Valera party 72, Cosgrave party 55, Independent 15, Labour 7, Independent Labour 2, and the Speaker. **9.** Mr. De Valera elected President of Free State executive by 81 votes to 68, and announced his Cabinet. **10.** New Government released 20 political prisoners from Dublin gaols. **14.** Draw took place for Grand National Sweepstake, total subscribed being £3,365,312. **15.** In the Dail Mr. De Valera announced that his Government proposed to remove the Oath of Allegiance to the King. **16.** Mr. De Valera said Free State Government would not pay the Land Annuities which had previously been paid to Great Britain. **18.** Operation of Free State Public Safety Act suspended and military tribunal abolished. **23.** Mr. J. H. Thomas, in House of Commons, declared that the Oath was integral part of the Treaty and that Land Annuities agreement was equally binding in law and in honour. **April 8.** General Hertzog appealed to Mr. De Valera not to disturb friendly co-operation between Britain and Free State. **11.** Mr. Thomas announced British Government had reaffirmed that they stood absolutely by the Treaty settlements in regard to the Oath and Land Annuities. **17.** Capt. William Redmond died while attending funeral near Waterford. Another former Nationalist M.P., Jeremiah MacVeagh, died in Dublin. **20.** Bill for removal of the Oath passed its first reading in the Dail. **29.** Second reading carried by 77 to 71 after three days' debate. **May 4.** Committee stage passed by 77 to 67. **11.** Mr. Thomas stated in House of Commons that if the Oath were abolished the Free State would forfeit tariff preferences given to them in common with rest of the Empire. Mr. Sean MacEntee, Free State Minister of Finance, introducing his Budget, announced increase of income tax from 3s 6d to 4s and 25 per cent. levy on Irish Hospitals' share of sweepstake proceeds. **19.** Oath Bill passed its final stage in the Dail by 77 to 66. **June 2.** By 21 to 8 Senate gave second reading to the Bill. **7.** Mr. Thomas and Lord Hailsham arrived in Dublin and had conference with Mr. De Valera. **8.** By 33 to 24 Senate carried amendment declaring that Oath Bill should not come into force until agreement with Britain allowing the Oath

provisions to lapse. **10.** Mr. De Valera came to London and saw Prime Minister, Mr. Thomas, and others, but after prolonged discussion it was not found possible to reach agreement. **20.** Papal Legate, Cardinal Launie, welcomed in Dublin. **22.** Eucharistic Congress opened in Dublin Cathedral. **24.** Mr. De Valera's Cabinet rejected proposal of an Empire tribunal to arbitrate on Land Annuities question. **26.** A million people heard High Mass in Phoenix Park, the Pope addressing vast assemblage by wireless. **July 11.** Correspondence published between Mr. James McNeill, Governor-General of Free State, and Mr. De Valera, in which former demanded apology from the President for incident at function in Dublin. **12.** Bill passed by House of Commons imposing 20 per cent. tariff on Irish agricultural produce to recover sum which Free State refused to pay. **13.** Mr. De Valera announced in Dail that Bill would be rushed through giving Executive Council power to impose duties on imports. **15.** Mr. MacDonald and Mr. De Valera conferred at 10 Downing Street, but without result. Dail passed Emergency Duties Bill. **20.** Senate insisted on their amendments to Oath Bill, which was held up for 18 months, but passed Emergency Duties Bill with two recommendations. **22.** Dail rejected Senate's recommendations and Bill became law. **25.** Free State's first list of retaliatory duties issued including 5s. a ton on coal. **Aug. 3.** Free State Senate carried resolution calling for resumption of negotiations on Land Annuities question. **5.** Dail sanctioned, by 58 to 43, vote of £2,000,000 to carry on economic war with Britain. **30.** Free State Cabinet announced new duties on sheep and live poultry. Further duties announced on tinned meat, eggs and vegetables. **Sept. 30.** Labour M.P. in Northern Ireland Parliament seized the mace and threw it to floor as protest against treatment of motion on unemployment. **Oct. 3.** Mr. James McNeill saw the King in London and relinquished office of Governor-General of the Free State, "in accordance with Mr. De Valera's advice." **7.** Total receipts of Dublin sweepstake on Cesarewitch were £3,624,448, prize money being £2,378,939. **11.** Serious rioting occurred in Belfast following unemployed march through the city which had been prohibited, one man being killed and 35 injured. Curfew order was issued and armoured cars cruised the streets. **14.** Tom Mann deported from Northern Ireland eight hours after he arrived in Belfast. **15.** After two days' negotiations in London, Mr. De Valera and British Government failed to agree on Land Annuities and other financial questions. **18.** Mr. Thomas stated that talks broke down because Mr. De Valera put forward additional claims for over £400,000,000 in respect of alleged over taxation. **20.** Details of London negotiations revealed that Britain had conceded Free States claim for share of the Road Fund, amount to be decided by Sir Henry Strakosch as arbitrator.

LABOUR — (1931) Dec. 31. Underground company gave formal notice to terminate wage agreements with trade unions, who were invited to discuss temporary revision because of falling traffic. Agreement between cotton employers and operatives ended but mills continued at work. **(1932) Jan. 4.** Strike of lightermen on the Thames began in opposition to reduction in wages accepted by dockers. **28.** Burnley

weavers, by large majority, voted for a strike on question of more looms per weaver. **Feb. 8.** Burnley weavers went on strike. **16.** Thames lightermen strike settled. **March 10.** Mr. Ebbly Edwards elected secretary of Miners' Federation in succession to Mr. Cook. **28.** I.L.P. Conference at Blackpool rejected by 123 votes to 144 proposal to break away from Labour Party, but refused unconditional affiliation and asked for revision of Labour Party's standing orders. **May 19.** Cotton operative unions' delegates decided at Blackburn to take ballot on question of strike following employers' notice to end wages and hours agreements. **26.** After hearing terms of Government's Bill to consolidate the 7½ hour day for miners, the men's leaders summoned delegate conference because it contained no wage guarantee. **31.** Government's Bill passed second reading by 391 votes to 58. **June 1.** Miners' delegate conference decided by 278,000 to 239,000 in favour of further negotiations on Mines Bill. **2.** Bill passed third reading by 291 to 52. **6.** Ballot of cotton trade gave 88,603 votes for and 24,493 against strike action and 63,779 votes for and 29,967 against negotiations with employers. **22.** Miss Mary Sutherland appointed Chief Woman Officer of Labour Party. **24.** Second ballot of cotton operatives resulted in 78,437 votes for strike action and 61,742 for resumption of negotiations. **July 15.** Mr. Peter Lee elected President of Miners' Federation. **28.** Weavers on strike at Burnley. **30.** Independent Labour Party Conference at Bradford decided by 241 against 142 to disaffiliate from Labour Party. **Aug. 9.** Negotiations for settlement of cotton wages dispute broke down at Manchester. **11.** Weavers' Amalgamation Council decided to recommend strike of weaving industry throughout Lancashire. **12.** Transport Union branches rejected proposed wage cuts of Underground companies. **15.** Central Board of Northern Counties Textile Federation decided on strike of all workers in Lancashire cotton weaving mills unless employers reduced their wage cut demands. **16.** Cotton workers, numbering 25,000, on strike. **18.** Work at other Lancashire mills ceased, strikers being dispersed by police at Preston. **22.** London busmen rejected Underground companies' wages cuts and conditions by 16,593 to 4,469. **27.** Lancashire cotton strike begun, over 100,000 operatives ceasing work. **30.** Police came into contact with strikers at Barnoldswick and Clitheroe. London busmen's delegates decided in favour of stoppage of work. **Sept. 5.** Ministry of Labour invited both parties in cotton dispute, in which some 150,000 workers were by this time involved, to meet Government officials. Trades Union Congress, at opening session at Newcastle, gave financial backing to the strike. **8.** Operative Spinners Amalgamation voted for ceasing work by 3,091 to 1,518. **9.** Master spinners postponed for a month their notices of reduced wages. **13.** Joint conference called by Minister of Labour to settle cotton dispute met at Manchester. **14.** Railway companies intimated to unions concerned their desire for early discussion of labour costs. **19.** London bus strike averted by amended proposals of Underground companies. **22.** Busmen's delegates accepted the new terms. **23.** After ten days' negotiations cotton dispute was settled, standing joint committee being set up to examine economic and legislative matters. **28.** Mr. A. G. Walkden, of Railway Clerks' Association,

elected chairman of Trades Union Congress **30.** Railway companies placed before men's representatives proposals to replace former wage reductions by general cut of ten per cent on all earnings **Oct 3** Labour Party Conference opened at Leicester **5** Against advice of Mr. Henderson, Labour Party Conference approved resolution that if party took office its policy should be definitely and explicitly socialistic. **14** Railwaymen's representatives informed managers the unions could not accept proposed wage cuts. **15** Negotiations between representatives of employers and operatives in spinning section of Lancashire cotton industry reached settlement regarding hours of labour to be worked **18.** Mr. Arthur Henderson resigned leadership of Labour Party **22** Agreement reached on reduction of wages in spinning section. **25** Mr. George Lansbury elected chairman and leader of Parliamentary Labour Party **27.** "Hunger marchers" from various parts of the country held meeting in Hyde Park to protest against the "Means Test" **Disorder** occurred at Marble Arch, not caused by the demonstrators, but by men seeking excuse for disturbance, and **14** arrests were made **29** Lancashire spinning operatives voted against final ratification of wages agreement. **31.** Strike of cotton spinners began.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—(1931) Nov 16 The Council met in Paris to consider Manchurian dispute between China and Japan **19** Japanese delegate presented Note declaring Japan would not evacuate Manchuria until new Treaty had been negotiated direct with China to confirm present Treaties and Japan's five fundamental points. **21** After long negotiations in private, Council decided to send Commission of Inquiry to Manchuria under the League's auspices, Japan abandoning her fundamental demands **Dec 10** Council unanimously adopted resolution to settle Manchurian dispute, China and Japan being called on to respect their engagements and Commission of Inquiry being sent **22.** Earl of Lytton was appointed chairman of Commission of Inquiry **(1932) Jan 25** Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General, presented his resignation to the Council **29** Chinese delegation to Council invoked Articles 10 and 15 of the Covenant, enabling an offending nation to be dealt with by majority vote **Feb 2** Mr J H Thomas outlined to Council at Geneva peace proposals which Britain and United States had presented to China and Japan and was supported by France, Italy and Germany **Mr Arthur Henderson**, as President, opened the Disarmament Conference at Geneva and declared that the world looked to them to make a definite advance **3** China accepted but Japan rejected the League's peace proposals **5** M Tardieu laid France's proposals before Disarmament Conference **The League** was to control the war forces, poison gas and bacteria to be abolished, and international police and troops to be formed **8.** Sir John Simon presented British proposals which included abolition of submarines and gas and chemical warfare, reduction in size of warships and maximum gun calibres and prohibition of land guns over a certain calibre **10** Italian plan, outlined by Signor Grandi, included abolition of submarines, capital ships, aircraft carriers, heavy artillery, tanks, bombing aircraft and chemical and bacteriological warfare. **17** Note issued by the Council called Japan's

attention to Article 10 and urged her to recognise her obligations. **18** Germany's proposals to Disarmament Conference demanded one system of disarmament equally applicable to all countries. **25** Conference set up four Commissions to deal with land, sea, air and political questions and adopted British proposal to base the work on Draft Convention of Preparatory Commission **March 3** Chinese delegate to the League at emergency meeting of the Assembly declared Japanese conditions for armistice at Shanghai were unacceptable. **4** Assembly passed resolution calling upon Japanese forces at Shanghai to withdraw. **11.** 45 States voted for resolution declaring provisions of League Covenant applicable to Sino-Japanese dispute and setting up a committee to propose measures necessary to apply procedure laid down in Article 15 **17.** Assembly Committee accepted draft of armistice terms for China and Japan **April 11** United States delegate to Disarmament Conference moved resolution for complete abolition of heavy mobile guns and use of gas. **22.** Conference accepted amended resolution by Sir John Simon defining qualitative limitation. **30** Extraordinary Assembly passed resolution recommending Japan and China to aim at rapid conclusion of Shanghai negotiations **June 16** Lausanne Conference on reparations and war debts opened by Mr MacDonald, who said the whole world looked for agreement to end existing distress **17.** Mr Neville Chamberlain told Conference that Britain was willing to take her share in "wiping the slate" if other Governments would do the same. **22** Disarmament Conference welcomed Mr Hoover's proposals for a one-third cut throughout the world **July 1** Mr Harold B Butler appointed Director of International Labour Office **3** Creditor powers formally presented to German delegates at Lausanne their draft bond scheme to cancel reparations and substitute contribution by Germany to economic reconstruction, Germany having promised to pay lump sum **8** Agreement was reached at the Lausanne Conference, reparations being abolished after one further payment and Germany depositing bonds of £50,000,000 after 1935 with Bank for International Settlements **9** The agreement signed and Conference closed **18** Turkey admitted member of the League at special sitting of Assembly **20** Draft resolution agreed upon by Britain, France, Italy and United States read at meeting of General Disarmament Commission. **23** Resolution was carried, 42 voting in favour, 2 (Germany and Russia) against, and abstaining, and first session ended **Sept. 4** Report of League's Commission of Inquiry in Manchuria signed **16** Germany informed Mr Henderson she would not be represented at next session of Bureau of Disarmament Conference **21** Bureau of the Conference met, German delegates being absent **23** Mr De Valera presided over Council of the League **24** Council agreed to Japan's request for delay in examining Lytton Report on Manchuria **26** Mr De Valera presided over Assembly and urged the League to show unmistakably that the Covenant was a solemn pact **Bureau of Disarmament Conference** adjourned. **27** Council of League accepted resignation of Sir Eric Drummond from Secretary-Generalship **Oct. 2.** Report of Lytton Commission on Manchuria recommended advisory conference of Japanese, Chinese and Manchurians to settle the problem and modifica-

tion of government of Manchuria as to secure large measure of autonomy. **3.** Iraq received into the League. **25.** Sir Walter Layton resigned from Preparatory Committee of World Economic Conference. **31.** Herr Ernst Trendelenburg (Germany) appointed Under-Secretary-General of the League.

LEGAL—(1931) Nov. 19. House of Lords dismissed appeal of Civilian War Claimants' Association against failure of Petition of Right asking for compensation for loss caused by German air raids or bombardments. **Dec. 1.** King's Bench jury awarded £15,000 damages to Mr. Charles Chapman, racehorse trainer, for libel against Stewards of the Jockey Club in respect of a notice in *The Racing Calendar*. **(1932) Jan. 15.** Mr. A. C. Pearce, formerly managing director of Aerated Bread Company, awarded agreed damages of £15,000 for wrongful dismissal. **19.** Jury at Cambridge Assizes failed to agree in action in which a man claimed damages against a doctor for alleged enticing away of his wife. **Feb. 19.** Mr. Herbert du Parcq, K.C., appointed Judge of King's Bench Division. **Mar. 20.** Mr. Justice Wright appointed Lord of Appeal in succession to Viscount Dunedin. **22.** Court of Appeal allowed appeal of Stewards of Jockey Club and others against judgment and damages in favour of trainer, Mr. Charles Chapman. **23.** Mr. Justice McCardie, in Cambridge Assizes case, held there was no evidence on which a jury could say the doctor had enticed the wife from her husband, and gave judgment for the doctor. **30.** Mr. Rayner Goddard, K.C., appointed King's Bench Division in succession to Mr. Justice Rowlatt, resigned. **April 10.** Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, K.C., appointed King's Bench Judge. **28.** House of Lords found in favour of Bank of Portugal for £60,392 against Messrs Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. **May 2.** New Procedure Rules to speed up and cheapen trials were issued. **6.** Court of Appeal ordered new trial of wife-enticing case heard at Cambridge Assizes. **24.** Mr. Justice McCardie administered "a public rebuke" to Lord Justice Scrutton, saying that in event of an appeal he would not supply copy of his notes if the Lord Justice were a member of the court trying it. **26.** As result of statement on the subject by the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Justice McCardie withdrew his refusal to supply notes to Court of Appeal. **31.** Judicial Committee of Privy Council upheld Australian Court's contention that bill to abolish New South Wales Legislative Council must be submitted to referendum. **June 6.** At re-trial of wife-enticement case, the husband-plaintiff was awarded £500 against the doctor. **July 8.** Lady Louis Mountbatten's libel action against proprietors of *The People* settled by unreserved apology and withdrawal and indemnity for costs.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1931) Nov. 12. Abolition of Legislative Council of Cyprus announced, the Governor to make the laws. **20.** Governor of New South Wales agreed to appointment of additional 25 Labour nominees to the Council, giving Labour Party majority of 7. **23.** Sir John Anderson appointed Governor of Bengal. **26.** Mr. Boulton announced dissolution of Australian Parliament

owing to defeat of Ministry. **28.** Leader of Burmese revolt executed at Rangoon. **30.** Viceroy promulgated stern ordinance, including death penalty for attempted murder, to suppress terrorism in Bengal, and it came into force immediately. **Dec. 3.** Australia beat South Africa by innings and 163 runs in first test match at Brisbane. Mr. Lloyd George given civic welcome at Bombay. **7.** He landed at Colombo. General election in New Zealand left parties practically unchanged. **14.** Mr. Charles G. B. Stevens, District Magistrate at Comilla, Bengal, shot and killed in his bungalow by two young Bengali girl students. **18.** General election in Australia resulted in Labour defeat, United Australia Party obtaining 39 seats, Country Party 16 and Labour Party 4. **21.** Mr. Scullin resigned and Mr. J. A. Lyons invited to form Cabinet. Australia won second test at Sydney by innings and 155 runs. **26.** Following arrest of rioters' leader near Peshawar, military were obliged to fire on crowd, killing 21 and wounding 50. **28.** Gandhi arrived at Bombay and was welcomed by huge crowds. He said if recent ordinances were repealed he would advise co-operation. Situation quiet in Peshawar area after many arrests. **30.** Lord Willingdon at Calcutta urged Gandhi to co-operate with Government and warned Congress against its agitation. **31.** Gandhi told Viceroy civil disobedience had been tentatively agreed upon but offered to meet him to discuss position. **(1932) Jan. 1.** Viceroy refused to discuss recent ordinances with Gandhi. **4.** Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel, President of Congress, arrested and imprisoned at Poona. Congress Working Committee declared an unlawful association. Disorder occurred in many parts and a persons were killed at Allahabad. **5.** Many Congress leaders arrested; rioting in Benares and other towns. Mr. Lyons completed new Australian Cabinet. **6.** Australia beat South Africa by 160 runs and thus won the rubber. **11.** Mrs. Gandhi arrested. **13.** Lord Willingdon declared open the Sukkur Dam across the Indus in the Sind Desert. **25.** Viceroy opened Legislative Assembly at New Delhi, and in his speech said there could be no compromise with Congress, and that State would fight movement against order by Government. **27.** The two girls who killed Mr. Stevens at Comilla were sentenced to transportation for life. **29.** Members of Round Table Committee arrived at Bombay. Police charged Congress demonstrators, 200 persons being injured. **Feb. 2.** Australia won fourth test match at Adelaide by 10 wickets. **3.** Commonwealth issued writ against New South Wales Government to recover £950,000 interest due on overseas loan. **6.** Girl student fired five shots at Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, at Calcutta University, but he escaped injury. **11.** Unemployed raided Council Chamber at St. John's, Newfoundland, during Cabinet meeting, and Premier, Sir R. A. Squires, was bruised and cut. Royal Commission on Malta criticised the Governor and recommended restoration of Parliamentary government. **15.** Girl who fired at Sir Stanley Jackson sentenced to nine years' rigorous imprisonment. **16.** Police fired on crowd which attacked district magistrate at Tarapur, 8 Indians being killed. **18.** Miss Slade, Gandhi's disciple, sentenced at Bombay to three months' simple imprisonment for defying order to leave Bombay. **20.** Officially announced that De Beers and Premier diamond mines would

close down **Mar. 2.** Mrs. Gandhi released Restoration to Malta of its suspended constitution announced. **12** To forestall seizure of State revenue, Mr. Lang withdrew £1,000,000 from the banks. **15** Mrs. Gandhi arrested at Bardoh and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. **18** Mr. Lang declared open Sydney Harbour Bridge. A man, in military uniform, belonging to anti-Communist body, cut the ribbon with sword as protest against Mr. Lang's policy and was arrested. **20** Consultative Committee of Round Table Conference in India announced inability to settle problem of communal representation and asked Imperial Government to decide. **28.** Lord Willingdon opened session of Chamber of Princes at Delhi, and expressed determination to secure and maintain peaceful relations. **31.** Work ceased in diamond mines of De Beers and Pretoria. **April 1** Chamber of Princes at Delhi supported plan for an All India Federation. Governor of Kenya commuted death sentences passed upon 60 natives for murder of woman accused of witchcraft. **5** Sir Richard Squires, New South Wales Premier, and his Cabinet, besieged in Assembly Chamber by rioters following presentation of demand that charges against Premier and Colonial Secretary should be investigated. **6** Australian High Court ruled Financial Agreement (Enforcement) Act valid. **8** Mr. Lang, New South Wales Premier, locked up offices where income tax assessment papers were stored as reply to sequestration of part of State revenues by Federal Government. **11.** Regulations issued by Australian Government empowered Commonwealth to seize any relevant documents. **13** Labour Government of Victoria defeated on resolution of no confidence. **14** British blue jackets were landed at Auckland, New Zealand, to assist police in quelling riot of unemployed who caused considerable damage to property. **15** Rioting and looting at Auckland renewed and a church was fired. **19** Lord Willingdon inaugurated newly-elected Legislative Council of North-West Frontier Province and read message from the King-Emperor. **24.** Over 600 arrests made in effort to prevent annual Congress meeting being held. **30** District magistrate of Midnapore shot in his office by two Bengalis and died. **May 2** Mr. Lang, New South Wales Premier, abandoned opposition to Federal Government and surrendered income tax documents. **13.** Sir Philip Game, Governor of New South Wales, dismissed Mr. Lang's Ministry for refusing to withdraw instructions to State employees to disobey the Federal law. **15** Labour Government in Victoria defeated in State election by United Australia party. **18** Racial riots lasting many days in Bombay caused large loss of life. **29.** Riots broke out again in Bombay, 6 persons being killed and 63 injured. **June 2.** Report of Franchise Committee of Round Table Conference recommended increase in electorate from 7,000,000 to 36,000,000 and enfranchisement of 6,600,000 women. **3** Dispute between the State and the Roman Catholic Church in Malta was settled following apology by Lord Strickland, head of the Ministry. **12** Labour Party led by Mr. Lang severely defeated in New South Wales general election, losing 30 seats. In Queensland, Labour defeated Government Party. Opposition won election in Newfoundland. **July 1.** After many days' communal rioting in Bombay, troops had to be called out. **17.** Goods train containing dynamite blew up 40 miles from Klerksdorf, Western

Transvaal, 8 persons being killed. **19.** British delegates to Economic Conference arrived at Ottawa and were welcomed by Canadian Premier and other Ministers. Sir Henry Thornton resigned Presidency of Canadian National Railways. **21** Imperial Economic Conference inaugurated at Ottawa by Governor-General and opening speeches delivered by leaders of delegations. Five committees were set up on different aspects. **Aug. 5** Young Bengal committed suicide after firing at Sir Alfred Watson, editor of "Statesman," who was not injured. **6** Many delegates to Ottawa Conference attended opening by Lord Bessborough of new Welland Ship Canal joining Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. **18.** Mr. Baldwin, addressing Canadian Club at Ottawa, said the more efficiently the British nations could conduct their business the better for the world outside. **16** British Government's award on communal representation in India rejected Hindu's claim for joint electorates, and provided special electorates or constituencies for various classes, including women and Labour. **17.** New India Rupee Loan closed four hours after opening with subscriptions totalling £18,750,000. **20** Final session of Imperial Economic Conference was held at Ottawa, agreements being signed between the Mother Country and the various Dominions under which duties were to be imposed on foreign wheat and other foodstuffs, with preferences for the Dominions, and quotas instituted for bacon and later for beef and mutton, while the Dominions were to give increased preferences to British goods. Problem of Russian trading, raised by Canada, was met by clause providing that if either Britain or Canada were satisfied that preferences were being frustrated by any foreign country steps would be taken for prohibition of importation from that country of the goods concerned. **Sept. 1** Presenting Australian Budget, Mr. J. O. Lyons, Prime Minister, estimated surplus of £12,000,000. **5** Viceroy announced in Legislative Assembly that another Round Table Conference on India's constitutional reforms would be held in London. **12** Gandhi announced his intention to start another hunger-strike "until death" unless Government withdrew scheme of communal electorates for the Depressed Classes of India. **16** Violent earthquake shocks occurred in Hawkes Bay area of North Island of New Zealand, causing considerable damage but no loss of life. **20** Gandhi began his fast, after declining conditional release from prison cell. **26** Fast ended after lasting 6 days and 5 hours on Gandhi receiving official announcement that agreement between the caste Hindus and the Untouchables regarding representation had been accepted by British Government. **28** Second attempt on life of Sir Alfred Watson in Calcutta failed. **30.** Council of State in India urged Government to take further and immediate and drastic measures to crush terrorism. **Oct. 10.** Two English girls found dead near Nakuru, Kenya, after going for motor drive with Englishman, who was arrested. **13** Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa put into force the new tariffs resulting from Ottawa Agreements. **17** Australian Premier said that Commonwealth had not reduced any protective duties but had extended margin of preference to Britain by raising duties against foreigners on 400 items. **21.** Extensive new gold reef discovered in the Rand.

UNITED STATES.

L (1931) **Dec. 7.** Congress met with guard of police outside buildings to prevent disturbances by unemployed. Mr. John Garner, Democrat leader, elected Speaker, and Democrats obtained chairmanships of all committees after 12 years in opposition. **8.** In his message to Congress, Mr. Hoover recommended increased taxation and reduced expenditure to prevent prospective deficit of \$50,000,000. **9.** Mr. Mellon, Secretary to the Treasury, told Congress that he proposed to raise \$300,000,000 by new taxes in next two years, over 1,700,000 more persons being brought within income-tax net. **13.** Mr. Winston Churchill was knocked down by taxi-cab while crossing Fifth Avenue, New York, and taken to hospital with severe injuries, his immediate lecture arrangements being cancelled. **18.** Jack Diamond, notorious racketeer, shot dead in his bed after party to celebrate his acquittal on charge of kidnapping. House of Representatives, by 317 to 200, passed resolution authorising postponement of war payments for a year, but declaring against cancellation or reduction of war debts. **21.** Mr. Churchill left hospital practically recovered. **23.** Senate passed Moratorium Bill by 69 to 22, and it was signed by Mr. Hoover. (1932) **Jan. 4.** The President sent special message to Congress urging immediate action on his emergency economic programme, including creation of finance corporation to furnish credit for industry. **7.** Mr. Stimson sent Note to Chinese and Japanese Governments reaffirming the Kellogg Pact, and invited other Powers to send similar Notes. **9.** Martial law practically in force in Honolulu following arrests of an American naval officer, two American sailors and American woman on charge of murdering a native who had previously been accused of assaulting wife of the officer. **11.** Both Houses of Congress ordered enquiries into conditions at Honolulu. **19.** Bankers advanced £6,500,000 to New York City to meet short-term indebtedness. **21.** Senate and House of Representatives agreed on details of Bill creating a £400,000,000 reconstruction finance corporation to restore industry. **Feb. 4.** Mr. Andrew Mellon accepted post of Ambassador to Great Britain in succession to General Dawes. **5.** Gar Wood set up new speed-boat record of average mean speed over the mile each way of 112 7/12 m.p.h. at Miami. **8.** Vincent Coll, 23-year-old gangster leader of the Bronx, shot dead by machine gun in telephone box. **10.** Edgar Wallace died after short illness at Hollywood. **11.** Bill to widen the rediscount authority of Federal Reserve Banks introduced. **24.** Sir Malcolm Campbell set up new land speed record of 123.68 m.p.h. in his car "Blue Bird" on Daytona Beach. **26.** Campbell broke 5 kilometres, 10 kilometres and five miles records. **Mar. 1.** Colonel Lindbergh's 19-months-old son kidnapped from his home at Hopewell, New Jersey, and President ordered all resources to be used in the search. **3.** Colonel Lindbergh received letter demanding 50,000 dollars ransom for the baby and threatening him. **5.** John Philip Sousa, the bandmaster and composer, died suddenly after banquet in his honour at Reading, Pennsylvania. **14.** Mr. George Eastman, multi-millionaire and founder of Kodak Company, shot himself in his home at Rochester, New York. **21.** Tornadoes killed over 200 persons in Southern States, notably Alabama. **24.** House of Representatives deleted the sales tax from the Bill designed to meet the Budget deficit. **26.** Tariffs

on imported oil and coal were added to the Bill. **29.** Speaker of the House appealed to Congress to sink all differences and balance the Budget. Mr. Hoover announced that he would veto the Soldiers' Bonus Bill. **30.** House of Representatives voted number of taxes as result of Speaker's appeal. **April 1.** The Tax Bill passed, attempt to restore the sales tax being rejected. **4.** Trial began at Honolulu of Mrs. Fortescue, Lieut. Massie, her son-in-law, and two sailors charged with murder of native who had been acquitted of criminal assault on Mrs. Fortescue's daughter. **30.** All four were found guilty of manslaughter. **May 3.** Congress rejected number of economy proposals designed to balance the Budget and voted new pensions for widows and orphans of ex-soldiers. **4.** Mrs. Fortescue, Lieut. Massie and the two seamen each sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but Governor of Honolulu immediately commuted sentences to one hour's imprisonment. **11.** President vetoed Bill calling for a world conference on tariffs. **12.** Skeleton of Colonel Lindbergh's baby found in woods about five miles from his home. **13.** Mr. Hoover directed all resources to bring to justice those responsible for kidnapping and murder of the child. **25.** Mayor Walker of New York was examined before a Committee of Inquiry. **31.** President attended Senate to ask for a sales tax to balance the Budget, but proposals were rejected. **June 5.** Hoover Finance Reconstruction Corporation increased its financial capacity to 3,000,000,000 dollars to create system of home loans and discount banks. House of Representatives passed Revenue Bill to balance the Budget. **13.** While thousands of ex-soldiers, who had marched to Washington, were encamped outside the capital House of Representatives decided to discuss bill to give bonus to all ex-soldiers. **16.** Republican Convention at Chicago re-nominated Mr. Hoover as candidate for Presidency. **22.** In a manifesto the President urged a world armaments cut of one-third, abolition of tanks, chemical warfare and large mobile guns, and total prohibition of all bombardment from the air. **29.** Democratic Convention at Chicago adopted repeal of Prohibition as Party's plank. **30.** Fiscal year closed with deficit of \$580,000,000. **July 2.** Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, Governor of New York, chosen Democratic candidate for Presidency in fourth ballot, and Mr. John Garner for Vice-President. Mr. J. H. Curtis found guilty at Flemington, New Jersey, of hindering justice by false reports in connection with search for the Lindbergh baby. **13.** Serious fire occurred on Coney Island, about £400,000 of damage being done. Part of army of war veterans who claimed bonus began continuous march round the Capitol Buildings at Washington. **23.** Mr. Borah urged that United States should go to World Economic Conference prepared to discuss general settlement of post-war problems as well as reduction or cancellation of war debts. **28.** "Bonus Army" at Washington ejected by troops from derelict buildings which they had occupied. **31.** Olympic Games opened by Vice-President Curtis at Los Angeles. **Aug. 2.** United States accepted invitation to attend World Economic and Monetary Conference. **3.** Mr. R. P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Roy Chapin. **11.** Mr. Hoover, accepting Republican nomination, opposed cancellation of war debts but indicated adjustment would be considered if expansion of markets

were offered. 16. Mrs. Lindbergh gave birth to a son. 26. Mr. Hoover opened at Washington conference of bankers and industrial leaders to consider trade depression, and declared the financial crisis was over. **Sept. 1.** Mr. Walker, Mayor of New York, resigned after investigation into allegations of corruption in administration of the city's affairs. 2. Mr. Joseph V. McKee became Mayor of New York. 3. Commander Gar Wood in *Miss America* beat Kaye Dou in *Miss England III* on Lake St. Clair, Detroit. 5. Latter broke down in second heat, and United States retained Harmaworthy Trophy. 9. Ferryboat taking 165 men to work on island in East River, New York, was blown to pieces by explosion, 62 lives being lost. 13. Elections in Maine gave unexpected victories to the Democrats, who captured Governorship and two of the three Congressional seats. 20. Gar Wood recaptured motor-boat record, attaining average speed of 124.91 m. p.h. on St. Clair River. **Oct. 1.** Clondburst descended on cluster of small towns 75 miles from Los Angeles, 50 persons being drowned. 23. During election speech at St. Louis, Missouri, Governor Roosevelt said Democrats proposed to repeal the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

FRANCE.

(1931) **Nov. 12.** M. Laval obtained vote of confidence by 39 votes when Chamber reopened. Increased surtaxes were announced on imports of semi-finished and finished articles, particularly from countries with depreciated currencies. 26. Ministry of Commerce announced France would open negotiations with Great Britain for reciprocal treaty on tariffs. **Dec. 18.** French Government defeated by 9 votes on unemployment insurance question, but obtained vote of confidence by majority of 59. (1932) **Jan. 12.** M. Laval and his Cabinet resigned following refusal of Radical-Socialist Party to collaborate. 13. M. Laval formed another Ministry. 15. M. Briand retired from politics. 17. By derailment of train at St. Just, near Clermont, 11 passengers were killed. 22. New Ministry obtained majority of 36. **Feb. 4.** Senate Finance Committee voted advance of 110,000,000 francs for six months to enable the French Line to resume work on new ships. 16. M. Laval and his Cabinet resigned after defeat in the Senate. 20. M. Tardieu formed a Ministry. **March 7.** M. Aristide Briand, eleven times Prime Minister, died in Paris. 12. Ivar Kreuger, the Swedish match king and financier, shot himself in Paris and enormous frauds were discovered on investigation of his affairs. 31. Government established quota for various cotton goods and other goods supplied from Great Britain. **April. 5.** As protest against high entertainment taxation, 24 hour strike by amusement caterers organised throughout France. 20. Mr. MacDonald flew to Paris and went to Geneva accompanied by M. Tardieu. **May. 1.** In general election majority of results were indecisive and second ballots were necessary. 6. While President Doumer was opening exhibition in Paris, Russian doctor, Paul Gorguloff, fired five shots at him. The aged President, seriously wounded, was taken to hospital, where he died on following day. Gorguloff was arrested after the crowd had tried to lynch him. 7. M. Albert Thomas, Director of International Labour Bureau, died. 8. Second ballots in general election inflicted crushing defeat

upon M. Tardieu's Government and gave majority to M. Herriot and the parties of the Left. Following landslide just outside Lyons, two apartment houses collapsed and 45 persons were killed. 10. M. Albert Lebrun elected President. 12. Prince of Wales attended funeral of M. Doumer at the Pantheon. **June 3.** M. Herriot accepted task of forming a Government, which was constituted within a few hours. 7. Chamber endorsed new Governments policy by 390 votes to 125. 11. Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon arrived in Paris and had series of friendly conversations with M. Herriot as prelude to Lausanne Conference. **July 7.** French submarine *Prométhée*, while making engine test on surface off Cherbourg, suddenly sank, 62 lives being lost and seven saved. By 233 votes to 40 Senate rejected proposal that Frenchwomen should have votes. 27. Sentence of death passed at Paris Assize Court, on Paul Gorguloff who assassinated President Doumer, defence of insanity being rejected. 31. France retained Davis Cup by beating United States. Lord Trenchard unveiled the Arras monument in memory of the British dead. **Aug. 1.** Thiepval Memorial to British officers and men who fell on the Somme unveiled by Prince of Wales in presence of President Lebrun. 22. Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived at Cannes. 24. They flew to Biarritz for brief holiday. **Sept. 14.** Troop train in Algeria left rails and fell into ravine, over 100 officers and men of the Foreign Legion being killed and many others injured. Gorguloff executed in presence of great crowd. 16. French conversion scheme involving 85,000,000,000 francs launched. 26. Explosion on new French submarine *Persee* killed one man and injured 32. 29. Torrential rain caused serious damage along Riviera, including a landslide which blocked railway. **Oct. 16.** Passenger and goods trains collided near Coutances, 7 persons being killed and 15 injured. 28. M. Herriot in the Chamber, explaining general principles of French disarmament plan, said France would accept general application of reduced period of short-term service for armies, provided the Reichswehr and similar bodies were abolished. Vote of confidence was carried by 430 votes to 30. 29. Mme. Lebrun, wife of the President, launched world's largest liner, *Normandie*, 73,000 tons, at St. Nazaire.

GERMANY.

(1931) **Nov. 20.** In memorandum to Bank for International Settlements, Government urged appointment of advisory committee to investigate Germany's financial position. **Dec. 8.** Emergency decree issued by the President imposing heavy sacrifices, including lower wages and fixed prices on all Germans, to avert economic crash. Chancellor threatened Herr Adolf Hitler, leader of National Socialists, with martial law in certain contingencies. 23. Advisory Committee of Bank for International Settlements agreed that Germany would be unable to pay after the Hoover Moratorium expired on June 30 and urged common action by the Governments. (1932) **Jan. 7.** Chancellor discussed question of Presidential election with Herr Hitler and proposed extension of von Hindenburg's term. 9. Dr. Brüning announced that it was impossible for Germany to continue political payments. 11. Herr Hitler rejected proposal to allow President new term of office without an election. 13. Ex-Queen Sophie of Greece died

at Frankfort. **16.** Hitler called upon Dr. Brüning to resign Chancellorship. **Feb. 14.** Fascists called upon President to dismiss Dr. Brüning under threat of Hitler standing in opposition in Presidential election. **15.** Marshal von Hindenburg refused and definitely decided to offer himself for re-election. **22.** Government and Reichsbank decided on great reorganisation of banks involving heavy reductions of capital. Hitler decided to oppose Marshal von Hindenburg in Presidential election. **March 6.** Prince Auguste Wilhelm, ex-Kaiser's son, spoke at Cologne in support of Hitler's candidature. **13.** In Presidential election Marshal von Hindenburg obtained large majority with Hitler second on the poll, but failed to secure absolute majority over other candidates. **April 2.** Ex-Crown Prince announced publicly he would vote for Hitler in second ballot. **10.** On second ballot, Marshal von Hindenburg re-elected President by **19,359,642** votes to Hitler's **13,417,660**, the Socialist, Thaelmann, polling **3,705,382**. **13.** President ordered forcible dissolution of Hitler's army, and their barracks were entered by police. **24.** In the Prussian State elections, the Hitlerites headed the poll, but not sufficiently to place them in power without allies. **May 12.** General Groener, Minister of Defence, resigned that office. **22.** Herr Baumbach's cabinet in Prussia resigned. **25.** Fight occurred in Prussian Diet between Hitlerites and Communists, several deputies being injured. **30.** Dr. Brüning and his Cabinet resigned. **31.** Herr von Papen nominated as Chancellor. **June 3.** President signed decree dissolving the Reichstag, Germany being meanwhile governed by decrees. **9.** Hitler fined **£50** for contempt of court and unseemly behaviour as witness in a Munich court. **14.** Increased taxes and cuts in pensions and out-of-work benefit decreed by new Government in order to balance the Budget. **15.** President raised the ban on Hitler's private army. **July 17.** Hitler opened his electoral campaign. **18.** As result of street fighting, all open-air meetings and carrying of firearms were prohibited. **20.** Under Presidential decrees, Herr von Papen became State Commissioner of Prussia with dictatorial powers, Prussian Government was dismissed and martial law proclaimed in Berlin. **23.** General von Schleicher, Minister of Defence, declared that if equality in armaments were denied to Germany, the country would look after her own interests. **29.** Foreign Minister informed French Ambassador that these views were those of German Government. **31.** Elections for Reichstag gave Hitler an increased representation **230** deputies against **120**, but he failed to secure majority. **Aug. 1.** Nazi storm troops raided several newspaper offices and private houses, causing considerable damage by bombs. **13.** The President received Herr Hitler and rejected his claim to be Chancellor. Herr von Papen offered Hitler the Vice-Chancellorship, which was refused. **22.** Riots occurred in Beuthen, Silesia, after five Hitlerites had been sentenced to death for murder of Communist. **29.** Herr von Papen, Hitler and General von Schleicher conferred secretly. **30.** After Chancellor had seen President the Reichstag met. **31.** In Note to France, Germany demanded equality in armaments. **Sept. 2.** Death sentences on the five Beuthen Hitlerites commuted to imprisonment for life. **4.** Chancellor, most of the Ministers, and ex-Crown Prince attended demonstration at Berlin of nearly **200,000** Steel Helmets, who

oppose the Nazis. **6.** German Foreign Minister declared Germany would not take part in disarmament conferences until question of equality had been cleared up. **11.** Mr. Churchill taken ill with paratyphoid at Salzburg. **12.** Herr von Papen dissolved Reichstag and left the Chamber, after which motions repealing that decree and expressing no confidence in the Government were carried by **513** to **42**. France's reply to German Note rejected plea for equality of armaments, but in conciliatory terms. **14.** The President signed decree, setting up a board for "promoting the fitness of Germany's youth". **28.** Herr von Papen, replying to French Note, declared Germany desired a general lowering of armaments level. **Oct. 12.** Prince of Wales and Prince George were vigorously cheered when they arrived by air at Hamburg for short stay. **14.** Government suspended quota system for foreign agricultural produce. **25.** Supreme Court at Leipzig restored to office the Prussian Cabinet Ministers ejected under the Chancellor's orders, but recognised right of the Commissioner then appointed to administer Prussia.

OTHER COUNTRIES

(1931) **Nov. 5.** Fierce battle between Japanese and Chinese troops at Nomon Bridge in Manchuria. **7.** Japanese obtained complete victory and Chinese retreated. **8.** Fighting broke out in Fientsin and martial law was proclaimed at Peking. **9.** Signor Mussolini announced formation of National State Bank in Italy to finance industry. **18.** Japanese claimed victory in another battle in Northern Manchuria. **20.** Spanish Parliament declared ex-King Alfonso an outlaw and ordered his property to be confiscated. **Dec. 7.** Spanish Cortes ratified the new Constitution. **9.** Chinese authorities declared martial law in Shanghai owing to student demonstrations against Government. Spanish Chamber adopted the Constitution. **10.** Senior Alcalá Zamora elected first Spanish President. **13.** New Japanese Cabinet decided to abandon gold standard. **14.** Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, President of Chinese National Government, resigned. **18.** Sentence on Galdini, the financier, reduced to one year four months and fine remitted. **21.** Japanese began new advance in South Manchuria and captured several towns. **22.** Chinese Government resigned and ex-President flew to his native village. Part of roof of Vatican Library collapsed, damage to contents being slight. (1932) **Jan. 2.** Japanese troops entered Chinchow, last Chinese stronghold in Manchuria, and continued their advance. **8.** Korean labourer threw bomb at Emperor of Japan while he was driving back to the palace at Tokio, but no damage was done. **18.** Bilbao paralysed by general strike called as result of four Republicans being killed by Carlists. **21.** Following rioting in Shanghai, Japan sent warships and tense situation arose. **22.** Eruption of volcano caused serious damage in several towns of Guatemala. Revolutionary strikes occurred in Spain, fierce fighting taking place in Malaga and elsewhere. **24.** Japan intimated she would occupy Chinese sections of Shanghai unless satisfaction were given for recent disturbances. Japanese marines landed at Shanghai. Communist using in Salvador checked after heavy loss of life. **25.** Chinese Premier and Foreign Secretary resigned. **28.** Japanese warships bombarded the Woosung forts outside

Shanghai and occupied part of Chapel the Chinese suburb. **31.** Britain and United States decided to send warships and further troops to Shanghai. **Feb. 1.** Japanese warships shelled Nanking. **4.** New attack launched upon Shanghai. **5.** Japanese occupied Woosung Forts and Chapel district. In Manchuria Japanese troops took control of Harbin. **11.** Signor Mussolini visited the Pope. **14.** 12,000 Japanese troops landed at Shanghai. **18.** Chinese commander at Shanghai rejected Japanese ultimatum demanding withdrawal of Chinese Army. **20.** Japan's big offensive opened. **21.** Chinese offered better resistance and held up Japanese attack. **22.** Japanese bombed and wrecked Chinese aerodrome. **23.** Japanese attack ceased until arrival of reinforcements. **28.** Chinese abandoned Kiangwan. **29.** Chinese and Japanese representatives met on British flagship at Shanghai and agreed in principle to simultaneous withdrawal of forces. Chinese Government accepted the terms. **March 1.** Japanese Government rejected terms and new offensive was launched. **3.** Japanese forces captured Woosung Forts. Fighting ceased and Japan handed terms to Chinese. **9.** Former Emperor of China sworn in as administrator of new State of the Manchus. **17.** Cessation of hostilities at Shanghai agreed upon and armistice negotiations opened. **April 5.** Auditors investigating affairs of Kreuger and Toll announced balance-sheet misrepresented company's financial position. **11.** Violent earthquake shocks occurred in Valparaiso and other cities in Chile. **12.** Rain of ashes from 15 volcanoes fell over 800 miles of territory in Chile and Western Argentine. **27.** China and Japan accepted British compromise formula for withdrawal of Japanese troops at Shanghai. **29.** Korean threw bomb among group of Japanese leaders during review of troops at Shanghai, several persons being killed and injured. **May 5.** Shanghai armistice agreement between Chinese and Japanese signed. **15.** Japanese Premier, Mr Tsuyoshi Inukai, fatally shot in his room by nine young officers, bombs being thrown at same time at several buildings at Tokio. **20.** Swedish Investigating Committee reported that Ivar Kreuger's personal debts equalled £50,000,000, and that little would be left for Kreuger and Toll's unsecured creditors and shareholders. **29.** Dyke separating the Zuyder Zee from the North Sea completed. **June 3.** Serious earthquake occurred in Mexico, causing great loss of life. **4.** Revolt took place in Chile, a Junta being installed in place of former Government. **9.** John Gialdini released. **17.** Don Carlos Davila become head of Chilean Government in place of Col Marmaduke Grove. **22.** Tidal wave on south-western coast of Mexico partly destroyed Cuyutlan and killed 200 persons. **24.** Revolution occurred in Siam without opposition with object of obtaining a constitutional monarchy, two Princes being held as

hostages. **26.** King of Siam proclaimed a limited monarchy as demanded by the People's Party. **July 12.** Thomas Bata, Czechoslovakian shoe King, killed when his aeroplane collided with chimney in fog near Zlin. **20.** Signor Mussolini dismissed Foreign, Finance, Education, Justice and Corporations Ministers with view to securing new blood in Cabinet. **25.** Non-aggression pact between the Soviet and Poland signed at Moscow. **Aug. 1.** Fighting broke out between Bolivia and Paraguay. Body of ex-King Manoel landed at Lisbon from British cruiser. **4.** Bolivia agreed to accept offer of League of Nations to arbitrate on boundary dispute with Paraguay. **13.** Monarchist risings in Madrid and Seville were suppressed. **25.** Japan announced her decision to recognise the independent state of Manchuria set up under name of Manchukuo. General Sanjurjo, sentenced to death for leadership of Seville rising, was given instead imprisonment for life. **Sept. 7.** Chinese bandits kidnapped Mr Charles Corkran, son of Sir C. Corkran, and Mrs. Pawley while they were riding on racetrack near Yingkow, Manchukuo. **10.** Bandits derailed train on Manchurian Railway at Shuncheonpu, 200 persons being killed and wounded and passengers robbed. Another train was held up at Ashiho, passengers being kidnapped. **15.** China protested to Powers against Japan's recognition of Manchukuo, signed and promulgated simultaneously. **22.** Prince of Wales flew from London to Copenhagen, where he was greeted by enormous crowd. **24.** He opened the British Exhibition and expressed hope that British trade with Denmark would increase. **26.** Earthquake in Chalcidice peninsula of Macedonia caused 250 deaths and immense damage to several villages. **28.** Bandits who captured Mrs Pawley and Mr Corkran demanded increased ransom of £50,000 for their release. **28.** Further earthquake shocks in Salonica. British warships went to assistance of homeless in affected areas. **Oct. 1.** Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived in Stockholm and were welcomed by the King of Sweden. **2.** Civil War in Brazil ended with flight of insurgent Government after three months. **3.** Iraq became an independent State. **11.** Prince of Wales and Prince George left Stockholm and arrived at Gothenburg. **12.** A British woman shot dead by Chinese bandits at Harbin in trying to prevent her three children being kidnapped. **20.** Mrs. Pawley and Mr Corkran released by Chinese bandits after prolonged negotiations and 44 days of hardships and arrived at Newchwang. **25.** Signor Mussolini at Milan promised amnesty to all old enemies imprisoned in Italy for offences against the regime. **28.** Tenth anniversary of march on Rome by Fascists celebrated at Rome by review and opening of newly designed street by Signor Mussolini.

RETROSPECT OF SPORT.

THE DERBY, 1889-1932.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1887 see 1921 edition.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is now exactly 2 mile 4 furlongs, having been shortened 29 yards by the rounding off of Tattenham Corner. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Boodaman, Mungil, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No of Rn'ts
1889	Duke of Portland's †Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson ..	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin ..	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter ..	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *†Common ..	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter ..	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo ..	40 to 1	F. Allsopp ...	T. Wadlow ...	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *†Isinglass ...	4 to 9	T. Loates ...	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas ..	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson ..	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's †Shi Visto ..	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson ..	15
1896	Prince of Wales's †Pursimmon ..	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh ...	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *†Galtee More ...	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling ..	11
1898	Sir J. Lamach's Jeddah ..	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh ...	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *†Flying Fox ..	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *†Diamond Jubilee ..	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh ...	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski ...	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins ...	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick ..	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	F. Darling ..	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *†Rock Sand ...	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell ..	7
1904	Mt. L. de Rothschild's *†St. Amant ..	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe ..	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero ...	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck ...	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spaurmint ..	6 to 1	D. Maher ..	P. P. Gilpin ..	22
1907	Mt. R. Croker's Orlov ..	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginstrelli's †Signorinetta ...	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII's *†Minion ..	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh ...	15
1910	Mr. *Fairie's †Lemberg ..	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor ...	15
1911	Mt. J. B. Joel's *†Sunstar ..	13 to 8	G. Steru ..	C. Morton ...	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's †Tagalie ..	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh ..	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur ..	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis ..	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Dwyer's Dubai II ..	20 to 1	M. Mac Gee	T. Murphy ...	30
1915	Mr. S. Joel's *†Pommern ..	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck ...	17
1916	Mt. E. Hulton's †Finnella ..	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson ...	10
1917	Mt. *Fairie's *†Gay Crusader ..	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	A. Taylor ...	12
1918	Lady J. Douglas's *†Gainsborough ..	8 to 13	J. Childs ...	A. Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade ..	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Darling ...	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop ..	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin ..	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist ..	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton ...	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle ..	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling ...	30
1923	Mt. B. Insl's Papyrus ..	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis ...	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino ..	9 to 2	T. Weston	G. Lambton ..	27
1925	Mt. H. E. Morris's *Manna ..	9 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling ..	27
1926	Lord Woolavington's †Coronach ..	11 to 2	J. Childs	F. Darling ..	19
1927	Mr. F. Curzon's Call Boy ..	4 to 1	E. C. Elliott	J. Watts ...	23
1928	Sir H. Cunliffe Owen's Felstead ..	33 to 1	H. Wragg	O. Bell ..	19
1929	Mt. W. Barnett's †Trigo ..	33 to 1	J. Marshall	R. Dawson ..	26
1930	H. H. Aga Khan's Blenheim ...	18 to 1	H. Wragg	R. Dawson ..	17
1931	Mr. J. A. Dewar's *†Cameronian ..	7 to 2	F. Fox	F. Darling ..	25
1932	Mt. T. Walls' April the Fifth ..	100 to 6	F. Lane ...	T. Walls.	21

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas, † the Oaks, ‡ the One Thousand, and § the St. Leger.
 Notes.—1923.—Mr. C. Bowler Lamy's Craguon (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1928.—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (2½ miles) at Newmarket.
 Record time, 2 min 34½ secs by Spion Kop in 1920 on old course, new course, 2 min 34½ secs by Captain Cuttle in 1922, 2 min 34½ by Call Boy in 1927.

2,000 GUINEAS 2 mile	1,000 GUINEAS 2 mile	OAKS. 2½ mile	ASCOT CUP 2½ mile	ECLIPSE STAKES. 2½ mile	ST. LEGER. 2 min 6 fur 132 yds
1915 Manna ..	Saucy Sue	Saucy Sue	Santorb ..	Polyphontes	Solario
1920 Colorado ..	Pillion	Short Story	Solario ..	†Coronach	Coronach
1927 Adam's Apple	Cresta Run	Bum	Foxlaw	Colorado	Book Law
1928 Flamingo	Scuttle	Tologgan	Invershin	Fairway	Fairway
1929 Mr. Jinks	Tay Mah	Pennycomequick	Invershin	Royal Minstrel	Trigo
1930 Diolite ..	Fair Isle	Rose of England	Boworth	Rustom Pasha	Singapore
1931 Cameronian	Four Course	Brulette	Trindon	Cherleon ..	Sandwich
1932 Orwell	Kandy ..	Udaipur ..	Trindon	Miracle	Firdausi

LINCOLNSH HDOP.		GRAND NATIONAL.		CITY & SUBURBAN		KEMPTON JUBILEE	
1 mile		4 miles 856 yds		1 mile 5 furlongs		2 mile 5 furlongs	
1908	Dark Warrior 4y 8st alb	Tipperary Tim 20y 20st	Greenclack 7y 21st 4lb	Priory Park 6y 8st 21lb	Parwiz 4y 8st 21lb	Alibot 2y 8st 6lb	Athford 4y 8st 21lb
1909	Elton 4y 7st alb	Shannon 20y 21st 7lb	Shannon 20y 21st 7lb	Lucky Tor 5y 7st 6lb	Anthony 4y 7st 21lb	Lucky Tor 5y 7st 8lb	Racine 5y 8st 3lb
1910	Leonidas II 5y 8st	Grakle 9y 21st 7lb	Forliss 7y 20st 7lb	Clugheen 4y 7st 4lb		Venturer 4y 7st 9lb	
1911	Knight Error 5y 7st 7lb						
1912	Jerome Pandor 4y 8st 13lb						
N'MARKET STAKES		ABOOT STAKES		ROYAL HUNT CUP.		NEW STAKES	
1 mile 5 furlongs		2 miles		7 furlongs 166 yards		Acot—5 furlongs	
1908	Hunter a Moon get	Old Orkney 5y 8st 4lb	Honny Roy 6y 8st 5lb	Sonne 5y 8st 21lb	Macnab 4y 7st 8lb	Blenheim 8st 21lb	Lightning Star 8st 21lb
1909	Scot II get	Noble Star 4y 7st 21lb	Son of Alint 5y 8st 21lb	Grand Salute 4y 7st 5lb		Spencer 8st 21lb	
1910	Sir Andrew get	Sandy Lashes 4y 6st 9lb					
1911	Miracle get			Total 3y 7st 3lb		Hyperion 8st 21lb	
GOLD VASE, ABOOT		ALEXANDRA STKS.		PROCS OF WALES'S		STEWARDS' CUP	
2 miles		Acot, 2 m 6 f 88 yds		Newmarket 1st July.		Goodwood—6 furlongs	
1908	Maid of Perth 4y 7st 13lb	Pinglas 5y 8st 21lb	Brown Jack 5y 8st 21lb	Tonist 3y 7st 7lb	Fairway 4y 8st 21lb	Navigator 3y 7st 5lb	Flooding Memory 4y 8st 21lb
1909	Covenand 4y 8st 4lb	Brown Jack 6y 8st 21lb	Brown Jack 6y 8st 21lb	Press Gang 3y 8st 21lb	Reconiter 4y 8st 21lb	Le Phure 4y 8st 21lb	
1910	Trindon 4y 8st 4lb	Brown Jack 7y 8st 21lb	Brown Jack 8y 8st 21lb	Shell Transport 3y 8st 21lb	Jacopo 4y 8st 21lb	Poor Lad 4y 7st 21lb	Solenoud 3y 7st 21lb
1911	Pomme d'Api 3y 7st 21lb						
1912	Silvermere 3y 7st 21lb						
GOODWOOD CUP		DONCASTER CUP.		GRAND PRIX DE PARIS		CHAMPION ST.	
5 miles 5 furlongs		2 miles 1 furlong		2 mile 7 furlongs		Now 2 mile 5 furlongs	
1908	Kinchington 4y 8st 21lb	Pome Amino 4y 8st 21lb	M. E. Esmond's Oriweel	Ogden Miller's Ori de Guerre	Fairway 3y 8st 21lb		
1909	Old Orkney 4y 8st 21lb	Brown Jack 6y 8st 21lb	M. E. Henriques Commanderie	Le Ris and Beauvelet	Rust Pasha 3y 8st 21lb		
1910	Brown Jack 6y 8st 21lb	Comit	Duggan 4y 8st 21lb		Cameronian 4y 8st 21lb		
1911	Salmon Leap 4y 8st 21lb	Poxhunter 3y 7st 21lb					
1912	Brulotte 4y 8st 21lb						
OBSAREWITCH.		MIDDLE PK STKS		DEWHURST STAKES		CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
Now 2 miles 5 furlongs		6 furlongs		Last 7 fur. of R M		Now Last m & 200 yds A F	
1908	Arctic Star 4y 8st 21lb (25)	Costaki Pasha 4y 8st 21lb	Press Gang 4y 8st 21lb	Brienz get 4y 8st 21lb	Grace Dalrymple 8st 21lb	Palais Royal II 3y 7st 21lb (26)	Double Life 3y 7st 21lb (26)
1909	West Wicklow 5y 7st 6lb (35)	Portlaw get 4y 8st 21lb	Golden Hair 4y 8st 21lb	Sengre 8st 21lb	The Pen 3y 7st 21lb (32)	Manriment 3y 7st 21lb (34)	Pullover 3y 6st 21lb
1910	Ut Majour 3y 8st 21lb (26)	Fellitation get		Firdun 8st 21lb			
1911	Nitschin 4y 8st 21lb			Hyperion get 4y 8st 21lb			

THE TURF IN 1932 (up to Oct 29).

Leading Owners and Trainers.

Winning Owners	Winning Trainers
H H Aga Khan . £56,872	Frank Butters . £68,685
Lord Rosebery . 15,632	F Darling . 51,907
Lord Londale . 15,167	J Lawson . 33,003
Lord Woolavington . 14,602	Hon G Lambton . 31,686
Mr W M G Singer . 12,909	M D Peacock . 27,639
M E de St Alury . 12,595	L Jarvis . 26,897
Mrs Arthur James . 12,579	Capt G Boyd-Rochford . 23,058
Lord Astor . 12,568	F Hartigan . 28,973
Mr Marshall Field . 10,668	R J Colling . 25,554
Mr T Walls . 10,333	W Nightingall . 14,708

Leading Breeders.

Winning Owners	Winning Trainers
H H Aga Khan . 15	27
France . 15	27
National Stud . 10	27
Lord Derby . 10	27
Lord Beaverbrook . 10	27
Mrs. A James . 10	27
Lord Furness . 10	27
Mr Marshall Field . 10	27
Mr J W A Harris . 10	27
Mr G S L Whitelaw . 10	27
late Sir John Rutherford . 10	27
Lord Woolavington . 10	27

Winning Jockeys.

Winning Owners	Winning Trainers
Richards, G 281	2nd 325
Wragg, H 273	2nd 325
Newitt, W 208	2nd 325
Weston, T 80	2nd 325
Perryman, R 68	2nd 325
Fox, F 65	2nd 325
Wragg, P 64	2nd 325
Wragg, S 58	2nd 325
Oldwell, J 57	2nd 325
Dick, R 51	2nd 325
Donoghue, S 49	2nd 325
Richards, C 45	2nd 325

Winning Sires.

Winning Sires	Races Won	Amount
Gainsborough (1925), by Bayardo	24	32,367
Rosecrop	16	28,242
Colorado (1923), by Phalaris—Cenyon	15	27,404
Pharos (1920), by Phalaris—Scapa Flow	17	24,417
Tetrastema (1927), by The Tetrarch	17	24,417
Scotch Gift	17	24,417
Solaro (1924), by Gainsborough—Sun Worship	17	24,417
Manna (1924), by Phalaris—Waffles	16	24,000
Abbot's Truce (1927), by Trucey—Abbots Anne	17	21,532
Blindford (1929), by Swynford—Blanche	10	21,191
Son-in-Law (1921), by Dark Ronald	20	30,183
Stratford (1929), by Swynford—Leobia	18	16,240

SHOOTING—BISLEY 1932.

See also p 525

King's Prize—U.S.M. C.F.I. Bayly, late 4th V B R W Kent, 20y, 2, Sgt E S French, late Herts Yeos, 20y, 2, Capt R K Johnson, L.R.B., 20y, 2, Capt J W Houlder, Canada, won the Silver Medal, and Cpl R W Gleadlow, late Malvern and Cambridge, the Bronze

Grand Aggregate—Lieut D Burke, Canada, 2, Echo Shield—Scotland 2, England 2, Kolapore—Canada, 2123, 2, Mother Country, 2102, 2, Ashburton Shield—Kings Wimbledon, 479, 2, Christ Hospital, 472, 2

Public School Snap Shooting—Russell, 2, City of London, 2

United Service Cup—Army 2, R. Navy 2, R. Marines 2, Territorials 4, R A F 5

King's Cup—Hampshire, 1202, 2, Kent, 1202, 2, Chesham & Plate—Cambridge, 1080, 2, Oxford, 1080, 2, Hampshire Cup—Cambridge, 866, 2, Oxford, 866, 2, Juter University, Edinburgh 2, London 2, Oxford 2, University Cup—Cambridge

University Snap Shooting—Oxford

King's Arms Medal—Lieut. N Boyer, R. Warwick.

Service Rifle App—Q.M.S.W. 8 Churcher

CRICKET.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE, 1932.

County Order for 1932. 1932 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Won on 1st Innings	Lost on 1st Innings	No Result	Points Obtained
Points Awarded	25	5	3	4			
Yorkshire (1) ..	28	29	8	3	1	3	326
Sussex (2) ..	28	24	1	4	5	3	268
Kent (3) ..	28	24	3	4	7	3	248
Nottingham (4) ..	28	23	4	6	4	3	241
Surrey (5) ..	28	0	28	10	3	4	210
Lancashire (6) ..	28	8	6	7	4	3	179
Somerset (13) ..	28	8	7	3	7	3	168
Hampshire (12) ..	28	8	10	3	6	8	157
Warwick (9) ..	28	8	8	10	5	3	147
Derbyshire (7) ..	28	6	8	6	6	6	145
Middlesex (11) ..	28	6	9	5	5	8	138
Leicester (16) ..	28	0	11	7	5	10	128
Gloucester (10) ..	28	6	12	0	5	3	135
Essex (20) ..	28	4	14	2	6	8	96
Glamorgan (19) ..	28	3	15	2	9	8	90
Northants (17) ..	28	3	15	3	5	8	83
Worcester (14) ..	28	1	18	0	5	4	76

The first County Championship was in 1872 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire won 15 times, Surrey 9; Nottingham 8; Lancs 7; Kent 4; Middlesex 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2 and Warwick 2; Nottingham and Yorkshire tied in 1879 and 1882, and Nottingham, Yorkshire and Surrey equal in 1889.

ENGLAND v AUSTRALIA.

First played, 1876. England have won 47 matches, Australia 50 matches, and 27 matches have been drawn.

ENGLAND v SOUTH AFRICA.

First played, 1888. England have won 26 matches, South Africa 12, and 22 matches have been drawn.

MINOR COUNTIES TABLE, 1932.

County	Played	Won	Lost	Won on 1st Innings	Lost on 1st Innings	No Result	Points Obtained	Percentage
Points Awarded	25	5	3	4				
Buckinghamshire	20	10	0	0	0	0	50	100.00
Berkshire	8	7	0	1	0	0	28	95.00
Wiltshire II. ..	20	3	0	4	1	2	24	70.00
Staffordshire	8	4	1	1	1	2	16	68.57
Dorset	8	4	1	1	0	0	16	62.50
Surrey II ..	8	3	2	2	0	1	11	60.00
Durham ..	8	3	1	2	0	0	23	57.50
Kent II ..	12	6	4	0	1	1	21	56.25
Cambridgeshire	7	3	2	1	0	0	19	54.28
Leicestershire II	7	3	1	2	0	0	18	51.42
Northumberland	8	2	1	2	3	1	18	51.42
Hertfordshire ..	20	3	3	3	2	0	25	50.00
Wiltshire I ..	8	3	3	4	1	0	18	45.00
Warwickshire II	8	3	2	1	3	0	16	40.00
Devon ..	8	3	3	2	0	0	15	37.50
Lancashire II	20	1	3	3	3	2	16	35.55
Norfolk ..	20	2	3	3	4	0	17	34.00
Oxfordshire	10	2	5	1	1	1	14	31.11
Monmouthshire	8	0	5	2	0	0	7	27.50
Cheshire ..	8	0	4	1	0	1	5	14.28
Cornwall ..	8	1	7	0	0	0	4	12.50
Lincolnshire	8	0	6	1	1	0	4	10.00
Bedfordshire ..	8	0	5	0	2	1	8	5.71

Challenge Match. Buckinghamshire and Berkshire drawn at High Wycombe, and Buckinghamshire was decided champions.

SOUTH AFRICA CRICKET TOUR IN AUSTRALIA, 1932-1933.

South Africa lost all five tests.

First Test, Brisbane.—Australia won by an innings and 263 runs. Australia, 450; S. Africa, 170, 157 (Dec. 1932).
Second, Sydney.—Australia won by an innings and 205 runs. Australia, 459; South Africa, 153, 261 (Dec. 1932).
Third, Melbourne.—Australia won by 166. Australia, 258, 581; South Africa, 198, 225 (Dec. 1932 and Jan. 1933).
Fourth, Adelaide.—Australia won by 10 wickets. Australia, 513, 72 (no wicket); South Africa, 308, 274 (Feb. 1933).
Fifth, Melbourne.—Australia won by an innings and 75 runs. Australia, 123; South Africa, 36, 45 (Feb. 1933).

INDIA TOUR, 1932.

ALL-INDIA AVERAGES.

BATTING (FIRST CLASS AVERAGES).

Batsman	Number of Innings	Total Runs	Highest Score	Times not out	Average
(1) K. Navudun ..	45	1612	166	5	40.45
M. Wasir Ali ..	48	1289	178	4	39.34
S. Nazir Ali ..	38	1020	200	0	31.87
Nasool Joomal ..	46	1297	164	4	30.88
N. D. Marshall ..	12	268	102	1	26.80
S. H. M. Colah ..	30	900	122	0	25.00
Amar Singh ..	27	641	131	5	22.59
P. E. Polla ..	28	476	53	3	21.03
Lall Singh ..	24	418	52	3	19.90
Jehangir Khan ..	34	428	68	1	19.47
Joginder Singh ..	15	268	70	4	18.10
J. G. Navie ..	39	600	64	1	15.78
K. S. G. of Lamb ..	17	254	43	1	9.62
B. E. Kavadia ..	10	89	37	1	8.90
Ghulam Mahomed ..	10	89	37	1	8.90
S. R. Godambe ..	15	85	15	4	7.72
Mahomed Niswar ..	26	113	21	8	6.27
Maharaja of Porbandar ..	1	2	2	0	0.66

* Signifies not out.

BOWLING (FIRST CLASS MATCHES).

Bowler	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Mahomed Niswar ..	532	128	1285	71	18.09
Amar Singh ..	406	2	245	111	21.78
S. Nazir Ali ..	224	1	63	50	21.78
Lall Singh ..	6	1	25	1	25.00
S. K. Navudun ..	677	4	1660	66	26.53
S. R. Godambe ..	205	1	47	44	27.81
Jehangir Khan ..	744	229	1540	53	29.05
Nasool Joomal ..	155	1	601	17	36.35
P. E. Polla ..	393	4	79	183	43.00
M. Wasir Ali ..	45	12	15	13	43.00
Ghulam Mahomed ..	131	3	286	1	96.33
S. H. M. Colah ..	9	2	27	0	—

N. D. Marshall 3—0—6—0, also bowled.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
Test Match ..	0	1	0	1
First-Class County Games ..	6	0	2	8
Other First-Class Matches ..	3	1	7	11
Total ..	9	1	9	19
Minor Matches ..	4	1	8	13
Total ..	13	2	17	32

* Exclusive of matches v. The Army and Durham abandoned without a ball being bowled.

ENGLISH BATTING AVERAGES, 1932.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Innings.	Times Not Out.	Average.
Sutcliffe	52	3336	313	7	74.13
Tydeley (E)	50	2430	200	7	49.03
Ames	48	2436	180	7	57.72
Hobbs	45	1764	160	4	36.93
Hammond (W R) (Glos)	49	1828	264	4	36.17
R W Hone	28	646	167	0	53.83
K S Duleepsinhji	33	1633	132	2	59.67
D R Jardine	39	1464	164	12	58.26
Lesland	40	1080	159	1	58.10
L G Crawley	47	820	155	1	53.97
Hendren	47	2041	194	7	51.02
R H J Brooke	19	800	140	2	50.00
O'Connor	36	1360	119	2	48.21
Nawab of Pataudi	18	746	165	4	46.62
P G Van der Bijl	16	540	97	4	45.00
Holmes (P)	31	1208	224	4	44.74
Wilson (E F.) (Surrey)	16	492	72	5	44.72
Hearne	52	1121	176	3	43.89
R E S Wyatt	49	1828	171	7	43.04

* Signifies not out

ENGLISH BOWLING AVERAGES, 1932.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Larwood	866.4	203	2084	162	22.85
Verity	1117.6	401	2250	162	23.86
Bowes	1104.8	271	2677	120	25.14
Tate	1380.0	440	2404	160	25.58
Freeman (Kent)	1565.5	404	4149	253	26.30
Voe	973.4	201	2205	136	26.87
J C White	978.5	360	1813	107	26.94
J S Marriott	607.0	209	1719	68	27.33
Lauridge (Jas)	796.0	322	2032	117	27.66
Idson	796.0	322	2118	80	27.72
Sibbles	1105.4	362	2392	121	28.45
Townsend	1109.3	321	2150	117	28.45
Kennedy	1412.1	457	2707	144	28.79
Geary (Leicester)	1213.4	381	2067	111	28.80
Macaulay	857.2	283	1602	85	28.84
Patne	1103.2	320	2575	136	28.93
Goodland	1216.5	343	3258	170	29.16
Staples (S J)	981.2	302	1900	55	30.00

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Results.

1923	Oxford won by innings and 227 runs
1924	Cambridge won by 7 wickets.
1925	Match drawn
1926	Cambridge won by 34 runs
1927	Cambridge won by 126 runs.
1928	Match drawn
1929	Match drawn
1930	Cambridge won by 205 runs
1931	Oxford won by 8 wickets
1932	Match drawn

EXOS AND HARROW.

First played 1805. Played 102	Eton won 42	Harrow.
35	Drawn 25.	
1931	Eton won by an innings and 16 runs	
1932	Drawn. Eton 281	226 (5 wickets), Harrow 340

OTHER PRINCIPAL MATCHES.

Winchester beat Eton by 2 wickets
Marlborough and Rugby drawn
Halebury beat Cheltenham by an innings
Clifton and Tonbridge drawn
Royal Navy and Army drawn
Royal Navy beat R A F by 5 wickets
Army beat R A F by innings and 230 runs
Gentlemen and Players, Oval, drawn
Gentlemen and Players, Lord's, drawn

Record Football Attendance.

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the Association International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar 23, 1924. The largest gate receipts were £27,765 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 125,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. Accurate figures were not recorded, but probably the attendance was over 150,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA—TEST MATCH RECORDS.

Highest innings—Australia 720 (6 wickets declared) Lord's, 1930. 600 Melbourne, Australia, 1924. 5, England 636, Sydney, Australia, 1928. 576, Oval, England, 1899. Highest scorer—D. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, England, 1930. J. Ryder, 201 (not out) Adelaide, 1904. 5, and S. E. Gregory, 201, Sydney 1904. R. E. Foster, 267 Sydney, Australia, 1903. 4. C. P. Mead, 122 (not out) Oval, 1924.

INDIVIDUAL RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart 426, for Hampshire v. Sticks, 1885, in first class cricket in England. A. C. McLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset at Taunton July, 1895, in Australia. D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. v. Queensland, Sydney 1920. 30.

Highest aggregate innings—Australia, Victoria 1,207 v. N.S.W. Melbourne, 1926, England, Yorkshire 887 v. Warwickshire, 1896.

Record won—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 666 runs, Oct. 29, 1926.

Smallest totals—Oxford University (one man absent), 22, v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877, Northants, 12, v. Gloucester, June 21, 1907.

Highest Aggregate—1929 was scored by New South Wales v. South Australia at Sydney, Jan. 26, 1926. Scores N.S.W. 624 and 593. S. Australia 475 and 259. Next centuries in one season—J. B. Hobbs, 16, next, C. B. Fry (1901), T. Hayward (1906) E. Hendren (1923), P. Mead (1928) and H. Sutcliffe (1928), 13 centuries each.

Most runs made in a year—T. Hayward (Surrey) 3,518 in 1906. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons, 2,000 runs in May—W. G. Grace, 1895, W. R. Hammond, 1927, C. Hobbs, 1928.

J. B. Hobbs, during 1929 season, beat the record aggregate of 54,896 runs by W. G. Grace in first class cricket. In 1931, Hobbs figures were 57,746. Jack Hobbs first played for Surrey in 1905, and has 23 English seasons, the years 1915-1919 excluded. In 1932 he finished six in the batting averages with 56.23 in 49 innings. His total number of first class centuries to date is 128, also a record.

Highest batting average in England 66.66 D. G. Bradman (N.S.W.), 1930. Best English average 66.66, H. Sutcliffe (York), 1932, beating the old record, 91.23, by Major R. M. Poore (Hampshire), 1892.

CROQUET IN 1932.

Championships—Gentlemen, H. O. Hicks, Ladies, Miss D. D. Steel, Mixed, Lt Col W. B. Du Pré and Miss D. D. Steel.

Open Championships—H. O. Hicks, Mixed, Col C. E. Wilson and W. W. Richards.

Champion Cup—Miss D. D. Steel (24 points), 1, B. G. Klein (13 points) 2.

Ladies' Field Champion Cup—Miss D. D. Steel.

Rochampton Challenge Cup—C. F. Colman.

Reekitt Cup—Mrs W. H. P. Craig.

Isleby Cup—W. R. D. Wiggins (First Division).

Bendon Cup—Capt J. B. Morgan (23 points), 1, B. C. Apps (11 points), 2.

BOWLS CHAMPIONSHIP, 1932.

Single Handled—E. P. Baker (Poole Park) beat E. W. Fortune (St George's, Bristol) at 24.

Pairs—Wellborough (A. H. and G. S. Bull) beat Fiveham (W. Jeffrey and C. Walton) at 14.

Trios—Athenry Southdown (H. Parsons, E. Fudge, J. Pollock, J. Edney) beat Sydney Gardens, Bath (F. Russ, J. Phillips, R. C. Bryant, W. Price) at 13.

County—Northamptonshire beat Surrey, 127-102.

International Bowls Championship.

QUEEN'S PARK, GLASGOW.

Scotland won 3, lost 0, 6 points (1), England, won 2, lost 1, 4 points (2), Wales, won 1, lost 2, 2 points (3), Ireland, lost 3, 0 points.

BADMINTON IN 1932.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Mens' Singles, R. C. F. Nichol.

Mens' Doubles, D. C. Hume and R. M. White.

Ladies' Singles, Miss L. M. Kingsley.

Ladies' Doubles, Mrs. M. Barrett and Miss L. M. Kingsley.

Mixed Doubles, H. S. Uber and Mrs. T. Ber.

County, Middlesex.

England beat Scotland 9-0 matches, London.

England beat Ireland 7-2 matches, Dublin.

Cambridge beat Oxford, 13-2 matches.

ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1932

Event.	Winner.	Time
100 Yards	F. P. Reid	0 9 9/10
200 Yards	F. P. Reid	0 20
400 Yards	C. H. Stoneley	0 49 1/2
800 Yards	T. Hampson	1 56 1/2
1 Mile	J. K. Cornes	4 24
2 Miles	W. Beavers	14 23 1/2
3 Miles	J. H. Putta	30 23 1/2
5 Miles	J. F. Wool	52 07
10 Miles	T. Evenson	10 13 1/2
15 Miles Steeplechase	D. O. Finlay	0 14 0/10
120 Yards Hurdles	Lord Burghley	0 54 1/2
440 Yards Hurdles	Blackheath H.	0 43 1/2
1 Mile Relay	Milcarian A. C.	12 07
2 Miles Walk	A. A. Cooper	23 44
3 Miles Walk	A. H. G. Pope	51 28 1/2
Marathon	D. M. Nab Robertson ..	21 34 3/4
Throwing the Discus	P. Birmingham	139 24
" " Javelin	O. Burgess	211 8
" " Hammer	G. Walsh	147 7 1/2
Putting the Weight	R. B. Hart	48 23 1/2
Long Jump	R. M. Evans	23 8
Pole Jump	P. P. B. Ogilvie	20 2
High Jump	W. A. Appleby	6 2
Hop, Step and Jump	A. J. Gray	45 4
Tug of War (200 st.)	R. Marines (Portsmouth) ..	—
Tug of War (Catch Weight)	R. Marines (Portsmouth) ..	—

HARVEY GOLD CUP—F. P. Reid
O. N. JACKSON CUP—A. A. Cooper

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *)

RUNNING

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
Yards	M. S.			
100	0 9 1/10	F. Wykoff	U.S.A.	1930
200	0 20	P. Williams	Canada	1929
400	0 57 7/10	E. H. Liddell	England	1923
800	0 21 1/2	R. E. Walker	South Africa	1908
1200	0 21 1/2	H. P. Drew	U.S.A.	1924
1600	0 28 1/2	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
2000	0 24 1/2	C. W. Paddock	U.S.A.	1921
2400	0 29	W. B. Applegarth	England	1922
2800	0 30 1/2	R. Metcalfe	U.S.A.	1922
3200	0 31 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	England	1924
3600	0 30 1/2	R. J. Wefers	U.S.A.	1926
4000	0 30 1/2	G. M. Butler	England	1926
4400	0 46 1/2	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1932
4800	0 47 1/2	V. Williams	U.S.A.	1932
5200	0 57 1/2	W. Halswelle	Scotland	1908
5600	0 57 1/2	M. W. Sheppard	U.S.A.	1920
6000	1 00 1/2	D. G. A. Lowe	England	1906
6400	1 00 1/2	B. Eastman	U.S.A.	1922
6800	1 00 1/2	J. E. Ellis	England	1909
7200	1 00 1/2	J. E. Lovelock	Australia	1932
Miles				
1	4 24	J. Ladoumègue	France	1931
2	9 50 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
3	14 23 1/2	J. E. Lovelock	Australia	1932
4	23 44	L. Lehtinen	Finland	1922
5	39 50	J. Kusosinski	Poland	1924
6	51 28 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1920
7	52 07	P. Nurmi	Finland	1920
8	52 07	P. Nurmi	Finland	1920

150 miles—21 34 3/4, F. Appleby, 1902. 200 miles—21 34 3/4, G. Crossland, 1894. 250 miles—21 34 3/4, H. Green, 1923. 300 miles—21 34 3/4, J. A. Squires, 1885. 400 miles—21 34 3/4, J. E. Dixon, 1884. 500 miles—21 34 3/4, F. W. Lloyd, 1923. All England.

* RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Name	Year
400 yards (4 x 100)	0 37 1/2	U.S.A.	1932
400 metres (4 x 100)	0 40	U.S.A. Olymp. Team	1932
800 yards (4 x 200)	1 21 1/2	Univ. R. California	1927
2600 metres (4 x 650)	3 51	U.S.A. Olymp. Team	1932
1 mile (4 x 400 yds)	3 20 1/2	Stanford U.S.A.	1932
2 miles (4 x 800 yds)	7 49 1/2	British Team	1922
4 miles (4 x 1 mile)	27 22 1/2	Univ. of Illinois	1923

* WORLD'S RECORDS.

METRIC DISTANCES

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
Metres	M. S.			
100	0 10 3/10	P. Williams ..	Canada	1929
200	0 20 1/2	E. Toland ..	U.S.A.	1929
300	0 31 1/2	R. Metcalfe ..	U.S.A.	1921
400	0 46 1/2	C. W. Paddock ..	U.S.A.	1921
500	0 57 1/2	W. Carr ..	U.S.A.	1921
600	1 00 1/2	T. Hampson ..	British	1921
700	1 00 1/2	J. Ladoumègue ..	France	1921
800	1 00 1/2	J. Ladoumègue ..	France	1921
900	1 00 1/2	J. Ladoumègue ..	France	1921
1000	1 00 1/2	P. Nurmi ..	Finland	1926
1100	1 00 1/2	L. Lehtinen ..	Finland	1926
1200	1 00 1/2	P. Nurmi ..	Finland	1929

* HURDLE RACING (Over 20 hurdles)

Height, 20 yds, 3 ft. 6 in.; 200 yds., 2 ft. 6 in., 440 yds., 3 ft.	Time	Name	Nation	Yr.
Metres	M. S.			
120	0 14 1/2	E. Wennstrom ..	Sweden	1929
160	0 14 1/2	B. Sjostedt ..	Finland	1921
200	0 14 1/2	G. Saling ..	U.S.A.	1926
240	0 14 1/2	P. Beard ..	U.S.A.	1926
280	0 14 1/2	S. J. M. Atkinson ..	U.S.A.	1924
320	0 14 1/2	C. Brook ..	U.S.A.	1924
360	0 14 1/2	G. Harding ..	S.A.	1924
400	0 14 1/2	L. Facelli ..	Italy	1929

* WALKING RECORDS.

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
Miles	M. S.			
1	6 25 1/2	G. Goulding ..	Canada	1920
2	12 51 1/2	G. E. Lerner ..	England	1904
3	19 11 1/2	G. E. Lerner ..	England	1904
4	26 51 1/2	G. E. Lerner ..	England	1905
5	34 41 1/2	G. E. Lerner ..	England	1905
6	42 41 1/2	A. H. G. Pope ..	England	1922
7	50 21 1/2	A. H. G. Pope ..	England	1922

100 miles—21 34 3/4, G. E. Lerner, 1905; 25 miles—21 34 3/4, R. Bridge, 1924. 20 miles—21 34 3/4, J. Butler, 1897, and H. V. L. Ross, 1923. 25 miles—21 34 3/4, S. C. Schofield, 1921. 50 miles—21 34 3/4, J. Butler, 1905; 75 miles—21 34 3/4, E. U. Horton, 1924. 100 miles—21 34 3/4, T. E. Hammond, 1908. All England.

RECORDS BY TIME

Event	Distance	Name	Nation	Yr.
hrs	M. Yds.			
1	* Walking 12 51 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1926
2	* Walking 19 11 1/2	A. H. G. Pope	Stamford B.	1922
3	* Walking 26 51 1/2	H. Green	Stamford B.	1923
4	* Walking 34 41 1/2	R. Bridge	Stamford B.	1924
5	* Walking 42 41 1/2	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford B.	1923
6	* Walking 50 21 1/2	J. Butler	Putney	1905
7	* Walking 58 11 1/2	J. Butler	Putney	1905
8	* Walking 66 11 1/2	J. Butler	Putney	1905
9	* Walking 74 11 1/2	E. C. Horton	Stamford B.	1924
10	* Walking 82 11 1/2	T. E. Hammond	Stamford B.	1908

FIELD EVENTS

Event.	Dist.	Name	Nation	Yr.
	Ft. Ins.			
High Jump	6 8 1/2	H. M. Osborne	U.S.A.	1924
Pole Jump	6 8 1/2	H. M. Baker	England	1921
Long Jump	26 2 1/2	C. Nambu	Japan	1921
Pole Jump	26 2 1/2	W. Miller	U.S.A.	1921
Hop, Step, and Jump	51 7 1/2	C. Nambu	Japan	1921
Hammer	59 9	W. Peters	London	1921
Discus	129 6 1/2	P. Ryan	U.S.A.	1921
Throw	168 2 1/2	P. Jessup	U.S.A.	1921
Javelin	242 20	M. Jarvinen	Finland	1921
Weight	59 9	Z. Helas	Poland	1921
Putting	59 9	Z. Helas	Poland	1921

WOMENS' ATHLETIC RECORDS.

WOMENS' RECORDS—RUNNING.

Distance	Time	Name	Country	Year
60 metres	0 7 1/2	Walasiewicz	Poland	1930
80 metres	0 12 1/2	Mejzlikovat	Czechoslovakia	1928
100 yards	1 12 1/2	Raddien	France	1926
100 metres	1 12 1/2	E. Johnson	England	1930
200 yards	0 25 1/2	Walasiewicz	Poland	1930
200 metres	0 54	N. Halstead	England	1930
400 yards	2 16 1/2	L. Radke	Germany	1930
400 metres	2 18	G. Lunn	England	1930
800 yards	3 0 1/2	L. Radke	Germany	1930
800 metres	3 0 1/2	L. Radke	Germany	1930
Hurdles—				
80 metres	12 7 1/2	M. Didrikson	Germany	1930
100 yards	0 13 1/2	M. Clark	S. Africa	1928
Walking—				
1 mile	7 45 1/2	C. M. son	England	1932

FIELD EVENTS

Event	Distance	Name	Country	Year
High Jump	5 ft 1 1/2	J. Shiley	U.S.A.	1932
Long Jump	20 ft 6 in	K. Hironaka	Japan	1932
Shot	44 ft 1 1/2	G. Heublein	Germany	1932
Javelin	143 ft 4 in	M. Didrikson	U.S.A.	1932
Discus	133 ft 2 in	L. Copland	U.S.A.	1932

U.S.A. & BRITISH EMPIRE WOMENS MATCH
 400 yards Relay (4 x 100 yards)—H. Strike and L. Palmer (Canada) and E. Hiscock and N. Halstead (U.S.A.), U.S.A. 2 48 9/10 sec.
 80 yards Hurdles—Miss Shaller (U.S.A.) (World record) 12 7 1/2, E. Wilson, B.E. 2, V. Webb, B.E. 3 22 1/2 sec.
 U.S.A. beat the B.E. by 6 events to 4

WOMENS INTERNATIONAL, LEAMINGTON.

Southern, 43 points, 1. Northern 28 points, 2.
 Midland, 27 points, 3.

100 yards	E. Johnson (N)	0 22 1/2
200 yards	E. Johnson (N)	0 54 1/2
400 yards	B. Butterworth (S)	2 16 1/2
800 yards	R. Christmann (S)	3 0 1/2
1 Mile Walk	J. Probst (S)	8 33 1/2
80 metres (Hurdles)	V. Webb (S)	0 13 1/2
660 yards Relay	Southern	1 17 1/2
High Jump	M. O'Neil (N)	5 ft 2 in
Long Jump	M. Cornell (N)	20 ft 6 in
Putting the Shot	I. Phillips (N)	28 ft 6 in
Throwing the Javelin	N. Halstead (N)	105 ft 6 in
Throwing the Discus	I. Phillips (N)	96 ft 6 in

The Fastest Trains.

The fastest railway speed on record was at the rate of 101 3/4 miles per hour by a G.W.R. train from Plymouth to Paddington on May 9, 1904. The fastest English train leaves Swindon at 3.45 p.m. and reaches Paddington (77 3/4 miles distant) in 65 minutes at an average speed of 72 3/4 miles per hour. The fastest Scottish train leaves Thornhill at 10.13 p.m. and reaches Dumfries at 11.9 p.m. at a speed of 53 3/4 miles per hour. The fastest French train leaves Dublin at 3.15 p.m. and reaches Liverpool at 5.15 minutes at 60 3/4 miles per hour. The Canadian Pacific is second in the regular running record with the 3.50 p.m. from Montreal to Smith's Falls (124 miles in 68 1/2 minutes). The fastest French train is the 10.10 a.m. from Paris (Nord) to Jeumont (147 7/8 miles in 134 minutes) at 66 1/4 miles per hour.

Theatre Records.

Theatre Records.—The longest run at a London theatre is a 238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,461st performance on Oct. 27, 1919, and was withdrawn after its 1,468th performance (having brought in £700,000) on July 22, 1920. The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). Other long runs are *Our Boys* (1,364), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,320), *A Little Bit of Plink* (1,242), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,072), *Romance* (1,046).

WOMENS' A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1932.

Event	Winner	Times
100 Yards	E. Johnson	0 11 3/10
200 Yards	N. Halstead	0 25 1/2
400 Yards	N. Halstead	0 56 1/2
800 Yards	G. Lunn	2 16 1/2
80 Metres (Hurdles)	E. E. Green	0 12 1/2
1 Mile Walk	C. Mason	7 47 1/2
High Jump	M. Milne	FT 1 1/2
Long Jump	P. Bartholomew	20 ft 6 in
Putting the Shot	I. M. Phillips	28 ft 6 in
Throwing the Javelin	E. Halstead	107 ft 6 in
Throwing the Discus	A. Holland	101 ft 3 in

CYCLING.

N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1932.

1,000 yards	Winner	H. M. S.
25 miles	J. E. Sibbit	0 1 40
50 miles (paced)	D. S. Horn	0 58 41
1 mile (tandem)	F. W. Southall	1 39 21
2 miles Team Pursuit	J. E. Sibbit	0 45 1/2
	D. S. Horn	0 4 24 1/2

WORLD'S CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1932.

1 Kilometre (Amateur)—Richter (Germany)
 1 Kilometre (Professional)—J. Scherens (Belgium).
 200 Kilometres (track) (Professional)—G. Paillard (France)
 Road Championship (about 135 kilos) (Amateur)—G. Martano (Italy).
 Road Championship (about 205 kilos) (Professional)—A. Binda (Italy).

WORLD'S CYCLING TRACK RECORDS.

(Standing start, motor paced)			
Kilometre	M. S.	M. S.	M. S.
1	3 18 1/2	3 18 1/2	L. Vanderstuyft
10	6 37 1/2	5 23 1/2	L. Vanderstuyft
20	12 75 1/2	10 11 1/2	L. Vanderstuyft
50	31 120	24 33 1/2	L. Vanderstuyft
100	62 240	49 0	L. Vanderstuyft

1 Hour—36 m. 9 yds. 1 Hour—76 m. 504 yds. L. Van derstuyft.

PLACE TO PLACE CYCLING RECORDS.

London-Brighton and back (106 miles), 4 h 53 m 20 s.
 F. W. Southall, 1927.
 London-Bath and back (222 miles), 21 h 3 m 56 s.
 C. Marshall, 1927.
 London-York (186 miles), 9 h 40 m, J. W. Rossiter, 1906.
 London-Edinburgh (398 miles), 23 h 43 m, R. Shirley, 1905.
 London-Lands End (300 miles), 27 h 28 m, C. F. Davey, 1903.
 Land's End John o' Groats (500 miles), 2 days 13 h 20 m.
 J. W. Rossiter, 1909.
 100 miles Road (Out and Home), C. Marshall, 41 min 30 s.

CROSS COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP, 1932.

International—(Brussels) England, 21 points, 1. France 65 points, 2. Scotland, 10 points, 3. Belgium 125 points, 4. Wales, 120 points, 5. Ireland, 114 points, 6. First three home: T. Evenson (E.), 50 min 51 sec, 1. J. T. Holden (E.), 51 min. 6 sec, 2. W. Beavers (E.) 51 min 15 sec 3.
 National—Birkfield H. J. A. Burns, Elswick H. Scottish National.—Maryhill H., J. Suttle Smith Dundee Y.M.C.A.
 Wales—Cwmbran H. H. Gallavani, Pontnewydd H. Inter-County—Staffordshire H. J. T. Holden, Staffordshire.
 Inter-Services—Army and R.A.F. tied, 39 points.
 Sgt. R. R. Sutherland, Army.
 Oxford and Cambridge—Oxford won by 20 points to 35.
 J. F. Cornes (O.) first home.
 Universities Union—Void.

ROAD WALKING.

National Championship—Derby W.C., 37 points.
 A. R. Plumb, N. London H., 2 hr. 43 min 34 sec, first man home.
 London to Brighton (51 miles 1,607 yds.)—J. H. Ludlow, 8 hr 1 min 6 sec.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL. International Table, 1931-32.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn.	Goals		Points
					For	Agst	
England	3	3	0	0	12	3	6
Scotland	3	1	1	1	6	6	4
Ireland	3	1	1	1	7	9	3
Wales	3	0	3	0	3	10	0

ENGLAND v SCOTLAND

1928 Scotland	5 to 2	Blackburn R. b Huddersfield 3-1.
1929 Scotland	1 to 0	Bolton W. b Portsmouth 4-0.
1930 England	5 to 2	Arsenal b Huddersfield 8-0.
1931 Scotland	2 to 0	W. Bromwich A. b Birmingham 5-1.
1932 England	3 to 0	Newcastle Utd. b Arsenal 8-1.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES (1931-2)

Sept. 19, 1931, Glasgow (Dhoro Park), Scotland beat Ireland, 3-1.
Oct. 17, 1931, Belfast (Windsor Park), England beat Ireland, 6-2.
Oct. 31, 1931, Wrexham, Scotland beat Wales, 3-2.
Nov. 26, 1931, Liverpool (Anfield), England beat Wales, 3-1.
Dec. 5, 1931, Belfast (Windsor Park), Ireland beat Wales, 4-0.
April 9, 1932, London (Wembley), England beat Scotland, 3-0.
Dec. 9, 1931, London (Highbury), England beat Spain, 7-1.
Dec. 13, 1931, Dublin, Spain beat Free State, 5-0.
May 8, 1932, Paris (Colombes), Scotland beat France, 3-1.

AMATEUR INTERNATIONALS (1931-2)

Nov. 14, 1931, York, England beat Ireland, 3-1.
Jan. 23, 1932, Belfast, Ireland beat Scotland, 4-0.
Feb. 27, 1932, Swansea, England beat Wales, 3-1.
March 29, 1932, Glasgow (Hampden Park), Scotland beat England, 3-1.
April 2, 1932, Edinburgh, Wales beat Scotland, 5-1.

IRISH LEAGUE MATCHES (1932)

Oct. 1, 1932, Belfast, Football League beat Irish League, 5-1.
Oct. 19, 1932, Glasgow, Scottish League beat Irish League, 4-1.
Nov. 9, 1932, Manchester, Scottish League beat Football League, 3-0.

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

FIRST DIVISION—Everton, 56 pts., 1, Arsenal, 54 pts., 2, Sheffield Wednesday, 40 pts., 3.
SECOND DIVISION—Wolverhampton W., 56 pts., 1, Leeds United, 54 pts., 2.
THIRD DIVISION—(Northern Section) Lincoln City, (Southern Section) Fulham.
IRISH—Linfield, 42 pts.
IRISH FREE STATE—Shamrock Rovers, 38 pts.
WELSH NATIONAL—Llanello A.D., 38 pts.
IRISHMAN—Winnipeg, 36 pts.
AMERICAN—Barnet, 39 pts.
SPARTAN—Maidenhead United, 39 pts.
LONDON—Park Royal, 45 pts.

CUP FINALS

F.A. CUP.—Newcastle United 2, Arsenal 1, Wembley.
F.A. AMATEUR.—Dulwich Hamlet 7, Marine (Liverpool) 1.
SCOTTISH CUP.—Rangers 3, Kilmarnock 2 (after a drawn 1-1), Hampden Park.
IRISH CUP.—Glentworth 2, Linfield 1, Oval, Belfast.
WELSH CUP.—Swansea 2, Wrexham 1.
A.F.A. CUP.—Eliotville Town 6, Derbyshire Amateurs 0.
ARTUR DUNK CUP (PUBLIC SCHOOLS).—Old Salopians.
F.A. CHARITY SHIELD.—Everton 3, Newcastle 1.
ARMY CUP.—1st Sherwood Foresters 3, 1st Duke of Wellingtons 2.
R. NAVY INTER-PORT CUP.—Chatham 4, Devonport 1.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.—Oxford won 2-1.

GOLF.

ARMY MATCHES.

R. & R.N. M. beat Army, 7 matches to 2; R.N. & R.M. beat R.A.F., 8 and 4; Army beat R.A.F. 11 and 2.
Championships.—R.N. & R.M.—Rev. E. S. Ulyatt; Army Championships.—N. R. Reeves (Burns); R.A.F. Championships.—F. O'Connor, J. F. Pharesay.
Army Team.—B. Warwick.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN

(Instituted 1873)
1921 J. Hutchinson (U.S.A.)
1922 W. Hagen (U.S.A.)
1923 A. G. Havers
1924 W. Hagen (U.S.A.)
1925 J. Barnes (U.S.A.)
1926 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.)
1927 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.)
1928 W. Hagen (U.S.A.)
1929 W. Hagen (U.S.A.)
1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.)
1931 T. D. Armour (U.S.A.)
1932 E. Sarazen (U.S.A.)

LADIES.

(1893)
1921 Miss C. Lethbridge
1922 Miss J. Withered
1923 Miss D. Chambers
1924 Miss J. Withered
1925 Miss J. Withered
1926 Miss C. Lethbridge
1927 Miss E. Thibon de la Chaume
1928 Miss L. Le Blanc
1929 Miss J. Withered
1930 Miss J. Fishwick
1931 Miss Enid Wilson
1932 Miss Enid Wilson

AMATEUR

(1885)
1921 W. I. Hunter
1922 W. E. Holderness
1923 R. E. Withered
1924 R. E. Withered
1925 Robert Harris
1926 J. Sweetser (U.S.A.)
1927 J. W. Tweddell
1928 T. P. Perkins
1929 C. J. H. Tolley
1930 R. T. Jones (U.S.A.)
1931 E. Martin Smith
1932 J. de Forest

PROFESSIONAL TOURNAMENT

(News of the World)
1921 R. Seymour
1922 G. Guld
1923 R. G. Wilson
1924 E. R. Whitcombe
1925 A. Compton
1926 A. Lerd
1927 A. Compton
1928 C. A. Whitcombe
1929 A. Mitchell
1930 C. A. Whitcombe
1931 A. H. Pugham
1932 T. H. Cotton

OTHER GOLF WINNERS IN 1932.

English (Three Amateur)—E. Fiddian
English Women Champion—Miss Fishwick
Irish Women—Miss Pentony
American Open—K. Sarazen
American Amateur—F. Oulmet
American Women—Miss Helen Hicks
Australian Professional—Olin Dutra
Australian Open—M. J. Ryan
Canadian Open—H. Cooper
Irish Open—A. H. Pugham
Irish Amateur—J. McLean
Irish Professional—H. McNeill
Irish Native—J. Burke
Scottish Amateur—J. McLean
British Boys—I. H. Macdonald
British Girls—Miss P. Dorman
French Open—A. J. Lacey

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Oxford won by 9 matches to 6.
Fourrounds—Oxford 3 matches; Cambridge 2.
Singles—Oxford 6 matches; Cambridge 4.

WALKER AMATEUR CUP INTERNATIONAL, 1932.
America beat Great Britain by 8 matches to 1, three halved.

Fourrounds
J. Sweetser and G. Voigt (U.S.A.) beat R. W. Hartley and L. Hartley (G.B.) 7 and 6; C. Seaver and G. Moreland (U.S.A.) beat T. A. Torrance and J. de Forest (G.B.) 6 and 5; F. Oulmet and G. Dunlap (U.S.A.) beat J. A. Stout and J. Burke (G.B.) 7 and 6; D. McLean and H. Howell (U.S.A.) beat E. Fiddian and E. McKerr (G.B.) 5 and 4.

Singles

F. Oulmet (U.S.A.) and T. A. Torrance (G.B.) halved.
J. Sweetser (U.S.A.) and J. Stout (G.B.) halved.
G. Moreland (U.S.A.) beat R. W. Hartley (G.B.) 5 and 1; C. Seaver (U.S.A.) beat R. W. Fiddian (G.B.) 7 and 6; L. G. Crawley (G.B.) beat G. Voigt (U.S.A.) by 1 hole.
M. McCarthy (U.S.A.) beat L. Hartley (G.B.) by 3 and 2; J. Westland (U.S.A.) and J. Burke (G.B.) halved; G. Dunlap (U.S.A.) beat E. E. McKerr (G.B.) 10 and 9.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL CUP

America beat G. Britain by 6 matches to 3; Fourrounds—U.S.A. 2, G. Britain 0; Singles—U.S.A. 4, G. Britain 3; one halved.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL

International Table, 1931-32.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points Scored		Points.
					For	Agst	
Ireland	3	2	1	0	40	29	4
Wales	3	2	1	0	28	17	4
England	3	2	1	0	32	23	4
Scotland	3	0	3	0	11	42	0

CALCUTTA CUP

(Eng vs Scot) g t g t	
1928 England	25-0
1929 Scotland	0-4-0-2
1930 Drawn	0-0-0-0
1931 Scotland 5 1-3 (sp) 1	
1932 England	2-2-0-1

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Yorkshire	
Middlesex	
Gloucestershire.	
Gloucestershire	
Gloucestershire	

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1931-32.

1931.
Jan 26. Swansea—Wales beat England by 12 pts to 5.
Feb 6. Edinburgh—Wales beat Scotland by 6 pts to 0.
Feb 23. Dublin—England beat Ireland by 12 pts to 8.
Feb 27. Edinburgh—Ireland beat Scotland by 20 pts to 8.
Mar 12. Cardiff—Ireland beat Wales by 12 pts to 10.
Mar 19. Twickenham—England beat Scotland by 16 pts to 3.

SOUTH AFRICA

Dec 5. Swansea—S Africa beat Wales by 8 pts to 3.
Dec 19. Dublin—S Africa beat Ireland by 8 pts to 3.
1932.
Jan 2. Twickenham—S Africa beat England by 7 pts to 0.
Jan 16. Edinburgh—S Africa beat Scotland by 6 pts to 0.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Gloucestershire beat Durham by 9 pts to 3.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, 1931-32.

Oxford v dropped goal, a try (20 pts) Cambridge, a try (3 pts).

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE

Club Championship—St. Helens beat Huddersfield at Wakefield (9-5).
Challenge Cup—Leeds beat Swinton (12-8) at Wembley.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR, 1932.

First Test—England beat Australia, 8 pts to 6 (Sydney).
Second Test—Australia beat England, 15 pts to 6 (Brisbane).
Third Test—England beat Australia, 18 pts to 13 (Sydney).

HOCKEY IN 1931-32.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Final Tables and Goals.

England, won 3 (19 goals to 3). Ireland won a lost 1 (6-7). Scotland, won 1, lost 2 (6-8). Wales, lost all three.
Feb 27. Belfast—Ireland beat Wales, 3-1.
Mar 5. Gohowen—England beat Wales, 7-2.
Mar 12. Dublin—England beat Ireland, 3-0.
Mar 19. Birmingham—England beat Scotland, 9-1.
Mar 26. Paisley—Ireland beat Scotland, 3-0.
Mar 26. Falkstone—England beat France, 5-1.
April 2. Scotland beat Wales.

OTHER RESULTS.

Beckenham—Oxford and Cambridge, drawn 1-1.
Chatham—Army beat R. Navy, 3-2.
Ulveridge—R.A.F. beat R. Navy, 2-0.
Aldershot (Army Cup)—A.S.C. beat K. Shropshire 1-1, 2-0.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

England won 3 (20 goals to 1). Scotland, won 2, lost 1 (6-7). Wales, won 1, lost 2 (10-10), 3, Ireland, lost 2 (22-24).
Oxford beat Cambridge by 4 goals to 1.

LACROSSE, 1932.

Oxford, 19 goals; Cambridge, 8.
British Championship (Iroquois), Old Hulmeians, 13, Oxford, 1.
North beat South, 22-1.
Southern Flags—Oxford.
Northern Flags—Old Hulmeians.
Womens' University, Cambridge, 6 goals; Oxford, 2.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1932.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

Mens' Singles—H. E. Vines (U.S.A.) beat H. W. Austin (G.B.) (6-4, 6-2, 6-0).
Womens' Singles—Miss F. S. Moody (U.S.A.) beat Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) (6-3, 6-1).
Mens' Doubles—J. Borotra and J. Brugnon (France), beat G. P. Hughes and F. J. Perry (G.B.) (6-0, 4-6, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5).
Womens' Doubles—Miss Metaxa (France) and Miss L. S. Sargent (Belgium) beat Miss E. Ryan and Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) (6-4, 6-3).
Mixed Doubles—E. Maier and Miss E. Ryan beat H. C. Hopman and Miss J. Sargent (7-5, 6-2).
All England Plate—H. Cochet (France) beat T. Kuwabara (Japan).

HARD COURTS (BOURNEMOUTH).

Singles—F. J. Perry.
Doubles—J. S. Olliff and F. J. Perry.
Womens' Singles—Miss R. Mathieu.
Womens' Doubles—Mrs. E. F. Whittingstall and Miss B. Nuthall.
Mixed Doubles—A. Martin Legeay and Miss R. Mathieu (France).

DAVIS CUP FINAL.

France beat U.S.A.

H. Cochet (F) beat W. Allison (U.S.A.), lost to H. E. Vines (U.S.A.).
J. Borotra (F) beat W. Allison (U.S.A.), beat H. E. Vines (U.S.A.).
W. Allison and J. Van Ryn (U.S.A.) beat H. Cochet and J. Brugnon (F).
Inter-Zone—U.S.A. beat Germany.
European Zone—Germany beat Italy.

WIGHTMAN CUP (WOMENS)

U.S.A. beat Great Britain by 4 matches to 1.

Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. E. F. Whittingstall (G.B.), beat Miss D. E. Round (G.B.).
Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Miss Round (G.B.); lost Mrs. Whittingstall (G.B.).
Mrs. L. A. Harper (U.S.A.) lost to Mrs. M. R. King (G.B.).
Mrs. Harter and Miss Jacobs (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. L. R. C. Mitchell and Miss Round (G.B.).
Mrs. Moody and Miss S. Palfrey (U.S.A.) lost to Mrs. Whittingstall and Miss Betty Nuthall (G.B.).
AMERICA CHAMPIONSHIPS—Singles, H. E. Vines, Doubles, H. E. Vines and K. Gledhill. **Womens' Singles**, Mrs. Wills-Moody, **Womens' Doubles**, Miss H. Jacobs and Miss S. Palfrey, **Mixed Doubles**, H. E. Vines and Miss S. Palfrey.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE—Cambridge (9-4) matches.

POLO IN 1932.

Champion Cup—Osmaston beat Someries House 6-5.
Patriotic Cup—Ireland beat England 12-1.
King's Coronation Cup—Osmaston beat Panthers 10-5.
Inter Regimental—Royal Artillery beat Royal Scots Greys 8-5.
Subalterns—R. Scots Greys beat R.A.
Duke of York's Challenge Cup—R. Navy beat R.A.F. 9-2.
Tyro Challenge Cup—Life Guards beat Bluejackets.
County Challenge Cup—Beaufort.
Roehampton Cup—Panthers beat Someries House 9-5.
Whitby Cup—Osmaston beat Panthers 12-7.
Randolph Cup—Cavaliers beat Someries House 7-5.
Oxford and Cambridge—Oxford won 12-0.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Westchester Cup—First meeting in 1926, and Great Britain won both matches. Second meeting in 1928, Great Britain won by two matches to one. U.S.A. won both matches in 1929, 1931, and 1932. Great Britain 1934, U.S.A. 1927, 1931, 1937 and 1939.

SWIMMING.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS

Men—Free Stroke	M. S.	Date
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0 57 1	1907
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0 51 1	1904
150 yards—W. Lauffer, U.S.A.	1 23 1	1900
200 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2 8 1	1907
200 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2 9 1	1907
300 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3 7 1	1907
300 metres—J. Taris, France	3 7 1	1931
400 yards—J. Taris, France	4 47 1	1931
400 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4 52 1	1907
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5 31 1	1906
500 metres—J. Taris, France	6 2 1	1931
600 yards—J. Taris, France	10 15 1	1931
600 metres—C. Crabbe, U.S.A.	10 20 1	1907
800 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	11 55 1	1909
1,000 metres—S. Makino, Japan	13 54 1/2	1931
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	19 71 1	1907
1 mile—Arne Borg, Sweden	21 6 1	1909

Men—Back Stroke

100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1 47 1	1908
100 metres—G. Kojac, U.S.A.	1 51 1	1908
150 yards—G. Kojac, U.S.A.	2 30 1	1930
200 metres—G. Kojac, U.S.A.	2 30 1	1930
300 yards—C. A. Wyatt, U.S.A.	2 43 1	1906
400 yards—G. Kojac, U.S.A.	5 38 1	1930

Men—Breadth Stroke

100 metres—J. Cartoumet, France	1 13 1	1931
200 yards—W. Spence, Canada	2 31 1	1907
200 metres—W. Spence, Canada	2 44 1	1931
200 yards—W. Spence, Canada	2 44 1	1930
400 metres—F. Hadenhorst, Germany	5 59 1	1906
500 metres—T. Reingoldt, Finland	7 35 1	1931

Women—Free Stroke

100 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	1 6 1	1931
100 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	1 01 1	1931
150 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	1 41 1	1931
200 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	2 34 1	1931
300 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	3 39 1	1930
400 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	5 10 5/10	1931
400 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	5 31 1	1931
500 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	6 26 1	1930
600 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	7 12 1	1930
700 yards—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	13 41 1	1931
800 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	13 23 1	1931
1,000 metres—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	23 17 1	1931
1 mile—Miss H. Madison, U.S.A.	24 44 1	1931

Women—Breadth Stroke

100 metres—Miss E. Jacobsen, Denmark	1 26 1	1931
200 yards—Miss E. Jacobsen, Denmark	2 50 1	1931
200 metres—Miss E. Jacobsen, Denmark	3 20 1	1931
400 metres—Miss S. Kastein, Holland	6 38 1	1931
500 metres—Miss Wolstenholme, G. Britain	8 23 1	1931

Women—Back Stroke

100 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1 13 1	1924
200 metres—Miss E. Holm, U.S.A.	1 28 3/10	1931
150 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper, G. Britain	1 54 1	1931
200 metres—Miss P. M. Harding, G. Britain	2 50 1	1931
400 metres—Miss M. Braun, Holland	6 20 1	1928

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS

Men	M. S.
100 yards—S. de Barany, Hungary	0 56
150 yards—S. de Barany, Hungary	1 20 1
200 yards—R. J. C. Sutton, G. Britain	2 20 1
300 yards—P. C. Shannon, U.S.A.	3 22 1
400 yards—J. Gollin, Belgium	5 5
500 yards—J. Taris, France	5 50 1
600 yards—J. Taris, France	11 19 1
800 yards—R. P. Peters	13 24
1 mile—A. Twiss	23 13 1/2
150 yards, Back Stroke—J. C. P. Bedford	1 45 1
200 yards, Breast Stroke—S. Bell	2 30 1
Plunging—F. W. Farrington, 25 ft. 10 in.	

Women

100 yards—Miss W. D. Ouden, Holland	1 21 1
150 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	2 40 1
200 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	2 44 1
300 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	3 50 1
400 yards—Miss M. J. Cooper	5 57 1
500 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne	13 23 1
1,000 yards—Miss Ethel Mayne	24 47 1
1 mile—Miss Ethel Mayne	25 45 1
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss M. J. Cooper	2 50 1
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss J. Kastein	2 52 1
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, 72 ft. 6 in.	

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1932.

M. S.	Date
100 yards—N. S. Brooks	0 54 1
150 yards—Bark—J. C. P. Bedford	1 45 1
200 yards—Brest—T. Cartoumet	2 30 1
200 yards—R. J. C. Sutton	2 32 1
440 yards—Salt Water—R. H. Leivers	3 30 1
500 yards—R. H. Leivers	3 37 1
1100 yards—R. H. Leivers	11 20 1
1 mile—F. G. M. Milton	25 50 1
Long Distance—F. G. M. Milton.	
Diving—E. J. Heron	
Plunging—A. E. Beaumont, 20 ft. 12 in.	

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper	1 20 1
150 yards—Bark Stroke—Miss Peggy Walsh	1 55 1
200 yards—Miss S. Kastein	2 35 1
200 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper	2 43 1
440 yards—Miss Joyce Cooper	6 6 1
Long Distance—Miss Joyce Cooper	
Diving—Miss D. M. Leah	

INTER-COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS

Middlesex, 37 points, 1; Surrey, 44 1/2, 2; Kent, 56, 3.

INTER SERVICES CHAMPIONSHIPS

Army, 24 1/2 points, 1; R.N. & R.M. 70 1/2, 2; R.A.F., 66 1/2, 3	
100 yards—Spir A. May, Army	1 20 1
100 yards—Bark—Stoker H. Patchett, R. Navy	1 23 1
100 yards—Brest—Sgt. Instr. Laurence, Army	2 20 1
200 yards—Bugle—Major Bendy, Army	2 37 1
440 yards—Bugle—Major Bendy, Army	5 55 1
880 yards—Bugle—Major Bendy, Army	12 23 1
400 yards—Relay—Army, 1; R. Navy & R.M., 2; R.A.F., 3	
Diving—A. A. Hines, R.A.F., 74 points	
Plunging—A. B. Derbyshire, 74 ft. 6 in.	
Water Polo—R. Navy beat Army, 3 goals to 1; R. Navy beat R.A.F., 5-2; Army beat R.A.F., 2-1.	

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge won by 23 points to 8

Bath Club—Winners	M. S.
50 yards—W. P. Bowman (C)	0 57 1
100 yards—J. C. Newbold (C)	0 28 1
440 yards—F. Coleman (C)	5 59 1
Relay Race—Cambridge	
Water Polo—Oxford beat Cambridge 5 goals to 2.	

WATER POLO, 1932

Club Championship—Penguin beat Coventry 4-0.	
County Championship—Fusil—Middlesex beat Yorkshire 6-2	
England beat Scotland 5-1 (Prestwick, Ayr)	
England beat Ireland 21-2 (Coventry)	
Wales and Scotland drawn (Llandaff)	

UNDER WATER RECORD.

The record for staying under water is claimed by M. Poulquien, of Paris, who at the fête of the Union Française de Natation on Nov. 3, 1922, at Paris, remained under water 6 mins 30 sec. This record is vouched for by M. M. Brun, Secretary of the Union Française de Natation

CHANNEL SWIMMING.

In order of time occupied.	M. S.
(a) Georges Michel, France, Sept. 20, 1926	12 5
(b) Hans Vierkotter, Cologne, Aug. 20, 1926	12 40
(c) Norman L. Derham, England, Sept. 17, 1926	13 55
(d) E. M. Trenne, England, Aug. 5, 1927	14 00
(e) Gertrude Ederle, U.S.A., Aug. 6, 1926	14 34
(f) Hilda Sharp, England, Aug. 24, 1926	14 58
(g) Ivy Gill, England, Oct. 13, 1927	15 9
(h) Mercedes Gleiss, England, Oct. 7, 1927	15 13
(i) Mrs. G. G. A. A. Aug. 28, 1926	15 28
(j) Miss Peggy Duncan, S. Africa, Sept. 20, 1930	15 15
(k) S. Tirabovich, Argentine, Aug. 12, 1923	16 33
(l) C. Tooth, Boston, U.S.A., Sept. 9, 1923	16 54
(m) Ivy Hawke, England, Aug. 29, 1928	19 10
(n) Capt. Webb, England, Aug. 25, 1925	21 45
(o) T. W. Burgess, England, Sept. 6, 1921	22 35
(p) Helmy, Egypt, Sept. 1, 1926	23 40
(q) H. Sullivan, England, Aug. 6, 1923	27 25
(r) Grimes to Dover, (b) Grimes to Deal, (c) Grimes to Dover, (d) Grimes to 6 Foreland, (e) Grimes to Dover; (f) Dover to Calais; (g) Grimes to Folkestone.	

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1901	Cambridge	29 45	1 length.
1902	Cambridge	29 37	4½ lengths
1903	Oxford	29 54	1 of a length.
1904	Cambridge ..	28 42	4½ lengths
1905	Cambridge ..	29 30	30 lengths*
1906	Cambridge	29 29	5 lengths.
1907	Cambridge ..	29 34	3 lengths.
1908	Cambridge ..	29 25	3 lengths.
1909	Cambridge ..	29 24	7 lengths.
1910	Cambridge	29 34	2 lengths.
1911	Cambridge ..	29 26	2½ lengths.
1912	Cambridge ..	29 31	5 lengths.

* Oxford were waterlogged.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year	Winner and Country
1900	E. Barry beat A. Felton (N.S.W.)
1901	D.A. Hadfield beat R. Armat (N.Z.)
1902	J. Paddon beat Hadfield (N.Z.)
1903	J. Paddon .. Hadfield (N.S.W.)
1904	J. Paddon .. A. Felton (Queensland)
1905	J. Paddon .. M. Goodsell (N.S.W.)
1906	M. Goodsell .. J. P. McDevitt (N.S.W.)
1907	M. Goodsell .. J. P. Hannan (N.S.W.)
1908	M. Goodsell .. J. Paddon (N.S.W.)
1909	M. Goodsell .. Tom Saul (N.S.W.)
1910	M. Goodsell .. H. A. Barry (Vancouver)
1911	H. A. Barry .. M. Goodsell (Vancouver)
1912 May	E. A. Phelps beat H. A. Barry (Thames)
1913 Oct	E. A. Phelps .. H. A. Barry (Thames)
1914 Sept	E. A. Phelps .. M. Goodsell (Los Angeles)

HENLEY REGATTA, 1932.

Grand Challenge Cup—Leander beat Thames R.C.
 7m 19s
 Ladies' Challenge Cup—Shrewsbury School beat Oriel
 Coll. 7m 40s
 Thames Challenge Cup—London R.C. beat Imperial
 Coll. 7m 42s
 Visitors' Challenge Cup—Jesus Coll. (Cumb.) beat
 Trinity Coll. (Oxford), 8m 22s
 Stewards' Challenge Cup—Thames R.C. beat Berliner
 R.C. 8m 50s
 Wyfold Cup—London R.C. beat Nottingham U.R.C.
 8m 10s
 Silver Goblets—Christ Church (Oxford), beat Gordouli
 B.C. 9m 52s
 Diamond Sculls—H. Buhts (Berliner) beat G. Boetzer
 (Berliner) 9m 15s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1932.

Wingfield Sculls—D. Guye (London R.C.)
 Doggett's Coat and Badge—H. T. Silvester (Hammer
 smith)

AMATEUR PUNTING IN 1932.

Singles—T. L. Hewett
 Doubles—J. A. Urquhart and A. Eason Scott
 Women—Miss I. Padoe.
 Junior—K. Quick
 Professional Punting 1932—F. Barlow.

TENNIS IN 1932.

Amateur Championship—Lord Aberdare
 Open Championship—W. Groom (M.C.C. professional)
 University Matches—Winners, First Strings (Cambridge)
 (S. H. Bastow) Second Strings, (Cambridge) (J. D.
 Whatman) Doubles Oxford (G. E. Cuttis and
 W. D. Evans)
 M.C.C. Prizes—(Gold) Lord Aberdare, (Silver) W. D.
 Macpherson
 Inter-Club Club—Queens Club (Lord Aberdare and
 W. D. Macpherson) beat New York (W. C. Wright and
 J. H. van Allen)
 Bathurst Cup—Great Britain beat America.
 Coupé de Paris—Lord Aberdare.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Principal Events and Winners.

The first Cricket Match between Oxford and Cambridge
 was on June 4, 1867, on Lord's Ground, the result was
 unfinished. Annual contests started in 1838.

In Rowing, Oxford and Cambridge met in 1829 at
 Henley (Hambleden Lock to Henley Bridge, 2½ miles),
 and Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 sec. The next match
 was in 1836 from Westminster to Putney, and Cambridge
 won in 36 min., but for several years Henley Regatta was
 used for the match. The first regularly annual race on
 the Tideway was in 1856.

The Athletic Sports were instituted in 1864, and the
 first meeting was on Christ Church Cricket Ground
 Since 1865, London has always been the ground.

	First Year	Ox won	Cam won.	Dwn	Wuns 1932	By
Cricket ..	1867	36	44	13	Dwn	
Boat Race	1829	40	43	2	Cam	5 lengths
Rackets	1855	37	34	—	Ox	3 m'ches to 0
Tennis	1850	30	43	5	Cam	2 m'ches to 0
Billiards	1860	33	29	—	Cam	3 m'ches to 0
Shooting—						
Chancellor	1864	24	42	—	Cam	10-0-105
Humphrey	1860	29	37	—	Cam	266-305
Athl Sports	1864	25	33	6	Cam	6 events to 5
Chess	1873	24	25	6	Cam	4 m'ches to 3
Football—						
Association	1873-4	23	22	8	Ox	2 goals to 1
Rugby	1873-4	23	23	10	Ox	10 points to 3
Hurling	1876	22	24	3	Ox	9 m'ches to 6
Polo	1879	22	26	—	Ox	11 goals to 0
Cross-Country	1880-1	21	26	—	Ox	20 points to 25
Lawn Tennis	1881	13	24	10	Cam	12 m'ches to 4
Hockey	1890	12	17	5	Dwn	1 goal to 1
Swimming	1892	8	27	3	Cam	23 points to 2
Water Polo	1891	12	18	8	Ox	5 goals to 1
Boxing	1897	9	16	5	Ox	5 m'ches to 0
Fencing	1897	14	14	3	Cam	10 points to 3
Fencing Épée	1912	8	9	—	Cam	7 d'f'ts to 13
Lacrosse ..	1903	17	7	1	Ox	19 goals to 8

Winners of Other Events.

Badminton—Cambridge, 13-2
 Squash Racket—Cambridge, 5-0.
 Ice Hockey—Oxford, 7-0
 Skiing—Cambridge 3 events to 1.
 Jiu-Jitsu—Oxford, 5-2.
 Athletic Relay—Cambridge, 4-3.
 Rugby Five—Cambridge, 335-250
 Eton Five—Cambridge 3-0
 Shooting (Small bore)—Oxford, 781 points to 769

WINTER WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

SPEED SKATING—LAKE PLACID

	M	S
500 metres H. Pedersen (Norway)	44	4/10
1,500 metres I. Ballangrub (Norway)	2	24/10
5,000 metres I. Ballangrub (Norway)	8	37/10
10,000 metres I. Ballangrub (Norway)	17	5/10

World's Championship—I. Ballangrub (Norway)

FIGURE SKATING—MONTREAL

Mens—Karl Schaefer (Austria), Womens—Miss Sonya
 Henle (Nouway), Pairs—M. and Mme Pierre Joya
 (France)

SKATING AND CHIEF OTHER EVENTS, 1932

England Figure Championship (England Style)—E. A.
 Johnstone, International Style (Wens)—J. H. Bow
 hill, (Ladies)—Miss M. B. Lay, (Pairs)—K. O.
 McKenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie, Purley.
 Cresta Run, Caron Cup—Lord Grimthorpe
 Davis Shield—E. A. Johnstone, Westminster Rink,
 London

YACHTING.

THE AMERICA CUP

The first America yacht won on August 22, 1851, and
 every race has been won since by the U.S.A.
 Shamrock I lost to Columbia, 1859, Shamrock II lost
 to Columbia, 1862, Shamrock III lost to Reliance, 1863,
 Shamrock IV lost to Resolute, 1866, Shamrock V lost
 to Enterprise, 1866.

YACHTING 1932

British America Cup at Ryde. America beat Great
 Britain 24½ pts to 12. Seawanhauk Cup at the Clyde.
 America won
 King's Cup at Cowes—Shamrock V. (T. O. M. Sopwith),

OLYMPIC GAMES, LOS ANGELES, 1932.

ATHLETICS.

	M	F	S
100 metres—E. Tolan (U.S.A.) z, R. Metcalfe (U.S.A.) z, A. Jonath (Germany) z	0	0	20 3/10
200 metres—E. Tolan (U.S.A.) z, G. Simpson (U.S.A.) z, R. Metcalfe (U.S.A.) z	0	0	21 1/10
400 metres—W. Carr (U.S.A.) z, B. Eastman (U.S.A.) z, A. Wilson (Canada) z	0	0	46 1/10
800 metres—T. Hampson (Gt. Britain) z, A. Wilson (Canada) z, P. Edwards (Canada) z	0	0	49 8/10
1,600 metres—L. Boccali (Italy) z, J. P. Cornes (Gt. Britain) z, P. Edwards (Canada) z	0	0	3 51 1/10
5,000 metres—L. Lehtinen (Finland) z, K. Hill (U.S.A.) z, L. Virtanen (Finland) z	0	0	24 30
10,000 metres—J. Kusocinski (Poland) z, V. Iso-Hollo (Finland) z, L. Virtanen (Finland) z	0	0	30 11 4/10
3,000 metres Steeplechase—V. Iso-Hollo (Finland) z	0	0	0
120 metres Hurdles—J. Selang (U.S.A.) z	0	0	24 6/10
400 metres Hurdles—R. M. N. Tisdall (Ireland) z	0	0	0 51 8/10
400 metres relay (4 x 200 metres)—U.S.A. z	0	0	0 40
1,600 metres relay (4 x 400 metres)—U.S.A. z	0	0	3 8 1/10
50 kilometres Walking—T. W. Green (Gt. Britain) z	0	0	4 50 10
Marathon—J. Zabala (Argentina) z	0	0	3 31 36

* In the 3,000 metres Steeplechase the winner ran a lap too far in 30m. 33 4/10s. In the heats Iso-Hollo beat the record, 9m 14 6/10s.

In the 400 Hurdles R. M. N. Tisdall displaced the last hurdle, and his record was not passed. G. Harding (U.S.A.), second in 52s, has been passed as a new record.

	FT.	IN.
High Jump—D. McNaughton (Canada) z	6	5 1/2
Broad Jump—E. L. Gordon (U.S.A.) z	25	0 1/2
Hop, Step and Jump—C. Mambu (Japan) z	51	7
Pole Vault—W. Miller (U.S.A.) z	24	1 1/2
Shot Put—L. Saxton (U.S.A.) z	59	6 3/16
Hammer—P. O'Callaghan (Ireland) z	175	21 1/2
Discus—M. Anderson (U.S.A.) z	164	4 1/2
Javelin—N. Jarvinen (Finland) z	236	7
Decathlon—J. Bausch (U.S.A.) z	846	23 1/2

WOMEN

	M	F	S
100 metres—S. Walasiewicz (Poland) z	0	0	11 9/10
80 metres Hurdles—M. Didrikson (U.S.A.) z	0	0	11 7/10
400 metres relay (4 x 200 metres)—U.S.A. z	0	0	47
Javelin—M. Didrikson (U.S.A.) z	143	4	1 1/2
Discus—L. Copeland (U.S.A.) z	133	2	1 1/2
High Jump—J. Shibley (U.S.A.) z	5	5 1/2	

MODERN PENTATHLON

J. Osenstierna (Sweden) z	3975
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WEIGHT LIFTING.

Feather-Weight—R. Surigny, France.
Light—R. Duverger, France.
Middle—J. Janayer, Germany.
Light Heavy—L. Houtin, France.
Heavy—J. Skobla, Czechoslovakia.

WRESTLING (FREE STYLE).

Bantam-Weight—R. H. Pearce U.S.A.
Feather—K. Pihlakamaki, Finland.
Light—C. Faconne, France.
Welter—J. Van Bebbel U.S.A.
Middle—L. Johansson, Sweden.
Light Heavy—P. Mehringer, U.S.A.
Heavy—J. Richthoff, Sweden.

GRÆCO ROMAN.

Bantam-Weight—J. Brendel, Germany.
Feather—G. Gozzi, Italy.
Light—E. Malmberg, Sweden.
Welter—J. Johansson, Sweden.
Middle—Y. Kokkinen, Finland.
Light Heavy—S. Svensson, Sweden.
Heavy—A. Westergren, Sweden.

BOXING.

Fly-Weight—S. Enekes, Hungary.
Bantam—H. Gwynne, Canada.
Feather—C. Robledo, Argentina.
Light—J. Stevens, S. Africa.
Welter—E. Flynn, U.S.A.
Middle—C. Barth, U.S.A.
Light Heavy—D. Carstens, S. Africa.
Heavy—S. Lovell, Argentina.
Team—U.S.A., Italy.

CYCLING.

1,000 metres—Time Trial, F. I. Gray, Australia.
1,000 metres—Scratch, J. Van Edmond, Holland.
2,000 metres—Tandem, L. Challott and M. Perrin, France.
4,000 metres—Pursuit Team, Italy.
Road Racing—A. Pavoni, Italy.
Road Team—Italy.

FENCING

Foils, Individual—G. Marzi, Italy. Teams, France.
Epee, Individual—G. Cornaggia, Italy. Teams, France.
Sabre, Individual—Piller, Hungary. Teams, Hungary.
France.
Women's Individual—Ellen Preis, Austria.

GYMNASTICS.

Indian Clubs—G. Roth, U.S.A.
Pommel Horse—F. Pelle, Hungary.
Horizontal Bar—D. Bixler, U.S.A.
Parallel Bar—R. Neri, Italy.
Long Horse Vaulting—S. Giuglielmetti, Italy.
Flying Rings—G. Gulack, U.S.A.
Free Exercises—S. Pelle, Hungary.
All Round—R. Neri, Italy.

ROWING

Single Sculls—R. Pearce, Australia.
Double Sculls—U.S.A.
Pair Oars without Cox—(L. Clive, H. R. A. Edwards) z.
Great Britain.
Pair Oars with Cox—U.S.A.
Four Oars without Cox—J. C. Badcock, H. R. A. Edwards, J. Beresford, R. D. George, Great Britain.
Four Oars with Cox—Germany.
Eight Oars—U.S.A.

SWIMMING.

	M	F	S
100 metres (Free style)—Y. Miyazaki, Japan z	0	0	58 2/10
100 metres (Back stroke)—M. Miyokawa, Japan z	0	0	56 1/10
200 metres (Breast stroke)—Y. Tsuruta, Japan z	0	0	45 4/10
400 metres (Free style)—C. Crabbe, U.S.A. z	0	0	48 4/10
1,500 metres (Free style)—K. Kitamura, Japan z	19	22 4/10	
500 metres relay (4 x 200 metres)—Japan z	8	58 4/10	
Springboard Diving—M. Gallatin, U.S.A.			
High Diving—H. Smith, U.S.A.			

WOMEN

	M	F	S
100 metres (Free style)—H. Madison, U.S.A. z	1	68 1/10	
100 metres (Back stroke)—E. Holm, U.S.A. z	1	23 3/10	
200 metres (Breast stroke)—C. Dennis, Australia z	3	62 1/10	
400 metres (Breast stroke)—H. Madison, U.S.A. z	5	58 1/10	
400 metres relay (Free style) (4 x 200)—U.S.A. z	4	38	
Springboard Diving—G. Coleman, U.S.A.			
High Diving—D. Poyntous, U.S.A.			

WATER POLO.

Hungary.

YACHTING.

8 metres "Angelita," Canada.
6 metres "Biss Bi," Sweden.
Star—"Jupiter," U.S.A.
Monotype—France.

HOCKEY

India z, Japan z.

SHOOTING.

Pistol—R. Morigi, Italy.
Carbine—B. B. Rommarm, Sweden.

ART.

Painting—Walli, Sweden.
Drawing—Blair, U.S.A.
Print—Gollinkin, U.S.A.
Sculpture—Young, U.S.A.
Relief—Koukowsky, Poland.
Architecture—J. Hughes, Great Britain.
Architectural Design—Scott, Bailey, Montanot, France.

PRINCIPAL RACING AND OTHER FIXTURES FOR 1933.

RACING.

Victory Steeplechase (Manchester, 3 miles)—Jan. 2.
 Trojans Steeplechase (Loughfield, 3 miles)—Feb. 4.
 National Trial Steeplechase (Gatwick, 3 miles)—Feb. 8.
 National Hunt Steeplechase (Chesham, 4 miles)—Mar. 9.
 Grand Military (London, 2½ miles)—March 28.
 Lincolnshire Handicap (3 miles)—March 30.
 Liverpool Spring Cup (2 miles, 650 yards)—March 23.
 Grand National (4 miles 850 yards)—March 24.
 Newbury Spring Cup (2 miles)—April 2.
 Craven Stakes (Newmarket, 2 miles)—April 6.
 Queen's Prize (Kempton, 3 miles)—April 17.
 Lincolnshire Steeplechase (Manchester, 3½ miles)—April 17.
 Great Metropolitan (Epsom, 2½ miles)—April 22.
 City and Suburban (2½ miles)—April 29.
 2000 Guineas (2 miles)—April 26.
 1000 Guineas (2 miles)—April 26.
 Victoria Cup (Hurst Park, 7 furlongs)—April 29.
 Chester Cup (2½ miles)—May 3.
 Jubilee Stakes (Kempton, 2½ miles)—May 6.
 Newmarket Stakes (2½ miles)—May 10.
 Derby (2½ miles)—May 31.
 Coronation Cup (2½ miles)—June 2.
 Oaks (2½ miles)—June 2.
 Manchester Cup (2½ miles)—June 9.
 1000 Stakes (2 miles)—June 13.
 Royal Hunt Cup (7 furlongs 266 yards)—June 14.
 Gold Cup (4 miles)—June 15.
 Northumberland Plate (3 miles)—June 22.
 Newbury Summer Cup (2½ miles)—June 22.
 Grand Prix de Paris (1 mile 7 furlongs)—June 25.
 July Stakes (Newmarket, 5 furlongs 240 yards)—June 27.
 Princess of Wales's Stakes (2½ miles)—June 29.
 Reliance Stakes (Sandown, 2½ miles)—July 1.
 Liverpool Summer Cup (2½ miles)—July 21.
 Stewards' Cup (6 furlongs)—July 27.
 Goodwood Cup (3 miles 5 furlongs)—July 27.
 Ebor Handicap (York, 2½ miles)—Aug. 30.
 Gimcrack Stakes (6 furlongs)—Aug. 30.
 Prince Edward Handicap (Manchester, 2½ miles)—Sept. 2.
 Campaign Stakes (Doncaster, 6 furlongs)—Sept. 12.
 St. Leger (2 miles 1,472 yards)—Sept. 13.
 Doncaster Cup (2 miles 5 furlongs)—Sept. 15.
 Newbury Autumn Cup (2½ miles 7 furlongs)—Sept. 23.
 Jockey Club Stakes (Newmarket, 2½ miles)—Sept. 28.
 Duke of York Handicap (Kempton, 2½ miles)—Sept. 30.
 Vireneitich (2½ miles)—Oct. 11.
 Middle Park Stakes (6 furlongs)—Oct. 12.
 Cambridge Stakes (2 miles 5 furlongs)—Oct. 24.
 Liverpool Autumn Cup (2½ miles 650 yards)—Nov. 10.
 Derby Cup (2½ miles)—Nov. 27.
 Manchester November Handicap (2½ miles)—Nov. 26.

OTHER FIXTURES, 1933

Waterloo Cup—Coursing—Feb. 8 to 10.
 British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham—Feb. 20—March 3.
 World's Skating Championships—
 Figure Pair.—Stockholm, Feb. 11 to 12.
 Figure Men and Women's Championships.—Zurich, Feb. 18-20.
 Speed Skating—Trondheim, Feb. 18 to 19.
 The Boat Race—March 28.
 Lord's—Oxford v Cambridge—July 3 to 5.
 Eton v Harrow—July 7-8.
 Aldershot Tattoo—June 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17.
 Attendance (1929) 150,037, (1930) 173,191, (1931) 186,476, (1932) 237,000, (1933) 256,500, (1934) 300,700, (1935) 322,500, (1936) 403,000.
 Golf Amateur, Hoylake—May 22-27.
 Golf Open, Sandwich—June 19-24.
 Royal Tournament, Olympia—May 26 June 11.
 International Horse Show, Olympia—June 15-24.
 Royal Air Force Pageant (Hendon)—June 24.
 Hard Courts (Bournemouth)—May 2-6.
 Wimbledon—Lawn Tennis Tournament—June 26-July 8.
 Aldershot Show—June 28 to July 1.
 Helyer Regatta—June 29, 30, July 1.
 Cones Week—July 3-8.
 4 A. and France—July 29.
 Dublin Horse Show—Aug. 2-4.
 Southern Command 9th Annual Tidworth Tattoo—Aug. 5 and 6-22.
 1 A. and Italy—Aug. 26.
 Motor Show, Olympia—Oct. 22-28.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(A are Amateur, R Representative Matches.)
 England v Wales (A), Torquay—Jan. 21.
 Scotland v Ireland (A), Greenock—Jan. 28.
 England v Ireland (A), Belfast—Feb. 25.
 England v Scotland (A), Dulwich—March 25.
 England v Scotland (R), Glasgow—April 2.
 F.A. Amateur Cup—April 2.
 Army Cup (A), Aldershot—April 27.
 F.A. National Cup, Wembley—April 29.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

England v Scotland Test Match, Twickenham—Jan. 7.
 England v Wales, Twickenham—Jan. 21.
 Wales v Scotland, Swansea—Feb. 4.
 England v Ireland, Twickenham—Feb. 11.
 Royal Navy v R.A.F., Twickenham—Feb. 28.
 Ireland v Scotland, Dublin—Feb. 25.
 Royal Navy v Army, Twickenham—March 4.
 Ireland v Wales, Belfast—March 12.
 England v Scotland, Edinburgh—March 25.
 Army v R.A.F., Twickenham—March 25.

ATHLETICS AND CROSS COUNTRY.

Cross Country—National Race, Alderley, Cheshire—March 22.
 The Sports—Oxford & Cambridge, White City—March 28.
 Cross Country—Army Championship—March 22.
 Cross Country—International Championship, Cnerlon, Newport—March 29.
 Road Walking—National 20 miles Championship—May 13.
 Polytechnic Marathon, and Kinnaird Shield, White City—May 27.
 A.A.A. Championships, White City—July 7-8.
 England v France, White City—July 29.
 England v Germany, White City—Aug. 19.
 England v Italy, in Italy—Sept. 3.

WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES, 1932.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

SPED SKATING.

	M	S
500 metres, Jack Shea (U.S.A.)	0	43 4/10
1,500 metres, Jack Shea (U.S.A.)	8	57 5/10
5,000 metres, Irving Jaffe (U.S.A.)	9	46 5/10
10,000 metres, Irving Jaffe (U.S.A.)	19	23 6/10

FIGURE SKATING.

Men.—Karl Schaefer (Austria); Women.—Sonja Henie (Norway), Paule-M and Mme Pierre Joly (France).

SKIING.

28 metres Skating, S. Utterstrom (Sweden), 50 metres Skating, V. Saarinen (Finland); Jumping, B. Rund (Norway); Combined (Skating and Jumping), J. Grottnumbrant (Norway).

HOBBSLEIGH.

Pairs—J. H. Stevens, A. Adams, C. Stevens (spare in the team) (U.S.A.); Four—J. T. Plisko, E. F. Eagen, D. C. Gray, J. J. O'Brien (U.S.A.).

HOCKEY.

Canada, 2, U.S.A., 2.

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.
1925	Mr H Pilkington	Pentonville.
1926	Mr J Jarvis	Jovial Judge.
1927	Mr A Gordon Smith	Golden Seal.
1928	Mrs Sofer Whitburn	White Gollar.
1929	Mr A. Gordon Smith	Golden Surprise.
1930	Mr G Smith	Church Street.
1931	Mr T Cook	Conversion.
1932	Mr M W Ellis	Ben Tinto.

Trotting.—Fastest m. in America, 2 min. 54 sec., by Uhlán, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 sec., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906.

At Lexington (Ky.) in Oct., 1928, Peter Manning trotted a mile in 2 min 56½ sec., unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlán's case. In Aug. 1929, Peter Manning (1926 b.g.) trotted two miles in 4 min 24 sec. Best two-year-olds, McElwain (1929) and Fire Show (1927) a mins. 4 sec.

RACING FIXTURES, 1933. N.H. Rules (Steeplechases) in *Italics*.

JANUARY.

- 2, 3. Manchester.
4. Plumpton
- 4, 5. Tealy
- 6, 7. Gatwick
- 6, 7. Haydock Park
- 9, 10. Leicester
- 11, 12. Lingfield Park
- 13, 14. Windsor
- 16, 17. Birmingham.
- 18, 19. Hurst Park
- 20, 21. Newbury
- 23, 24. Derby
25. Chelmsford
26. Teatou
- 27, 28. Kempton Park.
- 30, 31. Leicester

FEBRUARY.

- 1, 2. Sandown Park
- 3, 4. Lingfield Park
- 6, 7. Warwick
- 9, 10. Gatwick
- 10, 11. Haydock Park
- 10, 11. Hurst Park
- 13, 14. Nottingham
13. Plumpton.
- 15, 16. Windsor
15. Sedgely
- 17, 18. Sandown Park
18. United Bird (Kelso)
- 20, 21. Derby
- 22, 23. Newbury
- 24, 25. Lingfield Park
- 24, 25. Manchester
- 27, 28. Birmingham

MARCH.

- 1, 2. Kempton Park
- 1, 2. Catterick Bridge.
- 3, 4. Gatwick
6. Shuteley
8. Wye
- 7-9. National Hunt (Cheltenham)
- 10, 11. Hurst Park.
- 13, 14. Wolverhampton.
15. Chelmsford
16. Plumpton
- 17, 18. Grand Military M (Sandown Park).
- [Flat Race Season opens]
- 20-22. Lincoln
20. Colwell Park
- 20, 21. Hawthorn Hill
- 23-25. Liverpool (J C & N H.)
- 27, 28. Warwick
29. Leicester
29. Royal Artillery M (Sandown Park)
29. Rothbury
30. Taunton
31. Melton Hunt
31. April 1. Newbury
31. April 1. Ayr

APRIL.

1. Sedgely
3. Chelmsford.
- 3, 4. Uttoxeter
- 4, 6. Newmarket.
6. Pontefract
- 5, 6. Cheltenham.
- 7, 8. Derby
8. Lingfield
8. Bognor (J C & N H.)
8. Brauford Hunt.
- 10, 11. Nottingham.
- 10, 11. Edinburgh.
- 11, 12. Household Brigade (Hawthorn Hill)
15. Kempton Park.
15. Chapton
15. Plumpton.
15. Carlisle
15. Southwell
15. Manchester.
17. Kempton Park.
- 17, 18. Birmingham.

- 17, 18. Newcastle
17. Carlisle
17. Manchester
- 17, 18. Cardiff
- 17, 18. Towcester
- 17, 18. Wetherby
17. Wincanton
17. Market Rasen
17. Hereford Hunt.
17. Huntingdon
- 17, 18. Torquay
17. West Norfolk Hunt
17. Eridge Hunt
- 18, 20. Epsom
- 19, 20. Catterick Bridge.
20. Badsworth Hunt
- 21, 22. Ludlow
- 21, 22. Sandown Park.
- 21, 22. Stockton
22. Southdown Hunt.
22. Basing
22. Worcester.
24. Alexandra Park
24. Worcester
24. Quorn Hunt
- 25-28. Newmarket
25. Colwell Park.
- 26, 27. Donwell
- 26, 27. Haslem
26. Turfway
27. Gwentry & Llansymynech
- 28, 29. Thirsk
29. Hurst Park

MAY.

- 1, 2. United Hunts (Lingfield Park)
- 1, 2. Pershore
- 2-4. Chester
- 2, 3. United Bird (Kelso)
- 3, 4. Folkestone
4. Manmowth
- 5, 6. Kempton Park.
- 5, 6. Ripon
5. Wenlock
6. Stratford-on-Avon.
- 8, 9. Uttoxeter
8. Wye
- 9, 11. Newmarket
- 10, 11. Newton Abbot.
11. Woore Hunt
- 12, 13. Gatwick
- 12, 13. Haydock Park.
13. Wincanton
13. Bridgnorth
15. Colwell Park.
15. Market Rasen.
- 16-18. York.
- 16, 17. Bath
- 18, 19. Salisbury.
18. Towcester
- 19, 20. Doncaster
20. Lingfield Park
20. Stratford-on-Avon.
- 22, 23. Birmingham.
- 22, 23. Lewes
22. Hamilton Park.
- 24, 25. Brighton
- 24, 25. Bevoisey
- 24, 25. Cardiff
25. Lingfield Park.
- 26, 27. Chesham
- 26, 27. Ayr
27. Windsor.
27. Sedgely.
29. Shirley
- 30, 31. June 1-4. Epsom.
3. Kempton Park.
3. Bognor (Irvine).
3. Southwell.
3. Hazlem
- 5, 6. Hurst Park
- 5, 6. Redcar
- 5, 6. Wolverhampton
5. Herham.
5. Foulwell.

JUNE.

5. Wetherby
- 5, 6. Newbury
- 5, 6. Buckfastleigh.
5. Bangor
5. Chesham
5. Huntingdon.
- 7, 10. Manchester.
- 7, 8. Yarmouth
- 9, 10. Gatwick
- 13, 16. Ascot
27. Windsor
27. Hamilton Park
- 29, 30. Folkestone
- 30, 32. Newcastle & Gosforth
- 31, 32. Newbury
- 23, 24. Sandown Park
- 23, 24. Doncaster
26. Wolverhampton
- 27, 30. Newmarket
- 27, 29. Carlisle.

JULY.

1. Alexandra Park
1. Hamilton Park
- 3, 4. Nottingham
- 4, 6. Biliury (Salisbury).
- 5, 6. Pontefract
- 7, 8. Lingfield Park
- 7, 8. Haydock Park.
- 8, 10. Chesham
- 11, 13. Newmarket
- 12, 13. Bath
- 14, 15. Sandown Park.
- 14, 15. Hamilton Park
- 17, 18. Ayr
- 19, 18. Leicester
- 19, 21. Liverpool
- 19, 20. Lanark
- 21, 22. Hurst Park
- 21, 22. Bognor (Irvine).
- 22, 24. Worcester
- 24, 25. Edinburgh.
25. Goodwood
- 28, 29. Catterick Bridge
29. Alexandra Park.

AUGUST.

- 1-3. Brighton.
- 4, 5. Lewes.
- 4, 5. Thirsk.
- 5, 7. Chesham
7. Sandown Park.
- 7, 8. Birmingham.
- 7, 8. Ripon.
- 7, 8. Newton Abbot.
- 9, 10. Kempton Park.
- 11, 12. Windsor.
12. Pontefract
- 14, 15. Nottingham.
- 14, 15. Folkestone.
- 16, 17. Leicester
- 18, 19. Hurst Park
- 19, 21. Redcar.
- 21, 22. Wolverhampton.
- 22, 24. Stockton.
24. Bath
25. Lewes
26. Hamilton Park.
- 30, 31. York
- 30, 31. Devon and Exeter.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1, 2. Windsor
- 1, 2. Manmowth.
- 4, 5. Folkestone
5. Southwell.
- 5, 7. Derby
- 6, 7. Brighton.
- 6, 7. Lanark
- 6, 7. Totnes
- 8, 9. Gatwick
- 8, 9. Haydock Park.
9. Sedgely.
11. Southdown.
11. Shirley.
- 12-15. Doncaster
- 13, 14. Newton Abbot
16. Alexandra Park.
16. Ripon.
- 18, 19. Warwick

- 20, 29. Edinburgh
- 20, 21. Yarmouth
- 20-22. Western (Ayr)
- 20, 21. Taunton
- 22, 23. Newbury
23. Bognor (Irvine)
- 25, 26. Hamilton Park
- 25, 26. Uttoxeter
- 26-29. Newmarket
- 27, 28. Pontefract
- 29, 30. Thirsk
30. Kempton Park

OCTOBER.

- 2, 3. Nottingham
2. Wye
- 4, 5. York
- 4, 5. Gatwick
- 4, 5. Chesham
- 4, 5. Ludlow
- 6, 7. Haydock Park
- 6, 7. United Bird (Kelso)
7. Stratford-on-Avon
7. Alexandra Park
9. Southwell.
- 10-13. Newmarket
- 10, 11. Foulwell.
- 11, 12. Herham
12. Towcester
- 13, 14. Catterick Bridge
14. Lingfield Park
14. Wincanton
- 16, 17. Wolverhampton
16. Market Rasen
- 17, 28. Newcastle & Gosforth
18. Sandown Park
- 18, 19. Cardiff
19. Sandown Park
- 20, 21. Newbury
- 21, 22. Stockton.
- 23, 24. Nottingham.
- 24-27. Newmarket
- 25, 26. Wetherby.
- 27, 28. Manchester
28. Alexandra Park.
28. Pontefract.
- 29, 30. Newbury
- 30, 31. Birmingham

NOVEMBER.

- 1, 2. Worcester
- 1, 2. Hawthorn Hill
- 3, 4. Thirsk
4. Hurst Park.
- 6, 7. Lincoln
- 6, 7. Wolverhampton
- 8-11. Liverpool (J C & N H.)
8. Chelmsford
- 10, 11. Windsor
- 13, 14. Leicester
- 15, 17. Derby
- 15, 16. Cheltenham
- 17, 18. Catterick Bridge
- 17, 18. Chesham
18. Lingfield Park
- 22, 23. Warwick
- 23, 25. Manchester
- 24, 25. Lingfield Park.
- 27, 28. Birmingham.
- 29, 30. Newbury.

DECEMBER.

- 1, 2. Haydock Park
- 1, 2. Kempton Park
- 4, 5. Leicester.
- 6, 7. Gatwick
- 7, 7. Worcester
- 8, 9. Sandown Park
9. Carlisle
- 11, 12. Nottingham.
11. Plumpton.
- 13, 14. Windsor.
- 15, 16. Hurst Park.
- 18, 19. Derby
- 26, 27. Kempton Park.
26. Sedgely
- 26, 27. Wolverhampton
28. Cheltenham
- 29, 30. Newbury

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America ..	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies ..	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	450,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere.

ETHNOLOGY.—The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1931 was 70,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 380,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 22,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz, self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Prime Ministers of the various Dominions, at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in London in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "*Colonial Conference*" was changed to *Imperial Conference*. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1907 and 1911 the Conference, which was held concurrently

with the sessions of the Imperial War Cabinet, was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which again met in 1923, 1926 and 1930, is as follows:—The Prime Minister and other Ministers of the United Kingdom, (Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland), the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India. The Secretariat of the Conference is provided by the Governments represented.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *Great Britain*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament; and the Judiciary.

(2) *The Indian Empire*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 145 members (25 official).

(3) *Imperial Dominions*—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is

repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent, by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(a) *Those having Dominion Status* Where "Dominion Status" is enjoyed the executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature of the Dominion. The Dominions thus governed are Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. Malta, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(c) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown. The protectorates of the British Empire include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia.

(g) *Mandatory Spheres,* where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central

Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Central Government. Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved. The land and air forces of the Dominions are maintained at the expense of the Dominions concerned. The amounts provided for *Naval Defence* in the estimates of the under-mentioned parts of the Empire for the year 1930-31 are as follows:—Great Britain £51,739,000; Canada \$3,600,000; Australia £1,778,633; New Zealand £675,480 (including £125,000 as a contribution towards the Naval Base at Singapore, and £100,000 interest and sinking fund on account of H.M.S. *New Zealand*); Union of South Africa £78,560. The proportion of expenditure on Naval Defence to the total Import and Export trade of these parts of the Empire is as follows: Great Britain 3·04 per cent.; Canada 0·15 per cent.; Australia 1·06 per cent.; New Zealand 0·77 per cent.; Union of South Africa 0·043 per cent. Per caput of population the expenditure is, Great Britain £1 ss. 7d.; Canada 36 cents; Australia ss. 6d.; New Zealand 9s. 1d.; Union of South Africa (European population only) 10½d. As regards Colonies not possessing responsible governments, contributions to Imperial Defence are paid to the War Office.

THE LEGISLATURE—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs. The Secretaries of State for the Dominions and Colonies are Cabinet Ministers, their active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire decreasing with the measure of self-government accorded to each. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (*see p. 332*) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a

judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Universities (*see pp. 406-417*) and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and Germany. *Rhodes Scholarships*, of the annual value of £400 tenable at any college at Oxford, are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. The normal number in residence together is about 196, of whom 100 come from the British Empire and 96 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, The Marquess of Lothian, C.H., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1. *Oxford Secretary*, Prof. C. K. Allen, M.A., Rhodes House, Oxford.

Statistics issued by the *Universities Bureau of the British Empire* show that the total number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the 1929-30 session was 5,486, of whom 995 are from Africa, 1,091 from America, 1,282 from Asia, 794 from Europe, and 344 from the Pacific. The principal figures are India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,846; United States, 621; South Africa and Rhodesia, 532; Egypt, 366; Australia, 223; Canada and Newfoundland, 233; Germany, 263; China, 143; West Indies, 140; New Zealand, 118; Russia, 64; France, 63; Japan, 61; Netherlands, 46; Poland, 44; Switzerland, 43; Siam, 42; Norway, 32; Hungary, 31; Spain, 30.

The *Davison Scholarships*, established in 1923, have been withdrawn.

The *Prince of Wales's Scholarships* (founded 1932).—Two scholarships tenable for two years at Oxford University by selected students of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (The Fuller Building, 41 East 27th Street, New York, U.S.A.), established in 1928 by Mrs Stephen V. Harkness, there are available for candidates of British descent 40 Fellowships, of an annual value of approximately £500 each, tenable for two years at certain American Universities. They may be awarded as follows:

1. Thirty Fellowships open to men and women, unmarried, under thirty years of age, domiciled in England, Scotland, Wales or Ireland, and graduates of recognised universities therein;

2. Ten Fellowships for (a) candidates from the British Dominions, graduates of a University of a British Dominion or Colony, men or women, unmarried, under thirty years of age, who have studied, but not necessarily graduated, at a British University and (b) candidates who hold an appointment under the British Government, or the Government of a British Dominion, Colony, Protectorate, or Mandated Territory, or the Government of India. They may be single or married, but must not be more than thirty-five years of age on September 1 of the year of award. At least five of these ten Fellowships are open to candidates from the Government Service.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. The tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. Advances so made and still outstanding are shown under the heading "National Debt" (*see Index*).

Stocks authorised under the Colonial Stock Act 1900 are Trustee Securities, and the price at which some of them may be obtained is shown on p. 657.

PRODUCTION.—Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while more than half the world's output of cocoa was produced in British Dominions. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Fruit is grown in most of the Dominions and figures largely in the sales of the London Fruit Exchange (Spitalfields). Meat is produced in large quantities in New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia, chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper-making is extensively produced in Canada and Newfoundland. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced, tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while 70 per cent of the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India, Trinidad and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

CAPITAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—London (England). Population (1921), 8,200,818.

The Chief Magistrates of the following Cities of the British Empire are designated Lord Mayor (in Scotland, Lord Provost)—

*London	Dublin	Newcastle upon Tyne
†Aberdeen	*†Edinburgh	Tyue
*Adelaide	†Elgin	Norwich
*Belfast	*†Glasgow	†Nottingham
Birmingham	Hull	†Perth
ham.	Leeds	Portsmouth
Bradford	Leicester	Sheffield
Brisbane	Liverpool	Stoke-on-Trent
Bristol	Manchester	*Sydney
Cardiff	*Melbourne	*Yok.

* Entitled to the prefix "Right Honourable."

† Lord Provost

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		1911.	1921.	1931.
England (London).....	50,327	33,649,571	35,230,225	\$37,354,917
Wales and Monmouthshire	8,016	2,420,921	2,656,474	\$2,593,014
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,497	\$4,842,554
Northern Ireland (Belfast)	32,059	4,390,219	*1,256,561	†1,250,000
Irish Free State (Dublin)			*2,971,992	†2,949,000
Isle of Man (Douglas)	221	52,016	60,284	\$49,338
Jersey (St. Helier)	45	51,898	49,701	\$50,455
Guernsey, &c. (St. Peter Port) ...	28	45,001	40,529	\$42,606
Total.....	121,101	45,370,530	47,148,263	...

* Census of 1926.

† Estimated for 1926.

‡ Preliminary Report of Census.

Births, Marriages and Deaths (Gt Britain and Northern Ireland).

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1926	825,174	18.2	318,332	14.1	536,411	11.9
1927	777,520	17.1	348,138	15.3	568,655	12.5
1928	763,052	17.2	343,449	15.1	543,664	11.9
1929	761,963	16.7	353,709	15.5	623,231	13.6
1930	769,239	16.8	355,999	15.5	536,860	11.7

Annual Birth Rate for 50 years.
England and WalesAnnual Death Rate for 50 years.
England and Wales.

Period	Annual Birth Rate for 50 years. England and Wales		Annual Death Rate for 50 years. England and Wales.	
	Average per 1,000 Pop.	Excess of Birth Rate over Death Rate per 1,000 Pop. per annum	Average per 1,000 Pop.	† Infant Mortality (under 1 year) per 1,000 of live births.
1851-1890	32.4	13.3	19.1	142
1891-1900	29.9	11.7	18.2	153
1901-1910	27.2	11.8	15.4	127
1911-1920	21.8	7.5	14.3 (n)	100
1921-1930	18.3	6.2	12.1	71
1926	17.8	6.2	11.6	70
1927	16.6	4.3	12.3	70
1928	16.7	5.0	11.7	65
1929	16.3	2.11	13.4	74
1930	16.3	4.9	11.4	60
1931	15.8	3.5	12.3	66

(a) Civilian mortality only.

‡ In 1926 the deaths of infants numbered 222,222 out of 890,222 live births.

In 1930

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Country.	Birth Rates (per 1,000 Pop.)						Country.	Death Rates (per 1,000 Pop.)					
	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930		1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Eng. & Wales	34.2	30.2	28.7	25.1	25.5	16.3	Eng. & Wales	20.5	19.5	18.2	13.5	12.4	11.4
Scotland	33.6	30.4	29.6	26.8	28.1	19.6	Scotland	19.2	19.2	18.0	14.8	14.0	13.3
Ireland	23.9	22.8	23.3	23.3	22.2	20.8	Ireland .....	..	17.9	18.1	17.1	14.8	13.8
Australia	36.0	35.2	27.7	26.7	25.5	19.9	Australia .....	..	14.8	12.7	10.4	11.0	8.6
New Zealand	38.0	31.2	25.7	26.2	25.1	18.8	New Zealand .....	..	9.9	9.6	9.7	10.0	8.6
Canada .....	..	..	..	..	26.6	23.9	Canada .....	..	..	..	..	10.9	10.7
Un. of S. Africa	..	..	..	..	29.0	26.6	Un. of S. Africa	..	..	..	..	11.0	9.7
United States	..	..	..	23.7	18.9	..	United States (registration area)	..	17.6	15.0	12.7	11.3	..
Germany	37.7	26.5	26.0	29.8	25.9	17.5	Germany	26.1	24.4	21.2	16.2	14.8	11.1
France	25.2	23.1	21.4	19.7	21.4	18.0	France	22.6	22.0	21.9	17.9	17.4	15.6
Italy	33.6	37.5	33.0	32.9	31.8	26.7	Italy	30.5	27.2	23.8	19.6	17.0	14.0
Denmark	31.8	31.4	30.0	27.5	25.4	18.7	Denmark	20.4	18.7	16.4	12.9	11.8	10.8
Sweden	29.4	28.8	26.9	24.8	23.6	15.4	Sweden	18.1	16.4	16.1	14.0	12.8	11.7
Austria	37.3	37.8	37.6	32.5	22.7	16.8	Austria	29.6	28.9	25.2	21.2	17.9	13.5
Hungary	42.9	43.7	39.4	35.7	31.4	25.4	Hungary	32.6	32.1	26.9	23.6	20.9	15.8
U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..	U.S.S.R.	..	..	..	..	..	..
(European)	49.1	48.2	49.3	44.0	..	..	(European)	35.7	31.1	28.9	..	..	..
Belgium	31.1	29.1	29.0	23.7	22.1	18.7	Belgium	22.3	20.8	19.3	15.2	13.8	13.3

(a) Northern Ireland

(b) I.F.S.

(c) Whiston.

Civilian Deaths in England and Wales (1929) Analysed.

Total 269,903 (civilians) Males
262,589 " Females, of which 82,381 single
87,219 married
92,989 widowed

532,492 deaths

Causes	Males	Females
Circulatory System—Heart Disease, &c.	57,790	62,225
Infectious Diseases—Tuberculosis, Influenza, &c.	45,223	41,829
Respiratory—Pneumonia, Bronchitis, &c.	44,732	38,619
General Diseases—Cancer, &c.	33,619	41,450
Nervous System—Apoplexy included	21,266	22,474
Digestive System	15,200	12,486
External Causes, Violence, &c.	15,077	6,818
Old Age	8,495	12,685
Other Ailments	28,501	24,003
	<u>269,903</u>	<u>262,589</u>

Annual Mortality in England and Wales from Principal Causes.

Deaths per Million Persons Living (Standardised rates).

	1871-80	1881-90	1891-1900	1901-10	1911-20	1925	1929	1930.
Enteric Fever	321	199	175	91	34	10	9	7
Smallpox	228	45	14	13	0	0	1	1
Influenza	10	20	363	208	566	274	587	101
Tuberculosis (all forms)	2,882	2,444	2,021	1,646	1,375	1,017	932	872
Cancer	484	610	767	867	928	1,002	1,010	1,003
Diabetes . . . . .	..	..	..	93	98	88	104	101
Measles*	1,038	1,227	1,217	973	891	520	340	431
Scarlet Fever*	1,908	903	439	311	141	86	57	64
Diphtheria and Croup*	765	823	894	584	447	262	328	340
Whooping Cough*	1,415	1,259	1,115	876	596	594	649	211
Suicides	77	76	88	102	87	105	126	127
Other Violence and Accidents	646	591	531	464	445	358	423	429

* At ages under 25 years.

† Civilian only

Violent Deaths in England and Wales, 1930.

	Males	Females	Total	
Suicides	3,527	1,524	5,051	(of which 1,348 coal gas, 753 hanging, 887 drowning, 715 poison).
Murder and Manslaughter	112	82	194	
Wounds of War	74	..	74	
Executions	3	..	3	
Accidents	10,922	4,838	15,760	(of which 7,568 by crushing (6,404 by automobiles, 155 by horse vehicles), 3,578 by falling, 1,448 by drowning, 1,352 by burns, 961 mining, 227 by heat, 34 by cold, 110 by lightning, 62 by aircraft, 14 from hunger and thirst).
Open verdicts, &c.	842	275	1,117	
			<u>22,199</u>	

Divorces (Great Britain).
Total number of *Divorces and Annulments of Marriage* in England and Wales and Scotland

Year.	E & W	Scotland	Great Britain
1913	571	250	827
1921	3,522	500	4,022
1922	2,588	322	2,970
1923	2,667	363	3,030
1924	2,286	438	2,724
1925	2,605	451	3,056
1926	2,622	425	3,047
1927	3,190	474	3,664
1928	4,018	504	4,522
1929	3,396	519	3,915
1930	3,563	469	4,032

Illegitimate Births.

Country	Total Births	Illegitimate Births
Belgium (1930)	151,406	6,111
Chile (1927)	172,673	60,552
Denmark (1930)	66,303	7,094
England & Wales (1931)	632,081	28,086
Finland (1930)	75,236	6,226
France (1922)	759,846	65,562
Germany (1929)	1,183,728	144,595
Italy (1930)	1,093,450	53,737
Netherlands (1930).....	122,310	3,245
Norway (1930)	48,689	3,559
Scotland (1931)	98,221	6,661
Sweden (1930)	94,225	15,170

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

(1) From and to Places out of Europe.

Year.	Total Inward	Total Outward	DESTINATIONS OF THE (BRITISH AND NORTH IRISH) EMIGRANTS.							
			To the British Empire					To other Countries		
			North America	Australia & N Z	South Africa	Other Dominions	Total	U S A	Else where	Total
1913	372,612	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	321,450	77,014	17,814	94,828
1929	277,936	399,402	107,772	32,081	23,870	30,729	194,452	64,188	22,127	86,315
1930	290,369	327,992	69,281	21,434	21,816	27,992	140,523	59,390	21,053	80,443
1931	255,768	213,057	38,003	12,100	19,491	25,827	95,421	27,320	26,823	54,143

(2) From and to the Continent of Europe.

Year	INWARD					OUTWARD				
	Channel Ports	E Coast Ports	Other Ports	Air Stations.	Total	Channel Ports	E Coast Ports	Other Ports	Air Stations	Total.
1928	1,091,087	351,195	51,674	22,388	1,516,344	1,062,686	319,547	50,838	21,122	1,454,193
1930	1,111,377	373,308	42,822	22,474	1,549,991	1,081,220	363,052	40,010	20,575	1,504,857
1931	1,013,522	324,831	37,906	24,294	1,400,613	968,168	331,835	35,934	22,377	1,358,314

Nationality of Passengers—In 1931 British Subjects numbering 149,564 emigrated from the United Kingdom to countries out of Europe and British Subjects numbering 124,813 entered the U.K. from countries out of Europe. In 1931 Aliens numbering 70,555 arrived from non-European countries and 63,493 Aliens left the U.K. for countries out of Europe. The total number of Aliens landed from all countries was 457,414 (1929) and 454,752 (1930) and the total number of Aliens embarked for all destinations was 449,645 (1929) and 449,628 (1930). Leave to land was refused to 2,100 Aliens (1929) and to 2,235 (1930).

EMPIRE MIGRATION, 1930.

From		
United Kingdom		92,158
Irish Free State		15,966
Australia		27,765
New Zealand		2,449
Union of South Africa.....		5,699
Into		
United Kingdom		66,203
Irish Free State.....		2,597
Canada		88,223
Australia		17,537
New Zealand		6,927
Union of South Africa		7,101

ILLITERACY.

	Number of Illiterates (over 10 years of age)	Per Cent. of Population
Turkey (1927)	12,518,000	91.8
India (1921)	207,967,000	90.0
Egypt (1927)	8,817,000	85.7
Brazil (1920)	28,127,000	67.0
Portugal (1920)	3,096,000	65.0
Mexico (1921)	6,879,000	64.9
Soviet Union (1926)...	53,000,000	48.7
Spain (1920)	7,206,000	43.0
Greece (1928)	2,076,000	43.0
Poland (1921)	6,597,000	32.7
Italy (1921)	8,228,000	25.8

■ CENSUS POPULATION OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1823 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570	4,160,881	1670 . . .	5,773,646
1600	4,811,718	1700 . . .	6,045,008
1630	5,600,517	1750	6,517,035

The first general Census of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....	16,345,646	1871.....	31,609,899
1811.....	18,509,116	1881.....	35,086,108
1821	20,983,092	1891.....	37,880,784
1831	24,132,294	1901.....	41,609,091
1841.....	26,854,969	1911	45,370,530
1851.....	27,533,755	1921.....	44,769,190
1861.....	29,070,932	1931.....	44,790,485

*. The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649; Scotland, 164; Ireland (1921), 135.6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN GREAT BRITAIN 1811-1931, IRELAND, 1821-1921, AND ISLANDS (ISLE OF MAN, JERSEY AND GUERNSEY AND ASSOCIATED ISLANDS), 1881-1931.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION			INCREASE		FAMILIES		INHABITED HOUSES	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent †	Number.	Persons in each	Number	Persons to each
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,780	14 00	2,124,147	4 74	1,797,504	5 65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,825,980	18 06	2,493,423	4 81	2,088,156	5 75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15 80	2,911,874	4 77	2,481,544	5 60
1841.	7,777,585	8,126,562	15,904,147	2,017,351	14 27	—	—	2,943,945	5 41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12 65	3,712,290	4 83	3,278,039	5 47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11 99	4,491,584	4 47	3,739,395	5 37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13 22	5,049,016	4 50	4,259,117	5 33
1881.	12,039,902	13,334,537	25,374,439	3,262,173	14 36	5,633,192	4 61	4,831,519	5 38
1891.	14,058,901	14,949,684	29,008,585	3,028,086	11 65	6,131,001	4 73	5,451,497	5 32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,232	32,527,845	3,525,318	12 17	7,036,868	4 62	6,260,822	5 20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10 89	8,005,290	4 50	7,141,781	5 05
1921.	18,089,220	19,803,022	37,892,242	1,814,750	5 03	—	—	7,611,030	4 08
1931.	19,138,844	20,809,087	39,947,931	2,068,689	5 16	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND									
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12 27	402,068	4 49	304,093	5 53
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15 82	447,960	4 66	341,474	6 12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13 04	502,301	4 70	397,393	6 40
1841.	1,241,866	1,360,184	2,602,050	255,798	10 82	550,428	4 76	502,822	5 21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10 25	600,008	4 81	370,308	7 80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6 00	688,584	4 51	393,220	7 78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9 72	742,694	4 52	412,185	8 02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11 18	812,712	4 60	739,005	5 05
1891.	1,944,717	2,082,550	4,027,267	282,690	7 77	876,089	4 59	817,568	4 92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11 09	967,800	4 62	926,914	4 62
1911.	2,368,839	2,462,865	4,831,704	268,601	6 46	1,040,147	4 58	1,013,369	4 70
1921.	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497	121,593	2 55	—	—	1,057,609	4 62
1931.	2,325,867	2,516,687	4,842,554	939,943	19 81	—	—	—	—
IRELAND.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5 61	1,249,816	6 21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,528	8,175,104	407,723	5 25	1,472,739	5 35	1,328,839	6 15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	91,622,739	19 85	1,204,319	5 44	1,046,223	6 28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,397	5,798,767	975,418	11 50	1,122,300	5 14	995,136	5 83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	938,590	16 67	1,171,494	5 04	961,380	5 63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,552	5,174,829	937,541	14 39	965,074	5 20	914,108	5 66
1891.	2,328,953	2,365,797	4,704,750	947,086	19 08	932,113	5 05	870,576	5 40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	955,975	15 23	910,256	5 03	828,158	5 20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	968,556	11 54	910,748	4 82	861,779	5 09
ISLANDS.									
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	93,376	62 34	—	—	24,197	5 84
1891.	69,553	76,287	145,840	6,528	4 66	—	—	25,824	5 72
1901.	70,576	79,784	150,360	2,528	1 71	—	—	27,770	5 41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	91,455	60 96	35,664	4 17	29,220	5 26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0 6	—	—	—	—
1931.	66,447	75,962	142,409	97,453	64 9	—	—	—	—

† These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the inter-censal periods.

‡ Incorrectly taken.

§ Decrease.

|| Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual Parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (26) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(b) *The House of Commons*—This body consists of 615 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Practically all persons over 21 years of age are qualified to vote at elections. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways to and from their constituencies.

3. *The Executive*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (see page 253). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judiciary.*—(a) *England and Wales*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench at the Assizes. The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court, those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London, and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," see p. 334) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(b) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Judiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (see p. 340) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(c) *Northern Ireland*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

RELIGIONS AND LANGUAGES.

Religions and Languages.—The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, and estimated figures for 1929 will be found on p. 384. The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 7,069 persons speaking Gaelic only (Ross and Cromarty 3,435, Inverness 3,123, Argyll 335, other counties 176), and 137,149 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1931.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia*, education, the poor law; public health; police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each Administrative County (under Chairmen), for each City and Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 58,060 in England and Wales (1930), 6,621 in Scotland (1930), and 2,859 in Northern Ireland (1930). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The City Police district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (see p. 337). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous. The night population is 10,896, but the day (or working) population is 436,721. The Force under the Commissioner comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 7 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 125 Sergeants, and 983 Constables; also 28 Constables on private service duty. The City of London Police Reserve (Headquarters, Bunhill Row, E.C. 1) numbered 3,266 all ranks in Oct. 1931.

The Metropolitan Police district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about eight millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (see p. 388). The Force on Sept. 4, 1932, consisted of 32 Superin-

tendents, 740 Inspectors, 2,822 Sergeants, and 16,909 Constables, making a total of 20,502, with 224 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 4, 1932, was 21,129. The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1931-32 was £8,654,379. On March 31, 1932, there were 14,341 Police pensioners, and 1,486 pensioned widows and 460 children.

CRIME.

(1) Assizes and Quarter Sessions, England and Wales; High Court and Sheriff Courts, Scotland.

Year	England and Wales		Scotland	
	For Trial	Convicted	For Trial	Convicted
1913	12,511	10,165	1,358	1,056
1927	7,176	5,773	1,214	963
1928	7,283	6,020	1,180	929
1929	7,072	5,879	1,049	872
1930	8,384	6,921	1,131	894

(2) Summary Courts

Year	England and Wales			Scotland		
	Apprehended	Convicted	Committed	Apprehended	Convicted	Committed
1913	69,265	27,120	12,557	24,726	17,618	287
1927	65,163	25,223	7,243	19,519	14,585	173
1928	63,194	23,021	7,363	18,674	13,793	164
1929	61,723	21,925	7,231	18,263	12,963	179
1930	66,049	22,616	8,710	18,665	12,437	159

CRIME 1910-1914 and 1929 and 1930.
(England and Wales)

THE principal classes of Crime in the Criminal Statistics issued by the Home Office are shown below:—

Class of Offence.	Ann. Av. 1910-14	Number 1929	Number 1930
I. Against the Person	4,332	5,461	5,669
II. Against Property—			
(a) With Violence	12,224	22,897	26,248
(b) Without do.	76,838	101,400	110,159
III. Malicious Injury to Property	648	354	351
(Including Arson)	237	151	107
IV. Forgery & Currency	708	1,020	1,078
V. Other.....	3,114	3,449	3,532
Total... ..	97,924	134,581	147,021

I. Crimes of Violence against the Person.

	Ann. Av. 1910-14	Number 1929	Number 1930
Murder	153	131	122
do. Attempts & Threats	115	103	91
Manslaughter	146	157	162
Infanticide	—	23	16
Concealment of Birth	85	101	95
Wounding			
(a) Felonies.....	257	152	192
(b) Misdemeanours ...	921	1,108	1,251
Endangering Railway Passengers	75	20	22
Assault	63	28	27
Intimidation	13	1	0
Cruelty to Children	60	7	23
Child Stealing	7	8	4
Procuring Abortion	40	84	98

Sexual Crimes.—	Ann Av. 1910-14.	Number 1899.	Number 1930.
Rape	162	89	89
Defilement (Girls under 13)	129	76	58
do. (13 to 16)	222	346	402
Indecent Assaults	1,228	1,853	1,871
Incest	71	84	76
Procuration	41	11	15
Abduction	25	20	13
Bigamy	159	338	374
Unnatural Offences, &c.	307	657	648

II. (a) Against Property with Violence

Sacrilege	179	101	163
Burglary	1,612	1,302	1,449
Housebreaking	4,923	8,736	9,720
Shopbreaking	4,363	10,395	11,846
Attempts to break in	423	1,013	1,259
Entering with intent	362	931	1,233
Possessing Housebreaking tools	122	203	267
Robbery	178	167	217
Extortion by threats	42	49	94

II. (b) Against Property without Violence.

Larceny:—			
Horses & Cattle	323	152	130
from Person	2,602	1,677	1,994
in House	792	1,520	1,679
by Servant	4,265	3,606	3,575
of Post Letters	121	222	347
Embezzlement	1,902	2,562	2,150
Other aggravated	19	108	144
Simple	60,116	77,230	84,697
Obtaining by false pretences	4,454	9,971	11,296
Frauds by Agents	195	731	676
Falsifying Accounts	90	411	267
Other Frauds	243	1,022	998
Receiving stolen goods	1,636	2,044	2,102
Bankruptcy Offences	71	45	104

Murders.

Year	Number known	Per Million
1868	129	5.88
1870	101	4.49
1888	100	6.75
1911	144	3.98
1928	162	4.10
1929	103	2.60
1930	122	3.1

Murders in 1930.

In 1930 there were known to the police 75 cases of murder of 86 persons aged over 1 year. In 32 cases (involving 42 persons) the murderer or suspect committed suicide. In 25 cases (26 victims) 26 persons were arrested; in the remaining 8 cases, involving 8 victims (3 of whom had died following illegal operations) no arrest was made. Of the 26 persons arrested there were:—

Discharged at Police Court	1
Insane on Arraignment	4
Acquitted	8
Gilty but Insane	11
Convicted and sentenced to death	12
	36

Death Sentences (1930).

Of the 12 persons sentenced to death in 1930 there were executed 6, commuted to penal servitude for life 6.

Suicides and Attempted Suicides 1927-1930.

	1927	1928	1929	1930
Suicides	4,863	4,846	4,909	4,972
Attempted	2,724	2,804	3,094	3,053

Expenses of Coroners' Inquests (all cases).

	1927	1928	1929	1930
Coroners' Salaries	£86,998	£90,164	£92,126	£94,276
Other Expenses	93,466	113,777	122,525	118,468
	£180,464	£203,941	£214,651	£212,744

MOTORING OFFENCES.

The total number of persons proceeded against for motoring offences in 1930 was 191,734 (125,683 males and 6,052 females). 409 persons were apprehended and 191,325 summoned, 7,672 being discharged, 13,055 charge proved and order made without conviction, 170,963 convicted and 43 otherwise disposed of.

DRUNKENNESS.

England and Wales.

Year	Licensed Premises.		Registered Clubs	Convictions (Drunkenness)
	On.	Off.		
1913	88,739	23,632	8,457	188,877
1927	79,330	22,174	12,481	65,166
1928	78,803	22,129	12,775	55,642
1929	76,307	22,171	13,122	51,966
1930	77,821	22,166	13,526	53,080

Of the total convictions in 1930 males convicted numbered 44,683 and females 8,397.

HOUSING PROGRESS.

Great Britain.

Number of New Buildings Assessed to Income Tax for the first time in each year ended April 5.

Year.	England and Wales	Scotland.	Total.
1919-20	8,666	1,070	9,736
1920-21	27,077	3,412	30,489
1921-22	80,800	6,212	87,012
1922-23	137,906	14,407	152,313
1923-24	100,119	10,790	110,909
1924-25	121,895	8,765	130,660
1925-26	173,553	14,506	188,059
1926-27	215,267	19,383	234,650
1927-28	263,999	26,883	290,882
1928-29	227,173	25,675	252,848
1929-30	214,607	25,173	239,780
1930-31	221,852	18,122	240,044

INFANT MORTALITY.

Country	Birth Rate, per 1,000 population	Deaths under 1 year, per 1,000 Births
England & Wales (1930)	16.3	60
Scotland (1930)	19.5	83
Northern Ireland (1930)	20.8	68
Australia ..	24.6	57
Belgium ..	20.5	115
Canada ..	25.5	79
Denmark ..	22.9	69
France ..	20.0	85
Italy ..	27.3	127
Netherlands ..	26.6	66
Norway ..	23.7	56
Prussia ..	23.9	129

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure 1880-81 to 1904-05, and for twenty years ended March 31, 1933 :-

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus + or Deficit -	Gross Debt
1880-81	£81,872,000	£80,939,000	+ £933,000	£766,145,000
1890-91	89,489,000	87,733,000	+ 1,756,000	684,071,000
1899-1900 (N. Afr. War) ..	129,805,000	143,687,000	- 13,882,000	638,980,000
1900-01 do.	140,124,000	193,328,000	- 53,204,000	703,934,000
1901-02	152,712,000	205,236,000	- 52,524,000	765,216,000
1902-03	161,319,000	194,251,000	- 32,932,000	798,349,000
1903-04	151,341,000	156,736,000	- 5,415,000	794,468,000
1904-05	153,183,000	151,769,000	+ 1,414,000	795,736,000
1913-14	198,243,000	197,493,000	+ 750,000	706,154,000
1914-15 (Great War) ...	226,604,000	560,474,000	- 333,779,000	1,161,952,000
1915-16 do.	336,767,000	1,539,158,000	- 1,202,391,000	2,189,838,000
1916-17 do.	573,422,000	2,198,113,000	- 1,624,691,000	4,063,645,000
1917-18 do.	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	- 1,988,986,000	5,921,096,000
1918-19 do.	809,021,000	2,579,301,000	- 1,690,280,000	7,481,050,000
1919-20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000	- 326,202,000	7,875,644,000
1920-21	1,425,965,000	1,195,428,000	+ 230,537,000	7,603,097,000
1921-22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000	+ 45,693,000	7,720,532,000
1922-23	914,012,000	812,497,000	+ 101,516,000	7,812,563,000
1923-24	837,169,000	788,840,000	+ 48,330,000	7,707,538,000
1924-25	799,436,000	705,777,000	+ 93,659,000	7,665,880,000
1925-26	812,022,000	826,100,000	- 14,078,120	7,633,723,000
1926-27	805,701,000	842,395,000	- 36,694,000	7,652,688,000
1927-28	822,824,000	838,585,000	- 15,761,000	7,630,973,000
1928-29	826,435,000	818,141,000	+ 18,294,000	7,620,854,000
1929-30 ^a	734,129,000	748,712,000	- 14,583,000	7,596,211,000
1930-31	775,894,975	799,170,946	- 23,276,000	7,582,900,000
1931-32 (Two Budgets).	770,593,000	770,599,000	+ 6,000	7,547,950,000
1932-33 ^b	766,800,000	766,004,000	+ 796,000	...

^a "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1929-30.^b Budget Estimate, (a) April 29, 1932.

THE BUDGET, 1932-1933.

The Budget for 1932-1933 was introduced on April 19, 1932, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Neville Chamberlain). The financial year 1931-1932 ended with a realised surplus of £264,000 (see pp. 258-9). Customs and Excise yielded £3,000,000 more than the Budget figure, but there was a large fall in the yield of Death Duties and Stamps. Income Tax yielded £15,400,000 more and Sm-Tax nearly £4,000,000 more than was anticipated. Mr. Chamberlain estimated the necessary Expenditure for 1932-1933 at £766,000,000 and the Revenue at

£764,300,000. To meet the deficiency of £1,700,000 the Chancellor of the Exchequer reimposed the duty on tea (which was remitted in 1929) at 4d. per lb. (with ad. preferential rate for British Dominions and Colonies) and altered certain of the duties on sugar, molasses, glucose, saccharin and silk. Certain other changes were also proposed in motor vehicle duties. On the revised basis a deficit of £2,800,000 was met by the prospective yield from tea (£3,600,000), and on adjustment there was a prospective surplus of £796,000 for contingencies.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 1930-31 AND 1931-32.

Receipts.		Expenditure	
From Taxes —		Consolidated Fund	
Income Tax	1930-31. 1931-32.	Servants —	1930-31. 1931-32.
Surtax	£256,047,000 £287,367,000	Debt, Interest, &c	£293,169,569 £289,492,214
Estate Duties	67,830,000 76,700,000	Do., Sinking Fund ...	66,830,431 32,507,766
Stamps	82,610,000 65,000,000		
E.P.D. and Corpora-	20,650,000 17,070,000	Total Debt	£360,000,000 £322,000,000
tion Profits	3,000,000 2,500,000		
Land Tax	830,000 850,000	Northern Ireland	6,425,000 6,347,000
Customs	121,401,000 136,152,000	Other	2,865,000 3,052,000
Excise	124,000,000 119,900,000	Total C.P. Services	£369,321,000 £331,399,000
Motor Vehicle Duties			
(Exchequer share)	4,926,000 4,961,000	Navy	52,574,000 51,060,000
Total from Taxes ...	£681,924,000 £710,500,000	Army	40,150,000 38,520,000
Post Office (Net)	10,100,000 11,800,000	Air Force	17,806,000 17,700,000
Crown Lands (Net) ..	1,280,000 1,250,000	Civil Services	307,445,000 320,105,000
Mundry Loans	32,890,000 13,810,000	Customs and Excise	4,929,000 4,800,000
Miscellaneous	34,331,000 29,913,000	Inland Revenue	6,952,000 7,015,000
Rating Relief Suspense	16,000,000 3,990,000	Total Expenditure	£799,171,000 £770,599,000
Total Ordinary		Surplus 1931-32	£264,000
Revenue	£775,895,000 £770,563,000		
Deficit 1930-31 ...	£23,276,000		

614 CUSTOMS TARIFF OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (1932-1933).

I.—IMPORT DUTIES ACT, 1932.

This Act provides that on and after 1st March, 1932, a duty equal to 10 per cent. of their value is imposed on all goods imported into the United Kingdom. The following goods are exempt:—

(a) Goods for the time being chargeable with any customs duty under any enactment other than this Act (see below), except that where composite goods are so chargeable the existing duty is still to be charged and the general ad valorem duty is only chargeable in respect of the amount, if any, by which it exceeds the existing duty.

(b) Goods of any class or description specified in the First Schedule to the Act or added to that Schedule by a Treasury order made in consequence of a recommendation by the Import Duties Advisory Committee. The exemptions specified in the Schedule to the Act are—

Gold and silver bullion and coin; platinum.
Wheat in grain.
Maize in grain.
Meat.
Live quadruped animals.
Fish of British taking.
Whale oil and whale products produced or manufactured in floating factories which are British concerns.
Tea.
Cotton (raw).
Flax and true hemp (cannabaceae); tow of flax and true hemp (cannabaceae).
Cotton seed, rape seed and linseed.
Wool and animal hair (raw); rags of wool not pulled; wool rolls, and wool waste not pulled or garnetted.
Hides and skins (including fur skins, but not including goat skins).
Newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed music.
Newspaper (that is to say, paper in rolls containing not less than 70 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp and of

a weight of not less than 20 lbs or more than 25 lbs to the ream of 480 sheets of double crown, measuring 30 inches by 20 inches).

Wood pulp and esparto.
Rubber (raw) including crepe, rubber latex, gutta-percha (raw).

Metallic ores, concentrates and residues; scrap metals and wastes fit only for the recovery of metal.
Iron pyrites (including cupreous pyrites).

Copper unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, blocks, slabs, cakes and yarns.
Wooden pit-props.

Sulphur.
Mineral phosphates of lime.
Potassium carbonate, chloride and sulphate, kalmite and other mineral potassium fertiliser salts.

Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel of which coal or coke is the chief constituent.

Iron precious and semi-precious stones and pearls.

Radium compounds and ores.
Cinematograph films (that is to say, cinematograph films exempted under the provisions of section eight of the Finance Act, 1928, from the customs duty imposed by section three of the Finance Act, 1925).

Flint, unground.
Boys' beans.

Cork, raw and granulated, cork shavings and waste.

Ramie, not dressed.

Additional exemptions have since been ordered as follows—
Crude Emery, unground.
Mercury.

Argol and other crude tartrates.
Gallnuts.
Kelp.

All articles consigned to any gallery or museum.
Paintings in oil or water colours, pencil and charcoal drawings, and pastels, on canvas or paper (including board).

Roundwood logs of pine, spruce, and aspen in the natural state or free from bark or bast, not hewn or sawn except cross cut at the ends, in lengths not exceeding 30 inches, the top diameter not being more than 24 inches.

Common reeds (phragmites communis), crushed and baled.
Glycol ethers and glycol ether esters.

Bromine.
Crude boron minerals, and concentrates of boracite and nasorite.

Rags, partly of wool, not pulled.

Natural but not terpeneless essential oils: Aniseed, Bois de rose, Brown Camphor, Bergamot, Geranium, Lavender, Lemon, Peppermint.

(c) Goods consigned direct to registered shipbuilding yards.

(d) Goods shown to have been consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in any part of the British Empire.

(e) Goods imported solely with a view to re-exportation either—

(1) after undergoing a process in the United Kingdom which will not change the form or character of the goods, or

(2) after transit through the United Kingdom, or by way of transshipment.

The Act empowers the Import Duties Advisory Committee to recommend additional duties to the Treasury, who may by Order charge the same. Orders have been made covering additional duties on a considerable number of articles.

II.—UNDER PREVIOUS ACTS.

Goods chargeable with Customs Duty under enactments other than the Import Duties Act, 1932

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty
Import Duties.	£ s. d.
†AMORPHOUS CARBON ELECS	33½ per cent
†TUDAS	cent
†ARU-LAMP CARBONS ... lb.	0 2 0
ARTIFICIAL SILK See "Silk"	
BEER of a specific gravity—	
Not exceeding 1225 36 gals	20 14 0
Exceeding 1225 36 gals	24 5 0
Beer of a specific gravity of 1225	6 15 4
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity	
†BUTTONS	33½ per cent
CARDS, PLAYING....dos packs	0 3 9
†CHICORY—Raw or kiln-dried	0 13 3
Roasted or ground ... lb.	0 0 2
†CHLORAL HYDRATE ... lb.	0 2 9
†CHLOROFORM ... lb.	0 4 4
†CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, per	
112 ft. x 2½ in.—	
Blank film	0 0 0 ½
Positives	0 0 1
Negatives	0 0 5

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty
Import Duties.	£ s. d.
†CLOCKS, Watches and parts	33½ per cent
†COCOA ... cwt.	0 14 0
Husks and Shells ... lb.	0 0 2
Cocoa Butter ... lb.	0 0 1 ½
†COFFEE ... cwt.	0 14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground ... lb.	0 0 2
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed ... lb.	0 0 2
COLLODION ... gal.	1 14 11
†ENAMELLED HOLLOW WARE	25 per cent.
ETHER, ACETIC ... lb.	0 2 7
" BERYLIC ... lb.	1 2 10
" SULPHURIC ... gal.	1 15 6
ETHYL BROMIDE ... lb.	0 2 5
" CHLORIDE ... gal	1 2 10
" IODIDE ... gal.	0 19 0
†FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar	
Currants ... cwt.	0 2 0

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty
Import Duties.	£ s. d.
Figs and Fig Cake, French	
Plums, &c., Prunes and Raisins	0 7 0
See also "Sugar"	
HOLLOW WARE See "Enamelled Hollow Ware"	
†HOP OIL ... lb.	0 2 0
†HOPS ... cwt.	4 0 0
†HOSIERY LATCH NEEDLES	33½ per cent
HYDROCARBON OILS per gal.	0 0 8
Rebate of 82 gallon on delivery for home consumption of any goods other than light oils	
†IGNITION MAGNETS and permanent magnets	33½ per cent
MATCHES—	
Containers—	
(20 matches) ... per 1,000	0 6 5
(20-25) " ... per 1,000	0 12 4
(25-30) " ... per 1,000	0 4 4
Containers, Additional—	
per 25 matches over 20	
per gross	0 2 5

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

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ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
MECHANICAL LIGHTER or component part except a flint	0 0 6
METALLIC TUBES, ferro-tungsten, &c.	33½ per cent.
†MOLYBDENUM, &c.	
MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES, TRI-CYCLES, and Accessories and parts	33½ per cent
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas and other similar instruments.	33½ per cent
Accessories and component parts of musical instruments and records and other means of reproducing music	
Oil—see "Hydrocarbon Oils"	
OPTICAL GLASS, optical instruments and component parts thereof..	50 per cent.
PETROLEUM OILS—see "Hydrocarbon Oils"	
SACCHARIN (including substances of like nature or use)	0 3 9
†SYNTHETIC INSTRUMENTS and component parts thereof	33½ per cent
SILK	
Cocoons and waste of all kinds—	
Undischarged .. lb.	0 1 0
Wholly or in part discharged other than noils ..	0 3 0
Noils ..	0 1 0
Raw—	
Undischarged	0 3 0
Wholly or in part discharged	0 4 4
Yarn—	
Undischarged..	0 4 8
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Not being noil yarn ..	0 6 8
Noil yarn ..	0 1 5
Tissues—	
Undischarged ..	0 5 3
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Noil tissue' ..	0 1 7
Habotai ..	0 6 6
Other tissues... ..	0 7 9
ARTIFICIAL SILK	
Waste	0 1 0
Singles yarn and straw ..	0 2 0
Doubled or twisted thread ..	0 3 0
Tissues ..	0 3 6
Any other articles where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 50 per cent of the aggregate of the values	33½ per cent.
Exceeds 5 per cent, but does not exceed 20 per cent	5 per cent
Not exceeding 5 per cent	2½ per cent
In addition to the above duties, 10 per cent is chargeable on Yarns, Tissues, and other articles except articles of apparel. The latter are subject in lieu of the above duties to the higher of the following.	
(i) Above duties plus 10 per cent. of value of the article	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
ARTIFICIAL SILK—continued.	5 s. d.
(a) Duty as follows—	
Containing silk alone, or both silk and artificial silk	5 s. d.
Containing artificial silk alone.	5 s. d.
Made wholly of silk or artificial silk, or where the value of the component exceeds 20 per cent of the aggregate	5 s. d.
Exceeds 5 per cent, but does not exceed 20 per cent	5 s. d.
Not exceeding 5 per cent	5 s. d.
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS	
For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any denomination (except perfumed Spirits, including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable, and mixtures and preparations containing spirits—	
Enumerated Spirits—	
Brandy, Rum proof gal	5 3 5 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal	5 3 5 5
Unenumerated Spirits—	
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) proof gal	5 3 5 11
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits) proof gal	3 3 5 5
NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified so as to be potable proof gal	5 3 5 5
Additional in respect of immature Spirits—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal	0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal	0 1 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested liquid gal	5 5 5
Additional in respect of immature Spirits—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 2 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal	0 6 0
Additional in respect of immature Spirits	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal	0 2 5

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS—NAPHTHA—continued.	5 s. d.
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal	0 1 7
* 12s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles	
SUGAR, &c.	
†SUGAR Not exceeding 76 deg of polarization, cwt	0 4 6
Exceeding 76 & not ex 77, cwt.	0 4 7 5
" 78 " 79 "	0 4 9 1
" 79 " 80 "	0 4 11 1
" 80 " 81 "	0 5 0 9
" 81 " 82 "	0 5 2 7
" 82 " 83 "	0 5 4 5
" 83 " 84 "	0 5 6 3
" 84 " 85 "	0 5 8 3
" 85 " 86 "	0 6 0 3
" 86 " 87 "	0 6 2 3
" 87 " 88 "	0 6 4 6
" 88 " 89 "	0 6 6 8
" 89 " 90 "	0 6 9 5
" 90 " 91 "	0 7 0 8
" 91 " 92 "	0 7 2 0
" 92 " 93 "	0 7 3 6
" 93 " 94 "	0 7 5 0
" 94 " 95 "	0 7 6 9
" 95 " 96 "	0 8 1 6
" 96 " 97 "	0 8 4 3
" 97 " 98 "	0 8 7 0
" 98 " " "	0 11 8 0
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extra (all from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscopes, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged	
If containing 70 per cent or more of sweetening matter cwt.	0 7 5
Less than 70 per cent and more than 50 per cent cwt.	0 5 4
Not more than 50 per cent cwt	0 2 7
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
†GILSON, Solid .. cwt.	0 7 5
Liquid .. cwt.	0 5 4
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER	
(If Spirit has been used in the manufacture, an additional duty is charged at the rate of 10 per lb., or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt	0 8 5
†CARAMEL, Solid cwt.	0 11 8
Liquid .. cwt.	0 8 5
†CHOCOLATE cwt.	0 5 4
†COGNAC, Sugared cwt	0 5 4
†CONFECTIOERY—	
Confectionery Fig cwt	0 8 5
Licorice, on which the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation does not exceed 3s 9d per cwt	0 3 9
A B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases, for which duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture does not exceed 5s 4d per cwt.	0 5 4

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt.

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ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s d	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s d	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty £ s d
SUGAR—continued.		SUGAR—continued.		TEA	lb. 6 0 4
Other A. B. Gum, Caramels, Chewing Gum, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, Sugared Almonds, &c., on which the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 8s. 6d. per cwt.	0 8 6	on the Sugar or other sweetening matter does not exceed 9s. 7d. per cwt.		†TOBACCO—	
Other Sugared Almonds, Chewing Gum, Jelly Beans, &c., Caraway Seeds, and Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring	0 12 8	In all other cases .. cwt.	0 12 8	Upon tobacco unmanufactured, viz. —	
†FLOWERS in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit ..	0 12 8	†GINGER, preserved in Sugar .. cwt.	0 9 0	Containing 20 lb. or more of moisture in every 200 lb. weight thereof—	
†FRUIT preserved in Sugar —		Preserved in Syrup .. cwt.	0 7 10	Unstripped .. lb.	0 9 6
(a) Fruit not liable to duty as such —		†MARWALADI, JAWAS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such .. cwt.	0 8 5	Stripped .. lb.	0 9 6
Tinned or Bottled in thin Syrup, if the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cwt.	0 1 6 1/2	†MARRIPAN	0 6 10 1/2	Less than 20 lb. —	
Tinned or Bottled in thick Syrup ..	0 6 10 1/2	†MILK —		Unstripped .. lb.	0 20 6
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz ..	0 12 8	Condensed, sweetened, cwt.	0 5 4	Stripped .. lb.	0 20 6
Drained ..	0 7 0	Condensed, slightly sweetened, if the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter does not exceed 2s. 2d. per cwt.	0 2 1	Upon tobacco manufactured, viz. —	
Fruit Pulp, in thin Syrup ..	0 2 7	†MILK POWDER — If not containing any added Sugar	Free	Cigars ..	lb. 0 18 1
In thick Syrup ..	0 8 5	If the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter does not exceed 4s. 3d. per cwt. ..	0 4 3	Cigarettes ..	lb. 0 14 7
(b) Fruit liable to duty as such —		In all other cases, including those in which the importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing .. cwt.	0 9 7	Cavendish or Negrohead ..	lb. 0 13 9
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz, or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies .. cwt.	0 12 8	†TAMARINDS, prepared with Sugar .. gal.	0 0 4	Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in hand .. lb.	0 12 0
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup ..	0 12 8	†TAMARINDS, in Syrup .. cwt.	0 2 7	Other Manufactured Tobacco .. lb.	0 12 0
FRUITS, IMITATION, Crystallized or not, if the duty		OTHER PREPARATIONS made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin) (charged under No. 7, Finance Act, 1902)		Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 200 lb. weight thereof .. lb.	0 11 4
		†SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICALS, &c. ..	33 1/2 per cent	Not more than 13 lb. .. lb.	0 13 9
		†TAMARINDS, other than those prepared with Sugar .. gal.	0 0 8		

III.—IRISH FREE STATE (SPECIAL DUTIES) ACT, 1932.

This Act provides for the imposition of Special Customs duties on goods imported from the Irish Free State. Power is granted to the Treasury to make Orders. The goods at present so charged are:—

Live Animals for food, Animals not for food, Butter,	Eggs, Cream, Butter,	Pork, Poultry and Game, Other Meat of all kinds	20 per cent ad valorem from July 25, 1932.
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CUSTOMS DRAWBACK.

The Treasury on receiving a recommendation from the Committee to the effect that a drawback of any duties chargeable under the Act ought to be allowed may make an order accordingly.

The drawback may be allowed on the exportation or shipment as stores of goods which are exported or so shipped, either by the importer or by some person who has taken delivery directly from the importer in the same state as that in which they were imported and which have not been used.

The drawback shall be an amount equal to the duty paid.

† British Empire products are either liable to reduced rates or totally exempt

EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES. (ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

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APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. £ s. d.
U.K. 2 0 0

ARTIFICIAL SILK, Singles, Yarn or Straw
(other than yarn produced by spinning
from artificial silk waste on
which duty has been paid) Per lb. 0 1 0
ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE Per lb. 0 0 6

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN OR WASTE,
Manufacturers of....annual licence 1 0 0

AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence 10 0 0

BEER.—For every 36 galls of worts of
a specific gravity of 1045° and so in
proportion for any difference in
quantity or gravity 6 14 0

Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance
Act, 1923, or when the duty payable
in respect of 36 galls is less than
£2 4s a rebate equal to the amount
by which the duty exceeds £1 4s,
and so in proportion for any differ-
ence in quantity.

BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS (annual)

Beer-Dealer, Wholesale 10 10 0

Brewer of Beer for sale: according
to quantity brewed in preceding
year, viz: not exceeding 100 bar-
rels, £1, exceeding 100, £1 for first
100, and 12s 6d. for every further 50.
By a Beginner 1 0 0

Other brewers, if the beer brewed
by the brewer is not chargeable
with duty, then, annual value of
house not exceeding £10 1 5 0

The annual value exceeding £10 but
not exceeding £15 2 10 0

Ditto in every other case in addition
to the duty on the beer made. 0 4 0

Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence) —

*For consumption on the premises. a
Duty equal to a third of the annual
value of the premises, subject to a
minimum of from £3 10s 6d to
£23 10s 6d, according to popula-
tion of district. There is an option
to pay in proportion to the annual
"compensation value" in certain
cases of large beer-houses and
"seasonal" hotels

Not to be consumed on premises:
from £1 10s 6d where annual value
does not exceed £10, up to £10
where it exceeds £500.

*ARD (Playing) makers, to sell .. 1 0 0
" for every pack .. duty 0 0 3

BEER RETAILER, annual licence —

*For consumption on the premises
from £2 5s 6d. where annual value
is under £30, up to £6 where it is
£100 or over

Not to be consumed on the premises 2 0 0

*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences,
proportionate reduction, as for Pub-
licans (q.v.)

COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb. 0 0 0 4

COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are
now called upon to pay an additional
duty on renewal; or grant of new
licence (Monopoly Value) (4 E.7, c.23)

DISTILLER'S Annual Licence* according
to distillation in preceding year, viz.:
not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10;
exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000,
and £10 for every further 25,000.
By a Beginner ... 10 0 0

ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY — Where the
amount of payment for admission,
excluding the amount of the duty—

Exceeds 2d. but does not exceed 2½d. 0 0 0 4

" 2½d. " " 6d. 0 0 1

" 6d. " " 7½d. 0 0 1 4

" 7½d. " " 10d. 0 0 2

" 10d. " " 12 0 0 2 4

" 12 0 0 3 4

" 12 3d. for the first 12 3d., 3d.

and 1d. for every 5d. or part of

5d. over 12 3d.

Certain exemptions allowed (Schools,
Educational Institutions, &c.)

GLUCOSE, Solid the cwt. 0 2 11

Do. Liquid " 0 2 11

GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence
to Manufacture 1 0 0

HAWKERS Annual Licence (see Pedlars) 2 0 0

HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses
at a rent above £25 a year (annual) 2 0 0

MATCHES.—Containers (10 matches)

per 1,000 0 6 0

(10-20) .. Per 1,000 0 12 0

(20-50) .. per gross 0 4 2

Additional, per 25 matches over 50

per gross 0 2 1

and so in proportion for any less

number of containers.

Manufacturers' annual licence 1 0 0

MECHANICAL LIGHTER 0 0 6

MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only:

Not exc 1s. .. 3 Not exc 20s. .. 4 0

" 2s 6d. 0 6 " 30s. .. 6 0

" 4s. .. 1 0 " 50s. .. 1 0 0

" 10s. .. 2 0 Exceed. 50s. 2 0 0

MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual
(Great Britain), for each set of premises 0 5 0

MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all
other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar
which cannot be completely tested
by the polariscope and on which
duty is not otherwise charged —

If containing 70% or more of sweeten-
ing matter... Per cwt. 0 2 11

Less than 70% and more than 50%.

Per cwt. 0 2 1 4

Not more than 50% Per cwt. 0 1 0 4

Molasses is free of duty when cleared

for use by a licensed distiller in the
manufacture of spirits, or if it is to
be used solely for the purpose of
food for stock.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
MONEYLENDER'S LICENCE.—Annual to					Spirits—continued.				
July 31					Retailers of, for consumption on the				
.....					premises, annual, <i>see</i> PUBLICANS.				
OCCASIONAL LICENCES.—					Retailers, consumed off premises.—				
Any intoxicating liquor					Annual value of licensed premises.—				
Beer or Wine only					Not exceeding £100.				
Tobacco dealers					Exceeding £100 and not excdg £200.				
PASSENGER VESSELS, on					" 20 " " 30 14 0 0				
board which excisable					" 30 " " 50 15 0 0				
liquors and tobacco are					" 50 " " 75 16 0 0				
sold					" 75 " " 100 17 10 0				
Licence for a					" 100 " " 250 19 0 0				
Year.					" 250 " " 500 20 0 0				
1 day.....					" 500 " " 500 0 0				
PAWN BROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE.					Sale of methylated spirits is prohibited				
trading in plate without					between the hours of 10 p.m.				
regard to weight, an additional.					on Saturday and 8 a.m. on the following				
Monday (penalty £100).					STILLS or RETORTS, annual:—				
PEDLARS (Police Licence).....					Chemists and others, keeping or using				
.....					SUGAR (British) MANUFACTURERS ann				
PLATE Dealers in, annual licence.					SUGAR. Not exceeding 76° polarisation				
Above 2 dwt. and under 2 oz. gold, or					the cwt 1/10 2				
above 2 dwt. and under 30 oz. silver,					and graduated up to Exceeding 99°				
in one article.....					the cwt 0 4 7				
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards					SWEETS (including British Wine) —				
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence					Sent out from the premises of a maker				
.....					of sweets for sale. gal. 0 1 6				
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits,					Maker's annual licence.....				
Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on					Wholesale Dealer				
the premises. A Duty equal to half					Retailers of the same as for Cider.				
the annual value of the premises,					TABLE WATER (unsweetened) Manu-				
subject to a minimum of from £5 to					facturer				
£25, according to population of district					TABLE WATERS other than those pre-				
There is an option to pay in					pared with sugar gal. 0 0 8				
proportion to the annual "compensation					TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain.—				
value" in certain cases of large					Manufactured in bond ..per lb				
public-houses and "seasonal" hotels					Unmanufactured, if containing 10% or				
<i>Hotels and Restaurants:</i> Duty					more of moisture ..per lb.				
charged according to proportion that					Less than 10% moisture ..per lb.				
receipts from intoxicating liquors bear					Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or				
to total receipts, or, optionally, 25%					Curers, England and Scotland ...				
of the "annual licence value", subject					TOBACCO and Snuff, annual: Dealers in				
in either case to a minimum charge					Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding				
<i>Club:</i> an Excise Duty of 3d in the					20,000 lb				
£ on their purchases of intoxicating					Exc 20,000 lb and not exc 40,000				
liquors, but no Licence Duty.					40,000 " 60,000				
Publicans keeping their premises					60,000 " 80,000				
closed the whole of Sunday or closing					80,000 " 100,000				
one hour sooner than otherwise re-					100,000 "				
quired on week-days, pay only six-					Beginners to pay £5 5s and a sur-				
sevenths of the above duty; and					charge on renewal.				
keeping closed on Sunday, and also					VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual				
closing one hour earlier each day					WINE, annual licences:—				
through the week, only five-sevenths					Dealers (wine only)				
of the above duty.					*Retailers, selling for consumption				
RAILWAY RESTAURANT CAR, an licence					on (<i>see only</i> PUBLICANS). from				
.....					£4 10s. 0d. (annual value under				
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence,					£20) up to £22 (annual value £200				
under £30 rent					and over).				
£30 or above					Wine retailers (or grocers) selling				
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.					wine (off): from £2 10s. 0d. (annual				
.....					value not exceeding £20) up to £20				
SPIRITS:—					(annual value exceeding £200)				
Home-made, per proof gallon					WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale				
Additional in respect of Immature					of <i>see</i> SWEETS				
Spirits:—					*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences,				
Not warehoused, or warehoused less					proportionate reduction, as for Public-				
than 2 years					licans (q v.).				
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3									
years									
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual									
Dealers not retailers									
(Methylated), makers of									
" retailers of									

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence, £ s. d.

Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	8	0
CARRIAGES DRAWN BY HORSES OR MULES.—			

(i.) With four or more wheels—

(a) To be drawn by two or more horses

(b) To be drawn by one horse only

(ii.) With less than four wheels

(iii.) Hackney Carriages

Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain

Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES, see p. 647.

MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE—

Great Britain. Every male servant

The definition in the Act (32 & 33 Vic c. 14) is a wide one, and embraces all classes of both outdoor and indoor servants, but with some exemptions. The employment must, however, be in a personal, domestic, or menial capacity.

MECHANICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES.—

Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with mechan. propelling attachment) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen:—

Bicycles (from Jan 1, 1932)—

(a) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres

(b) exceeds 150 c.c. but does not exceed 250 c.c.

(c) exceeds 250 c.c.

Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional

Tricycles

Vehicles (including cycles with mech. propelling attachment) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids

Hackney Carriages:—

Tramcars

Other Vehicles having a seating capacity for—

		Pneumatic tyres	Other Vehicles
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not more than 4 persons ..	4	10 0 0	10 0 0
More than 4 { but not more than 4 { than	8	12 0 0	12 0 0
" 8 "	14	24 0 0	30 0 0
" 14 "	20	36 0 0	45 0 0
" 20 "	26	48 0 0	60 0 0
" 26 "	32	57 12 0	72 0 0
" 32 "	40	67 4 0	84 0 0
" 40 "	48	76 16 0	96 0 0
" 48 "	56	86 8 0	108 0 0
" 56 "	64	96 0 0	120 0 0
" 64 persons ..	64	96 0 0	120 0 0

With an additional duty for each person in excess of 64 persons

64 persons

Number of persons excludes driver.

Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, &c., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, &c.

Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the haulage of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies, and for no other purpose:—

Not exceeding 5 tons unladen ...

Exceeding 5 tons

Vehicles of the following description, other than any such vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the two preceding paragraphs, that is to say, vehicles which are constructed for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having super-imposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment and which are not used for that purpose:—

Not exc. 2 tons unladen ..

Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 4 tons ..

Exc. 4 tons but not exc. 6 tons ..

Exc. 6 tons but not exc. 7½ tons ..

Exc. 7½ tons but not exc. 8 tons ..

Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 10 tons ..

Exc. 10 tons

Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods:—

Electrically propelled and not exc. 25 cwt in weight unladen

Exc. 25 cwt. but not exc. 2 tons ..

Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 3 tons ..

Exc. 3 tons but not exc. 4 tons ..

Exc. 4 tons but not exc. 5 tons ..

Exc. 5 tons

Exc. 5 tons

Exc. 6 tons

Exc. 7 tons

Exc. 8 tons

Exc. 9 tons

Exc. 10 tons

Exc. 11 tons

Exc. 12 tons

Exc. 13 tons

Exc. 14 tons

Exc. 15 tons

Exc. 16 tons

Exc. 17 tons

Exc. 18 tons

Exc. 19 tons

Exc. 20 tons

Exc. 21 tons

Exc. 22 tons

Exc. 23 tons

Exc. 24 tons

Exc. 25 tons

Exc. 26 tons

Exc. 27 tons

Exc. 28 tons

Exc. 29 tons

Exc. 30 tons

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles— *continued*

special type of body or super-structure, forming part of the equipment of his show, and used solely by him for the purpose of his business:—

	Pneumatic tyres	Other Vehicles
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Not exc. 12 cwt. in weight unladen.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton unladen....	15 0 0	15 0 0
Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 2 tons in weight unladen.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 3 tons in weight unladen.....	20 0 0	25 0 0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc. 4 tons in weight unladen.....	22 8 0	28 0 0
Exc. 4 tons unladen.....	24 0 0	30 0 0
Additional in any case if used for drawing a trailer.....	6 0 0	6 0 0

Being vehicles registered under the Roads Act, 1920, in the name of a person engaged in agriculture and used solely by that person for the purpose of, the conveyance of the produce of, or of articles required for the purposes of, the agricultural land which he occupies:—

Not exc. 12 cwt. in weight unladen.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton in weight unladen.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 2 tons in weight unladen.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
Exc. 2 tons in weight unladen.....	20 0 0	25 0 0

Being vehicles other than vehicles chargeable with duty under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph:—

Pneumatic
tyres
£ s. d.

Other
Vehicles
£ s. d.

Not exc. 12 cwt. in weight unladen.....	10 0 0	10 0 0
Exc. 12 cwt. but not exc. 1 ton in weight unladen.....	15 0 0	15 0 0
Exc. 1 ton but not exc. 1½ tons in weight unladen.....	20 0 0	20 0 0
Exc. 1½ tons but not exc. 2 tons in weight unladen.....	25 0 0	25 0 0
Exc. 2 tons but not exc. 2½ tons in weight unladen.....	28 0 0	35 0 0
Exc. 2½ tons but not exc. 3 tons in weight unladen.....	32 0 0	40 0 0
Exc. 3 tons but not exc. 4 tons in weight unladen.....	38 8 0	48 0 0
Exc. 4 tons but not exc. 5 tons in weight unladen.....	43 4 0	54 0 0
Exc. 5 tons in weight unladen.....	48 0 0	60 0 0
With an additional duty, in any case, if used for drawing a trailer, of	6 0 0	6 0 0

Any vehicles other than those charged above:—

Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled.....	6 0 0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.....	1 0 0

Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.

Vehicles used for no purpose other than the haulage of lifeboats and the conveyance of the necessary gear of the lifeboats which are being hauled, are exempt.

MOTOR CAR (Private)	
Not exceeding 6 h.p.....	6 0 0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit.....	1 0 0
*MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE.....	0 5 0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—a. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand.—a. 24 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—a. 64. (Charter parties—*a. 49, 50* Lease or tack.—a. 76. 1. of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum, if, of any furnished dwelling house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £50. Letter of renunciation.—a. 79 (a) and 82 & 83 Vic. c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts.—a. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—a. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes.—a. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1d.—a. 80. Receipts.—a. 102 (a). Transfers of shares in Coal work mines.—a. 110. Voting papers.—a. 80. Warrants for goods.—a. 112 (a).

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50 0 0	
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25 0 0	
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin.....	25 0 0	
As Fellow of College of Physicians..	25 0 0	
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland...	1 0 0	
As Burgess, on any other ground...	5 0 0	
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30 0 0	
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	20 0 0	
As a Burgess in Scotland.....	0 5 0	
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration..	0 2 6	
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged.....	0 0 6	

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT for Lease, <i>see</i> LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	0	0
ALLOTMENT, <i>see</i> LETTER of ALLOTMENT			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (s. Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10	0	0	6
Not exc. £50	0	2	6
20... 0 1 0	100	0	5
30... 0 1 6	200	0	10
40... 0 2 0	500	0	15
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:			
Not exceedg. £1.. 5d	Not exceedg. £20.. 2s		
£2.. 10d	£30.. 3s.		
£5.. 18 3d	£50.. 5s.		
£10 28 3d	£100 8s. 6d		
BANKER'S Annual Licence	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, <i>Inland or Foreign</i> , payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 6s & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (a), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, <i>Inland</i> , not payable on demand or within 3 days, also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exceedg. £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
25	50	0	0
50	75	0	0
75	100	0	1
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, <i>Foreign</i> (s.e. drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not exceedg. £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
25	100	0	0
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these <i>ad val.</i> duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity:—			
1 Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			

	£	s.	d.
a. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share)—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (6s & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
as in the £ is repayable if the capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907)			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT, <i>see</i> AGREEMENT.			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100	500	0	1
500	1,000	0	2
1,000	1,500	0	3
1,500	2,500	0	4
2,500	5,000	0	6
5,000	7,500	0	8
7,500	10,000	0	10
10,000	12,500	0	12
12,500	15,000	0	14
15,000	17,500	0	16
17,500	20,000	0	18
20,000			1 0 0
(Special adhesive stamps.)			
Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced			
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.			

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.	£ s. d.	COVENANT—For repayment of money, <i>see</i> MORTGAGE.	£ s. d.
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0 0 6	For original creation and sale of any annuity, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE.	
CONVEYANCE or TRANSFER.—Of Bank of England Stock	0 15 6	For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, <i>see</i> BOND.	
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0 5 0	Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with ad val duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0 10 0
Or may be compounded for. <i>See</i> Stamp Act, 1891, s. 214.		DEATH DUTIES, <i>see</i> ESTATE.	
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (except as <i>above</i>), shares, or marketable security where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0 1 0	DECLARATION, <i>see</i> AFFIDAVIT	
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 2 0	DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0 10 0
" 10 " " 15 ..	0 3 0	DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0 10 0
" 15 " " 20 ..	0 4 0	DEMISE, <i>see</i> LEASE.	
" 20 " " 25 ..	0 5 0	DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0 10 0
For every additional £5 up to £300 ..	0 5 0	DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART:	
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0 10 0	Same duty as original, but not to exceed ..	0 5 0
<i>Proviso for computation for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 28, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 17.</i>		ECCLÉSIASTICAL LICENCES:—	
*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as <i>above</i>); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0 1 0	To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0 10 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10 ..	0 2 0	For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0 10 0
" 10 " " 15 ..	0 3 0	Licence not otherwise charged ..	2 0 0
" 15 " " 20 ..	0 4 0	EQUITABLE MORTGAGES—Under hand only	
" 20 " " 25 ..	0 5 0	For every £100 or part thereof	0 1 0
For every additional £5 up to £300 ..	0 5 0	ESTATE DUTY:	
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0 10 0	In the case of every person dying	
Of any kind not otherwise charged ..	0 10 0	after 1 August, 1930, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,	
Conveyances by way of gift <i>inter vivos</i> are charged as conveyances on sale.		exceeds. per cent. exceeds. per cent.	
Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.		£100	£18
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), <i>except probates</i> , the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0 1 0	500	19
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—		1,000	20
If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the <i>ad valorem</i> duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0 10 0	5,000	22
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES.		10,000	24
Upon the <i>net</i> annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent.	5 0 0	15,000	26
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)		20,000	28
		25,000	30
		30,000	32
		35,000	34
		40,000	36
		45,000	40
		50,000	45
		55,000	50
		60,000	50
		Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, in lieu of the above rates.	
		Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal	

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1929-30) Act, 1929, sec. 73 that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s and 50s, and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personally from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 4 per cent interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION :	£ s. d.
In England, in all cases	30 0 0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others ..	25 0 0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of 0 10 0

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS :
Under hand 0 0 6
Under seal 0 10 0
(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7)

INCOME TAX In the £
The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1932-33 is 0 5 0

Schedule A : Lands, Tenements, &c.
Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief in respect of the cost of repairs is given under Sch. A to the extent of $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—
Does not exceed, £40 $\frac{1}{4}$
Exceeds £40, but not £100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exceeds £100 $\frac{3}{4}$ plus $\frac{1}{4}$ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management in excess of above relief may be claimed. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B : In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value, or, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on profits of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

Schedule C : Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)

Schedule D : Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E : Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income, but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £200 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned:—

	£ s. d.
1907-8 and 1908-9	0 1 0
1909-10 to 1913-14	0 1 2
1914-15	0 1 8
1915-1916	0 3 0
1916-17 and 1917-18	0 5 0
1918-19 to 1921-22	0 6 0
1922-1923	0 5 0
1923-24 and 1924-25	0 4 6
1925-26 to 1929-30	0 4 0
1930-31	0 4 6
1931-32	0 5 0

SUB TAX.—The Sur Tax replaced the *Super Tax*, which was levied up to and including the Super Tax Year 1928-9 (payable January 1, 1929), based on the statutory income of the year 1927-8). The Sur Tax is in effect a deferred instalment of Income Tax payable on January 1 after the end of the Income Tax year. Thus the first payment of Sur Tax was due January 1, 1930, and was the deferred instalment of Income Tax for the year 1928-9.

Sur Tax for the year 1931-32 (payable January 1, 1933), is at the following rates *plus* 10% of each rate on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000:—

In respect of the first £2,000.....	Nd.
In respect of the excess over £2,000—	
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess.....	£ s. d. 0 1 0
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess.....	0 1 3
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess.....	0 2 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess.....	0 3 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess.....	0 3 6
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess.....	0 4 0
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess.....	0 5 0
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess.....	0 5 6
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess.....	0 6 0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess.....	0 6 6
For every £ of the next £20,000 of the excess.....	0 7 0
For every £ of the remainder of the excess.....	0 7 6

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employed two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, *viz.*, "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"**Assessable Income**" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"**Taxable Income**" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made by deducting one-fifth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £300 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a tax payer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

An allowance is made of one-fifth of the total income (from whatever source) of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500. This allowance is granted, in the case of a married couple, where *either* the husband or his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the *joint total* income must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits. Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £200, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £150. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £125 and £125 *res.* respectively. See above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." The deductions may be claimed *irrespective* of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.

Personal allowance may be claimed of £100, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £150.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £150 is increased by a sum equal to four-fifths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) House keeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* p. 625) is given or in the capacity of a house keeper or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £50 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* p. 625) is given.

Deduction for Children—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £50 in respect of one child, and £40 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £50 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (a) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (b) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (c) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (a) or (b) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (i.e., that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income*. For the year ending Apr. 5, 1932, the first £175 of the taxable income is chargeable at 2s 6d in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, i.e., at 5s. in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed if the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

OBSTETRICAL RETREATS Licences £ s. d.
(10s additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.) 5 0 0

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE
For any sum not exceeding £10 0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25 0 0 3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000 0 20 0

POLICIES OF INDemnITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1907.
Under hand 0 0 6
Under seal 0 20 0

ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness or loss of damage upon Property 0 0 6

Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20 and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2)

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA
Where the premium does not exceed 2s 6d per cent 0 0 1
Where the premium exceeds 2s 6d per cent

For any Voyage
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250 0 0 3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500 0 0 6
" £500 " " " 6750 0 0 9
" £750 " " " 12,000 0 1 0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500 0 0 6

For Time
Where the insurance is made for any time
(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of 0 0 6
(1 Edw 7, c. 7, s. 11)
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty 100 0 0

INVENTORY DUTY, see ESTATE DUTY

LAND TAX—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 2s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £150 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

***LEASES**—Lesse or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, &c.; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments

where the rent for such term exceeds $\pounds 50$; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Excd.	Not Excd.	Not excceding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100	Exceeding 100 years
$\pounds 5$	$\pounds 5$	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 12 0
10	10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
15	15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
20	20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
25	25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
30	30	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
40	40	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
50	50	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
100, for $\pounds 50$, or fractional part of $\pounds 50$	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0	
Lease of any kind not specially charged		1 0 0		
Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease				

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed $\pounds 500$, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds $\pounds 500$, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds $\pounds 50$ a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.—Also see "Estate Duty."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of $\pounds 50$, is chargeable.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to $\pounds 100$.

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1898, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)

$\pounds 1$ per cent

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding $\pounds 15,000$.—Legacies and successions of less than $\pounds 1,000$ ($\pounds 5,000$ in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1898, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of $1\frac{1}{2}\%$, 4% , 6% , $7\frac{1}{2}\%$, and $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving without taking or signing a proper Receipt, or not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION Less than $\pounds 5$, 1d.; $\pounds 5$ and upwards, 6d.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL $\pounds 5$

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, $\pounds 350$; Marquess, $\pounds 300$;

Earl, $\pounds 250$; Viscount, $\pounds 200$; Baron, $\pounds 150$;

Precedence, $\pounds 100$; Baronet, $\pounds 100$; *Congé d'honneur*

to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, $\pounds 50$; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, $\pounds 30$. Change

of surname or arms, in accordance with will, $\pounds 50$, upon voluntary application, $\pounds 10$.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House $\pounds 8$ 10 0

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate 2 0 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—

(1) Colonial Government Securities, per $\pounds 100$ 0 5 0

(a) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every $\pounds 10$ or fractional part of $\pounds 10$ 0 2 0

(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on Mortgage Bond, &c. (q v.).

(4) Of any other description, for every $\pounds 10$ or fractional part of $\pounds 10$ 0 4 0

Do not transferable by delivery, same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c. (q v.)

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland 5 0 0

Not special (see pages 349–350) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY:

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case by the immediate lessor of the working lease]

1s. 6d. annually for each $\pounds 1$ of rental value

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

MORTGAGE BOND, &c., not exceeding $\pounds 10$ $\pounds 8$ 10 0

Not exc. $\pounds 25$ 0 8

" 50 1 3

" 100 2 6

" 150 3 9

Exceeding $\pounds 300$, for every $\pounds 100$ and fractional part of $\pounds 100$ 0 2 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every $\pounds 100$ 0 0 6

Reconveyance, Release, &c., per $\pounds 100$ 0 0 4

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every $\pounds 100$, or fraction of $\pounds 100$, 6d., up to a maximum of 0 10 0

NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests) 0 1 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6

PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—

On application for provisional protection 1 0 0

On filing complete specification 3 0 0

On notice to have patent sealed 1 0 0

Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—Before the expiration

	£	s.	d.
of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the 5th year £5, and £1 addit. each year to £16 in respect of the 16th year.			
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed			
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind ..	0	10	0
PROCURATION, Deed, etc., of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE, see BILL OF EXCHANGE			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, see INCOME TAX			
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—			
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s, the same duty as the Bill or Note. In any other case ..	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	2
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec. 36 Finance Act, 1924			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, £ s. d.			
not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	2
SETTLEMENTS—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100 ..	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25 ..	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., on issue, per cent. on nominal value ..	3	0	0

GAME AND GUN LICENCES

GAME AND GUN LICENCES—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes, proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds, owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land, beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unl. s., however, the occupier is himself licensed, he

	£	s.	d.
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
STOCK CERTIF., see SHARE WARRANT			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, see LEGACY DUTIES			
SUR TAX, see INCOME TAX			
TRANSFER OF STOCK, see CONVEYANCE			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines ..	0	0	6
VALUATION, see APPRAISEMENT			
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3
The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution —			
WITHOUT PENALTY ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY—			
Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d.—Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year. Appraisements—Attested copies,—within 14 days of first execution.			
Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.			
Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.			
NOTE—Where wholly executed abroad, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.			
PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY—			
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts after 14 days from their first execution ..	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution ..	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month ..	10	0	0
Receipts within 14 days after they have been given ..	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month ..	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases) ..	10	0	0
Hours at Somerset House.			
Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).			

cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows—

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, if taken out after			
31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following ..	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October ..	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ..	2	0	0
License for a continuous period of fourteen days ..	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July ..	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually ..	2	0	0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper ..	0	10	0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol) ..	0	10	0
A Firearm Certificate (5/- for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm.			
A person under 14 may not purchase or have in his possession any firearm other than a smooth-bore shot gun or air gun or air rifle.			

NET RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1928-1932.

Year ended March 31	Beer	Licences.			Patent Medicines	Table Waters	Entertainments	Matches
		Spirits	Spirit Retailers	Other Licences				
1928	77,800,471	40,568,523	3,308,436	1,679,521	1,849,445	358,848	6,119,978	1,744,489
1929	70,846,978	38,997,751	3,332,444	1,435,532	1,333,512	354,907	6,003,287	1,880,623
1930	71,254,674	36,651,064	3,357,632	1,498,295	1,234,199	358,617	6,695,647	2,006,166
1931	69,269,299	35,137,336	3,343,822	1,457,832	1,097,602	339,398	6,922,088	2,026,221
1932	68,710,020	30,236,256	3,368,820	1,450,760	974,955	310,650	7,868,908	2,115,960

* Other Licences issued in 1930 31 included: Auctioneers, 7,455; Bookmakers' Personal Certificates (to date of abolition, Nov. 1, 1930), 1,246; do Entry Certificates, 330; Hawkers, 7,861; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 220,459; Moneylenders, 3,638; Pawnbrokers, 3,498; Plate Dealers, 17,486; Tobacco Dealers, 486,821; Male Servants, 216,222; Almond Bearings, 34,379; Dogs, 2,994,332; Gun, 229,246; Game (including Gamekeepers), 61,431; and Game Dealers, 4,416.

NET RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1928-1932.

Year ended March 31	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar	Tobacco and Snuff	Wine	Spirits	Matches	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928	5,791,485	902,189	17,039,115	58,206,703	4,156,194	6,799,169	2,216,263	559,279
1929	5,750,718	907,741	13,911,816	59,194,861	4,256,243	6,669,652	2,071,899	614,465
1930	43,336	922,234	11,753,395	62,909,202	4,869,710	5,947,899	2,115,893	585,078
1931	Nil	1,076,496	12,363,749	64,187,910	4,103,124	5,560,765	2,074,862	790,462
1932	Nil	987,941	14,493,667	63,400,048	3,808,221	4,747,981	1,958,322	643,018

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1929, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was *Tea*, 10'15lb; *Coffee*, 0'76lb; *Cocoa*, 2'81lb, a total of 13'72lb. per head. In 1930, the figures were *Tea*, 1'22lb; *Coffee*, 1'01lb; *Cocoa*, 0'01lb, a total of 2'24lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1931, 6,768 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 4,436 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 5,122 lb of tobacco and cigars, and 239 gallons of spirits. 3,034 persons were convicted of smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £13,243 recovered.

NET RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c., 1928-1932.

Year ended Mar 31	ESTATE, &c., DUTIES		INCOME TAX		STAMPS.	POST OFFICE REVENUE.		
	Estate Duty	Legacy and Succession Duty	Income Tax	Super Tax (Surtax)		Postal	Telegraph	Telephone
1928	68,621,348	8,363,066	250,583,000	60,600,000	27,030,000	28,250,000	6,100,000	18,650,000
1929	72,231,490	8,703,153	237,620,000	56,150,000	30,060,000	39,000,000	6,200,000	20,100,000
1930	69,548,208	9,557,719	237,426,000	56,390,000	25,670,000	40,200,000	6,300,000	21,600,000
1931	73,704,452	9,301,051	256,047,000	67,830,000	20,650,000	40,250,000	6,250,000	22,600,000
1932	56,079,351	8,460,312	287,367,000	76,700,000	17,070,000	40,050,000	6,200,000	23,250,000

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX.

	1930-31	1931-32
Total Tax	£512,512	£257,551
Repayments, &c. . . .	84,881	71,355
Net Receipts	£427,631	£186,196

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES.

Division.	GROSS RECEIPTS.	
	1930-31	1931-32
England and Wales ..	£26,212,111	£25,866,080
Scotland	2,344,393	2,364,092

Total £28,556,504 £28,230,172

Details of Receipts from Motor Vehicle Duties will be found on p. 653

BETTING DUTY.

Duties imposed as from Nov. 1, 1926. Duty on *Bets* repealed as from April 16, 1929, on *Certain* *rates* as from Nov. 1, 1930.

Year	On Bets	On Certificates	Total
	£	£	£
1926-27	£628,362	£206,860	£835,222
1927-28	2,446,342	222,900	2,669,242
1928-29	2,028,037	217,080	2,245,117
1929-30	88,803	197,145	285,948
1930-31	351	15,950	16,301
1931-32	Nil	10	10

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

"Money remitted to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Sundry Persons for Conscience Sake, &c.," varies in amount from year to year

Year	Received	Year	Received
1915-16	£1,905 7 11	1928-29	£14,985 16 7
1925-26	1,427 1 0	1929-30	7,594 13 6
1926-27	2,931 18 4	1930-31	2,116 7 6
1927-28	10,475 5 8	1931-32	1,195 0 0

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.
NET RECEIPTS FROM INCOME TAX.

Year	England	Scotland	Ireland	Total	(Disputed Estimate)	Standard Rate	Produce of
1913-14	£38,974,376	£3,765,769	£1,161,618	£43,901,763	£42,700,000	a d 1 2	£3,108,810
1913-14			N Ireland				
1913-14	246,445,048	22,220,947	2,767,132	271,433,127	260,760,000	4 6	4,868,097
1914-15	281,766,736	21,315,836	2,373,692	275,456,264	265,000,000	4 6	5,055,157
1915-16	237,204,982	19,001,817	1,858,156	258,064,955	262,000,000	4 0	4,917,497
1916-17	210,954,229	17,184,844	1,996,795	230,135,868	254,800,000	4 0	4,868,504
1917-18	233,790,790	17,744,595	1,959,983	253,495,368	247,000,000	4 0	4,799,627
1918-19	220,086,381	15,610,432	1,577,553	237,274,366	232,900,000	4 0	4,908,974
1919-20	218,851,564	17,282,382	1,739,106	237,873,052	239,500,000	4 0	4,875,297
1920-21	235,553,536	18,041,937	1,743,731	255,339,204	259,750,000	4 6	..

INCOME TAX.—In 1920-21 there were 4,950,000 individuals with total incomes above the exemption limit, but of this number 2,750,000 were entirely relieved by abatements and allowances, leaving only 2,200,000 chargeable with tax. The number of persons assessed for sur-tax in 1920-21 was 103,027, with total incomes assessed at £570,127,339. The number of persons assessed for income-tax and sur-tax in the year 1920-21 with annual incomes exceeding £5,000 was as follows:—Exceeding £5,000 but not exceeding £10,000 per annum, 18,559; exceeding £10,000 but not exceeding £25,000 per annum, 7,312; and exceeding £25,000 per annum, 1,851.

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes), 1920-21

SCHEDULE	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Gr B & N Ireland	YEAR	YIELD
A (From Ownership) ..	£ 237,901,223	£ 18,275,338	£ 2,539,821	£ 258,716,382	1921-22	£ 30,477,813
B (From Occupation) ..	23,925,963	3,612,012	282,834	27,820,809	1922-23	4,523,561
C (From Securities) ..	...	...	...	154,952,203	1927-28	..
D (From Businesses, &c) ..	966,583,938	100,275,171	10,815,252	1,077,674,311	1928-29	850,000
E (From Salaries) ..	916,048,012	83,108,056	12,437,506	1,011,593,624	1929-30	1,694,129
					1930-31	2,377,621

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1920-21

	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Profits from Businesses, Professions, Certain Employments and Certain Interest				
Gross Income from:—	£	£	£	£
Manufacturing, &c., Industries	429,334,484	44,790,622	4,035,209	478,160,315
Distribution, &c ..	37,258,566	..	37,431	37,295,997
Railways (U.K.) ..	443,235,963	44,702,326	6,242,532	494,180,821
Other ..	191,112,406	19,358,004	1,266,111	212,366,521
Finance, Professions, &c ..	90,691,720	15,128,484	1,446,987	107,267,191
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source) ..	89,617,490	4,939,964	551,826	95,109,280
Do. Dominion and Foreign do				
Total Gross Income ..	£1,281,250,629	£128,919,400	£14,210,095	£1,424,380,125
Exemptions and Reductions	314,666,691	28,644,229	3,394,894	346,705,814
Total Actual Income ..	£966,583,938	£100,275,171	£10,815,202	£1,077,674,311

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE E), 1920-21

	England	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Salaries of Government, Corporation and Public Company Officials				
Gross Income —	£	£	£	£
Government Officials ..	90,101,013	814,862	1,519,184	92,435,059
Other Public Officials ..	8,267,365	..	..	8,267,365
Other Employments Assessed Annually ..	624,803,479	55,586,809	9,122,094	689,512,382
Manual Wage-Earners, Assessed Half-Yearly ..	290,855,588	32,086,198	2,765,745	325,707,531
Total Gross Income ..	£1,014,027,445	£88,487,869	£13,427,023	£1,115,942,337
Exemptions and Reductions	97,979,433	5,379,813	969,407	104,328,713
Actual Income —				
Wages of Manual Earners ..	257,858,445	29,311,212	2,525,991	289,695,648
Other Assessments ..	658,189,567	53,795,844	9,911,125	721,897,976
Total Actual Income ..	£916,048,012	£83,108,056	£12,437,506	£1,011,593,624

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1931-32, 1932-33.

The expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES.

Civil Estimates and Estimates for the Revenue Departments for 1932-33 show a reduction of £7,585,660 on those for 1931-32 (including Supplementary Estimates).

Service	1931-32	1932-33.
Civil Services	£339,451,485	£330,210,320
Revenue Depts.	70,163,280	71,817,785

£409,614,765 £402,028,105

The Civil Estimates are divided into 9 "Classes," as shown below.—

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

Principal Items—	1931-32	1932-33
House of Lords Offices ..	£52,799	£52,695
House of Commons (incl. payment of Members)	364,864	335,724
Registration of Voters, &c.	240,000	230,000
Treasury Depts., &c.	319,543	310,717
Exchequer and Audit ...	140,750	139,250
Royal Commissions ...	44,000	72,000
Government Hospitality	12,000	10,000
Mint, incl. Coinage ...	200,000	150,000
Secret Service	180,000	180,000

Scotland.

Scottish Office	75,842	77,760
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CLASS II: FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL.

	1931-32	1932-33
Foreign Office	£188,943	£184,927
Diplomatic and Consular Service	1,204,344	1,203,456
League of Nations ..	117,500	122,000
Empire Marketing ..	659,000	320,000
Overseas Settlement ..	264,750	91,400
Colonial Office	149,180	146,875
Colonial and Middle East Services ..	1,750,466	1,318,456
Imperial War Graves Commission	602,000	336,937

CLASS III: HOME DEPARTMENT, LAW AND JUSTICE

	1931-32	1932-33
Home Office	£457,434	£456,123
Broadmoor	68,466	63,585
Police (E. & W.) ...	10,854,129	10,133,025
Prisons (E. & W.) ...	952,089	944,110
Reformatories, &c. (E. & W.)	213,153	197,684
Law Charges	150,638	118,064

Scotland.

Police	1,109,958	1,062,452
Prisons	129,528	124,127
Reformatories, &c. ...	53,968	48,643
Land Court	8,370	8,368
Law Charges and Courts of Law	60,387	43,185

Northern Ireland

Services	11,976	11,677
Supreme Court	27,510	28,111
Land Purchase Commission	2,218,818	2,229,175

CLASS IV. EDUCATION.

	1931-32	1932-33
Board of Education	£48,359,377	£42,892,676
British Museum	181,721	162,982
Do. Nat. History	103,521	98,530
Imperial War Museum ..	11,959	11,415
London Museum	5,757	5,524
National Gallery	32,680	23,052
National Portrait Gallery	8,088	7,144
Wallace Collection	10,585	10,711
Scientific Investigation ..	240,684	197,541
Universities & Colleges ..	1,830,000	1,745,000

Scotland.

Public Education	7,522,026	6,822,771
National Galleries	9,999	8,660
National Library	1,201	455

CLASS V: HEALTH, LABOUR AND INSURANCE

Ministry of Health	£19,616,212	£19,336,320
Employment Schemes .. . . .	...	125,000
Board of Control	147,620	142,715
Registrar-General's Office ..	228,948	122,060
Insurance Audit	162,650	162,610
Ministry of Labour	58,566,000	64,458,000
Unemployment Grants ..	3,000,000	3,500,000
Old Age Pensions	36,234,400	39,778,000
Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions	10,000,000	11,000,000

Scotland.

Dept. of Health	£2,787,203	£2,692,002
Board of Control	16,929	16,929
Registrar-General's Office ..	27,874	19,838

CLASS VI: TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Board of Trade	£204,615	£179,690
Mercantile Marine Offices ..	395,209	379,450
Dept. of Overseas Trade ..	424,597	375,773
Export Credits	100	100
Mines' Department	320,521	218,595
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	2,310,122	2,005,918
Beet Sugar Subsidy	2,375,500	2,400,000
Surveys of Gt. Britain ..	163,870	134,340
Forestry Commission	665,000	447,000
Ministry of Transport ..	163,522	105,964
Development Fund	500,000	375,000
Road Fund	7,000,000	2,750,000
Scientific and Industrial Research Dept.	456,004	475,399

Scotland.

Dept. of Agriculture	572,313	476,647
Fishery Board	81,597	75,394

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES.

CLASS VIII: PENSIONS

Ministry of Pensions	£50,039,000	£47,243,800
Merchant Seamen's War Pensions	357,488	335,521
R.I.C. Pensions	676,680	664,804
Superannuation	1,612,983	1,611,733

CLASS IX. MISCELLANEOUS.

To Local Revenues (E. & W.)	£39,760,000	£39,360,000
Scotland.		
To Local Revenues	5,686,287	5,686,459

* Census Year

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

A. CUSTOMS, EXCISE & INLAND REVENUE.
(1931-32, £11,933,580; 1932-33, £12,629,785)
Increase £1,061,205.

B. POST OFFICE.

(1931-32, £58,229,700; 1932-33, £59,188,000.)
Increase £958,300.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Decrease of £1,128,700 for the year. The number of officers and men in 92,275, a reduction of 1,725 for the year.

Services.	1931-32	1932-33
Pay and Wages	£13,686,000	£13,627,000
Victualling and clothing	3,401,200	3,074,000
Medical establishments	400,500	380,700
Fleet Air Arm	1,126,000	1,025,000
Educational	232,000	218,400
Scientific	482,500	473,800
Reserves	389,700	350,000
Shipbuilding, &c. —		
Personnel	6,427,000	6,324,700
Material	4,683,870	4,464,750
Contract work	4,456,200	5,193,200
Naval armaments	3,433,500	3,488,200
Works, buildings, &c.	2,288,500	2,245,700
Miscellaneous	661,230	641,250
Admiralty	1,141,200	1,104,300
Pensions, &c. : Officers	3,127,500	3,093,500
Men	4,650,400	4,727,800
Do, Civil, &c.	1,017,700	1,043,700

£51,605,000 £50,476,300

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The net total of the Army Estimates is £36,488,000, a decrease for the year of £3,442,000. The number of men on the establishment of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India, is 128,700, a decrease of 200.

	1931-32	1932-33
Pay, &c., of the Army	£9,343,000	£9,039,000
Territorial Army and Reserve Forces	5,543,000	4,001,000
Medical services	972,000	895,000
Educational establishments	850,000	769,000
Quartering and movements	1,394,000	1,287,000
Supplies, road transport, and remounts	4,388,000	3,896,000
Clothing	1,111,000	1,019,000
General stores	1,355,000	1,166,000
Warlike stores	2,212,000	2,000,000
Works, buildings and lands	2,676,000	2,421,000
Miscellaneous effective services	558,000	879,000
War Office	829,000	810,000
Half-pay, retired pay, and other non-effective charges for officers	3,987,000	3,528,000
Pensions and other non-effective charges for warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men, and others	4,517,000	4,518,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and gratuities	246,000	260,000

£39,930,000 £36,488,000

THE AIR ESTIMATES.

The net total of Air Estimates is £17,400,000, a decrease of £700,000 for the year. The numbers remain unchanged at 32,000.

	1931-32	1932-33
Pay, &c., of the Royal Air Force	£3,907,000	£3,930,000
Quartering, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transport	1,721,000	1,590,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services)	7,672,000	7,350,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	1,790,000	1,650,000
Medical Services	302,000	295,000
Technical Training and Educational Services	424,000	423,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces	599,000	516,000
Civil Aviation	470,000	473,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	245,000	242,000
Air Ministry	656,000	645,000
Half-pay, Pensions, and other Non-effective Services	254,000	286,000

Total . . £18,100,000 £17,400,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain. The estimated total collected from ratepayers and expended by Local Authorities being —

Service	England & Wales (1929-30)	Scotland (1928-29)
Poor Relief ..	£31,800,000	£4,858,000
Education ..	36,900,000	5,307,000
Police	10,300,000	1,073,000
Other	89,500,000	10,660,000
Total ..	£168,500,000	£21,918,000

The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1927-28 was £378,284,347 the rateable value being £278,382,812, and the assessable value under the Agriculture Rates Act 1923, £258,879,292.

Payments to Local Taxation Accounts.

In the financial year 1930-31 England and Wales received £295,832, and Scotland received a total of £30,898.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the National Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of Local Authorities. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1929, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £1,174,084,992, against the total the sum of £67,625,546 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1928) was £129,975,721, and in Northern Ireland (on March 31, 1928) £16,952,588.

638 Great Britain—Local Government Finances, Poor Relief.

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

Sources of Receipts.	England and Wales (1928-29)	Scotland (1927-28) *
Public Rates	£166,466,401	£21,714,800
Govt. Contributions ..	92,283,039	13,425,076
Market Tolls, &c	2,129,427	
Harbour & Docks do.	14,458,779	2,217,782
Water Undertakings ..		2,222,813
Gas do.	17,279,756	5,371,150
Electric Light do.	27,105,659	3,012,261
Tramways	25,848,817	4,019,872
Repayments for Improvements	3,059,921	29,658
Housing	23,518,447	1,656,838
Small Holdings, &c	1,304,659	
Cemeteries	1,227,923	2,295,882
Other Services		
Miscellaneous	28,853,325	
Sales of Property		718,122
From Loans	92,929,171	14,324,697
Total Receipts	£516,514,259	£71,018,981

* Latest return available, the receipts from Rates in 1928-29 were £21,028,000.
† In addition to the above mentioned sum there was an expenditure from loans on Housing of the Working Classes of £38,087,721 in England and Wales in 1928-29 and of £3,058,316 in Scotland (in 1927-28).

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Services.	England and Wales (1928-29)	Scotland (1927-28) *
Baths	£1,825,994	...
Cemeteries	1,580,552	...
Elementary Education	63,017,146	£11,931,601
Higher Education	18,690,465	...
Electricity Supply	25,498,835	2,846,705
Fire Brigades	2,232,702	...
Gasworks	16,839,259	4,552,946
Harbours, Docks, &c.	14,480,412	2,043,460
Highways	51,415,702	6,072,071
Hospitals (not Poor Law) ..	7,302,491	1,210,612
† Housing	36,614,952	3,535,774
Justice	1,433,179	...
Public Libraries	1,999,607	208,100
Public Lighting	4,773,521	769,927
Lunatics and Asylums	9,945,441	825,255
Markets	1,710,411	109,537
Maternity and Welfare	2,238,962	...
Parks, &c.	4,972,641	690,378
Police and Stations	21,355,034	2,321,039
Poor Relief	33,376,293	4,887,750
Private Improvements	3,120,114	43,686
Sewerage	6,806,910	757,800
Cleansing	6,221,064	1,176,216
Small Holdings	2,205,737	...
Tramways	26,115,183	4,035,453
Waterworks	18,190,676	2,240,642
Overhead Charges, &c	14,109,864	...
From Loans	90,460,426	13,530,330
Total Expenditure	£505,184,163	£67,524,618

POOR RELIEF.

Year.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND *		
	Persons Relieved.	Expenditure on Relief		Persons Relieved	Expenditure on Relief	
		Total	From Rates.		Total	From Rates
1913	794,227	£14,935,605	£11,590,719	108,228	£1,576,116	£1,228,412
1925	1,205,267	36,841,768	31,215,028	211,024	3,964,683	3,583,122
1926	1,439,810	40,083,372	34,538,790	247,139	4,374,034	3,967,510
1927	1,548,911	49,774,916	43,903,195	250,829	5,621,424	4,925,072
1928	1,564,691	40,918,528	34,727,289	240,580	4,888,750	4,508,849
1929	1,240,666	39,670,895	33,370,377	222,443	4,703,187	4,217,894
1930	1,205,417	40,630,903	33,971,901	215,985	4,672,791	4,301,739
1931	1,223,850			206,328		

* Scottish figures from 1924 onwards include destitute able-bodied unemployed, 1924-1926, 119, 1927-1928, 20,621, 1929-1930, 113,979, 1931-1932, 957, 1933-1934, 290, 1935-1936, 247, 1937-1938, 73,956, 1939-1940, 51,480.

National Taxation Compared.

The taxation per head in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for 1932-33 was £15 12s. 0d. This compares (approximately) with the following figures:—

Country	Per head
Great Britain (1932-33)	£15 12s. 0d.
France (1931-32)	Francs 1176
Germany (1931-32)	Reichsmarks 243.45
U.S.A. (1932-33)	Dollars 24.50
Italy (1931-32)	Lire 414

Taxation per head, U.K.

	1929-30	1930-31.
Direct Taxes	£424,166,000	£462,781,000
Indirect do.	222,615,000	240,907,000
Per head ..	£14 15s. 10d.	£16 7s. 1d.

Wage Levels Compared.

The level of real wages, i.e., money wages expressed in terms of food-purchasing power, is approximately as follows (Ministry of Labour Gazette, 1920-30):—

Great Britain	100
Germany	74
France	59
Belgium	50
Italy	45

Social Services Compared.

The cost per head of the population for the five social services of unemployment, health, workmen's compensation, old-age pensions, and Poor Law relief, was in 1924 approximately as follows (Report of Royal Commission on Health Insurance, 1926):—

Great Britain	100
Germany	48
France	17
Belgium	7
Italy	4

COST OF THE CIVIL AND SOCIAL SERVICES.

The cost of the Civil Service forms only a small part of the expenditure of £330,000,000 under the Civil Estimates, and extends to the Army, Navy, Air and Revenue Department votes. Adding these services, the estimates for 1932 account for 344,000 civil servants in receipt of salaries, wages and allowances of £71,000,000. The corresponding figures for 1909 were £15,000 and £84,000,000. The number employed has thus increased by 60 per cent while the average remuneration (making some allowance for employees not enumerated) has risen from about 40s to 75s weekly. It should be understood that these averages cover the whole range of employees, from office cleaners to heads of departments with cabinet rank.

The following table gives a detailed comparison for the several services —

Class.	Expenditure (in £)		Number Employed		Salaries, Wages and Allowances	
	1909	1932	1909	1932	1909	1932
Civil—	£ 000	£ 000			£ 000	£ 000
Great Britain ...	35,035	327,022	17,566	70,657	4,870	20,852
Ireland	5,035	3,188	15,036	331	1,643	126
Revenue—						
† Post Office ...	18,978	59,188	166,948	236,438	13,524	38,572
Inland Revenue	1,243	7,300	3,377	18,540	1,050	6,979
Customs and Excise	2,130	5,330	8,157	11,837	1,643	4,624
Defence—						
War Office	593	810	2,638	1,802	591	855
Admiralty ...	378	1,104	1,504	2,774	375	1,095
Air Ministry ..		645		1,535		653
	63,392	404,587	215,226	344,004	23,696	70,756

* Including amounts (mainly in Civil and Inland Revenue Offices) for which employees are not enumerated—1909, £1,254,000, 1932, £3,384,000

† Not borne by taxation, but recovered in charges to public

‡ Civil Administrative Departments only

Of the increase of £340,000,000 in expenditure, less than £50,000,000 represents salaries and wages. The period reviewed covers the introduction of many costly social and post-war services. Following are some of the principal items of increased expenditure —

Grants to Local Revenues —

"Derating"	£51,520,000
Education and Teachers' Pensions ..	35,287,000
Police	11,083,000
Housing Grants	15,329,000
Unemployment—Insurance payments and grants ..	62,976,000
Health Insurance—Payments to Fund ..	6,443,000
Old Age Pensions.....	31,028,000
Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions ..	11,000,000
War Pensions	45,240,000
Sugar Beet Subsidy.....	2,400,000
New Administrative Departments (Labour, Health, Pensions, Transport, Mines, &c.) less expenditure of old departments superseded) ..	8,527,000

£280,833,000

INCREASE IN LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES UPON CHIEF SERVICES IN THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14 AND IN THE POST-WAR YEARS 1926-27 AND 1927-28.

Services	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28
Elementary education	£26,350,000	£59,825,000	£59,825,000
Higher education	5,527,000	16,115,000	17,163,000
Highways	17,047,000	49,544,000	52,127,000
Poor relief	12,295,000	43,707,000	34,721,000
Public health	13,764,000	35,569,000	36,295,000
Police	7,676,000	20,996,000	21,132,000
Asylums	4,397,000	9,636,000	9,706,000
Housing	960,000	26,166,000	31,499,000
Trading and other services	60,344,000	140,590,000	140,158,000
Totals	£148,360,000	£402,218,000	£402,633,000

RECEIPTS OF THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE YEARS, 1913-14 AND 1927-28 COMPARED.

Sources of Receipt	1913-14.	1927-28.
Public rates	£71,276,158	£166,678,842
Trading services	43,198,118	107,142,500
Government grants	22,617,246	90,084,348
Housing, town planning, and rents	560,576	19,977,279
Small Holdings, etc.	405,769	1,210,260
Miscellaneous receipts	10,733,515	30,836,175
Totals	149,347,999	416,029,404
Loans for capital work	19,977,119	128,000,487
Total receipts	169,325,118	544,029,891

TAXATION PER HEAD.

Country	Year					
	1913 or 1913-14			1926 or 1926-27		
Australia	£	s	d	£	s	d
Canada	3	8	1	12	19	9
France	3	8	3	6	19	4
Germany	3	7	0	8	5	10
Italy	1	10	8	5	6	5
New Zealand	2	2	8	3	8	9
South Africa	6	3	0	12	7	11
United Kingdom	6	15	4	11	17	2
U.S.A.	3	11	4	15	2	8
U.S.A.	1	7	11	6	1	11

The figures for the Union of South Africa are calculated on the basis of the population of European origin only.

Telephones per head.

The number of telephones per 100 of population at December 31, 1929, in all countries containing 100,000 telephones and upwards where it exceeded 2 is as follows:—

U.S.A.	26.4	Great Britain and	
Canada	14.2	N. Ireland	4.2
New Zealand	10.8	Netherlands	3.7
Denmark	9.4	Finland	3.4
Sweden	8.3	Austria	3.2
Australia	8.2	Belgium	3.2
Norway	6.6	Argentina	2.6
Switzerland	6.5	France	2.5
Germany	5.0		

HIGH AND LOW RATES.

The figures given below are extracted from the 46th Annual Statement issued by the Borough Treasurer of Preston, Lancashire. It includes charges for gas, water, and certain electricity supplies, together with figures showing profits and losses on municipal undertakings by which rates have been reduced or increased.

192 IN THE POUND AND OVER.

Local Area.	Total Rates	
	1926-27.	1927-28
	s. d.	s. d.
Merthyr Tydfil, C.B.	25 8	27 0
Norwich, City	19 8	19 10
Aberdare, U.D.	22 0	26 0
Caerphilly, U.D.	23 6	26 0
Ebbw Vale, U.D.	19 0	20 8
Felling-on-Tyne	19 0	21 2
Hebburn, U.D.	19 0	20 6
Fontypridd, U.D.	24 0	26 6
Rhondda, U.D.	23 0	25 0
Tredegar, U.D.	20 0	21 6
Poplar, M.B.	19 0	17 8

92. IN THE POUND AND BELOW

	s. d.	s. d.
Bournemouth, C.B.	7 0	7 0
Blackpool, C.B.	7 6	7 6
Brighton, C.B.	9 0	8 7½
Eastbourne, C.B.	7 4	7 7
Oxford, City	7 8	7 4½
Southport, C.B.	8 0	8 0
Maldstone, M.B.	9 0	9 0
Wimbledon, M.B.	9 0	9 0
Epsom, U.D.	8 10	8 10
Finchley, U.D.	8 6	9 2
Harrow-on-the-Hill, U.D.	8 4	8 6
Woking, U.D.	8 11	9 2

FIRE LOSSES.

The cost of losses from fire in Great Britain and Ireland in 1928 was estimated at £8,671,000, in 1929 at £11,784,000, in 1930 at £9,216,000, and in 1931 at £7,945,000. The lives lost through fires in 1929 was 798. The cost in London (1930) was estimated at £666,778, and the lives lost in London fires (1930) numbered 69.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.
AGGREGATE GROSS LIABILITIES, 1931 AND 1932.

Description.	March 31, 1931. £	March 31, 1932. £	Increase + Decrease -
Funded Debt	1,425,024,316	1,467,075,541	+ £42,051,225
Terminal Annuities	11,999,650	11,719,080	- 280,570
Unfunded Debt	6,092,648,500	6,078,611,270	- 14,037,230
<i>Deduct</i>	7,529,672,466	7,557,405,831	+ £27,733,365
Bonds for Death Duties	116,363,841	123,462,951	+ 7,099,110
<i>Add</i>	7,413,308,625	7,433,942,880	+ £20,634,255
Other Liabilities	167,591,036	214,007,146	+ 46,416,110
*Total Gross Liabilities ...	£7,582,899,661	£7,647,950,026	+ £65,050,365
†Estimated Assets	201,907,336	248,615,390	+ 46,708,054
Exchequer Balances	5,991,542	5,805,140	- 186,402

* Exclusive of Sundry Contingent Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon, to any material extent, to discharge.

† Exclusive of Debts due from British Dominions and Foreign Countries, £2,252,814,000 (1930), £2,222,833,793 (1931), and £2,330,994,281 (1932).

Gross Total of the National Debt.
(1931 and 1932.)

On March 31, 1931 and 1932, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals:—

	1931	1932
External Debt ..	£1,066,662,363	£1,090,836,656
Internal Debt ...	6,463,010,103	6,466,569,175
Other Liabilities	169,591,036	214,007,146
	£7,699,263,502	£7,771,412,977
<i>Deduct</i>	116,363,841	123,462,951
	£7,582,899,661	£7,647,950,026

Cost of the Debt.

(Financial Year 1931-32.)

Interest—

On Funded Debt	£48,116,858
On Terminable Annuities ..	429,793
On Unfunded Debt	239,042,415

Total Interest	£287,588,976
Management and Expenses ..	1,903,238
New Sinking Fund	32,507,786

Total Cost... .. £322,000,000

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities*, and of the *Unfunded Debt*. On March 31, 1932, the Internal Debt amounted to:—

<i>Funded Debt—</i>	
2½% Consols	£276,198,797
2½% Annuities	2,399,679
2½% Annuities ...	21,120,357
3½% Conversion Loan	750,318,719
4% Consols	403,392,119
To Banks of England & Ireland	13,645,869

Total Funded Debt..... £1,467,075,541

Terminable Annuities—
Estimated Capital Value ...

£11,719,080

Unfunded Debt—

Treasury Bills ..	£604,455,000
Ways and Means Credit ..	7,500,000
4½% War Loan (1925-45) ..	12,804,342
5% " " (1929-47)†	2,084,994,086
4% Funding (1950-90) ..	370,952,309
4½% Conversion Loan (1940-44)	372,975,208
5% Conversion Loan (1944-64)	323,047,502
4% Victory Bonds ..	332,522,445
Treasury Bonds ..	494,246,566
National Savings Certificates	378,874,880
4% National Savings Bonds ..	3,649,226
Other Debt ..	1,753,050

Total Internal Unfunded Debt £4,987,774,614
 Total Internal Debt £6,466,569,175

The External Debt.

The Debt payable abroad was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1932:—

Foreign Credits —

France (For 2,500,000,000) ..	£20,127,204
U.S.A. (\$20,000,000) ..	4,109,589
U.S.A. Government Loan ..	903,698,630
U.S.A. 5½% 20 Year Bonds (1937) (\$136,333,500) ...	28,013,733
<i>Loans from Allied Governments —</i>	
France ..	253,500,000
Russia ..	260,000,000
Italy (repayable by instalments commencing Sept. 15, 1928†) ..	21,387,500

Total External Debt £1,090,836,656
 Total Debt £7,557,405,831

* These sums, on which no interest is payable, may be regarded as available to be set off against debts owed by the same Governments to this country.

† Repayable without interest by instalments commencing Sept. 15, 1928, but under the *Moratorium* proposed by President Hoover these payments were suspended as from July 1, 1931.

‡ Converted July 1921 into 3½ per cent. Converted Loan.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices &c. On March 31, 1932, these liabilities stood at £214,007,146, an increase of £44,416,110 upon the total for the previous year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1932, to be as follows:—
 Turkish Loan, £1,459,570; Egyptian Loan, £3,750,400; Greek Loan, £2,436,800; Mauritius Loan, £600,000; Transvaal Loan, £16,826,200; Sudan Loan, £11,456,400; Welsh Church Loan, £1,965,942; Local Loans, £429,196,622; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £151,063,794; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,376,482; 2½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly; Palestine Loan, £4,397,673; Tanganyika Loan, £2,045,078; and Nyasaland, £2,000,000.

Unrepaid Advances—Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1932, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments, viz.:—Cote, £40,000; Kenya and Uganda, £5,502,592; Uganda, £760,872; Nyasaland, £1,038,983; Persia, £245,000; Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,708,147; Tanganyika, £3,003,576; Somaliland, £209,000; Northern Rhodesia, £103,000; Transjordan, £14,987; Swaziland, £107,500; St. Lucia, £5,000; Dominica, £77,845; Nigeria, £865,568; British Guiana, £370,000; Antigua, £21,500; St. Kitts-Nevis, £10,000.

The Sinking Fund.

Reductions in the Debt by means of a sinking fund were first made in 1875 by Sir Stafford Northcote, who set up the *New Sinking Fund*, consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management. That term was afterwards applied to the fund set up by Mr. Baldwin in 1923, but has again been transferred to the 1928 Fund. The *Old Sinking Fund*, was the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament. Debt reduction is also made by means of *Terminal Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable, and by means of the following Funds:—

1. *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged, £4,221,623.

2. *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £3,451,407 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1931-32.

3. *3½ per cent. Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £15,302,181 applied in purchase and cancellation of £19,560,872 in 1931-32.

4. *4 per cent. Consols Sinking Fund*, under which £10,077,474 was applied in cancellation of £11,402,948 in 1931-32.

5. *Other Sinking Funds*. Issues from the *Consolidated Fund*, £90,765 applied in Debt reduction in 1931-32.

6. *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1927, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and are applicable to the purchase for cancellation of 5 per cent War Loan 1929-47 at a price below 95, and of 4 per cent. War Loan 1929-42 at a price below par (£128,008,741 of 5½ Stock and £21,936,500 of 4½ Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1932.)

7. *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1932, to £8,322,205 cash and £124,467,266 securities.

National Debt Redemption Fund.

This National Fund (of which Messrs Baring Brothers and Company, Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, are the Trustees) has no connexion with the Government—it is a purely voluntary movement to lighten the debt burden of posterity, but not that of the present generation unless there is an unreamed-of accession of funds. It was the expressed hope of the original donor that his contribution should serve as the nucleus of a very large fund. The Fund was constituted on November 10, 1927, with a gift of £499,878 4s. 11d. and forty-seven persons added £12,705 8s. 11d. in the following year. There is also a further sum of £5,000 that will pass to the Fund at the conclusion of certain life interests. The audited balance sheet, as at December 31, 1930, shows the following net additions during the year:—Donations £205 7s. 7d., profit on investments realised £3,660 or 5d., and income £41,838 8s. 11d. The amount of the Fund on the 31st December, 1930, was £620,465 5s. 6d. Under the provisions of Clause 30 of the Finance Act, 1928, the Fund is exempt from Income Tax.

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,090,836,646 owing on March 31, 1932, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various Countries in Europe. The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the External Debt, and the total Assets have a nominal value of £2,535,418,811.

The amounts remaining unpaid, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as on March 31, 1932):—

Dominions and Colonies.

(a) Australia	£79,724,220
New Zealand	26,191,109
South Africa	7,500,000
(b) Trinidad	426,492
Newfoundland	400,000
Jamaica	52,950
	<hr/> £114,294,771

In addition, there is a liability, not yet determined, on the part of the East African Colonies and Protectorates, in connexion with the cost of military operations in East Africa.

(a) Australia has been granted an option for a period of two years from April 1, 1931, to postpone sinking fund payments.

(b) Now being repaid by means of Annuities.
 In conformity with the principle of the *Moratorium* proposed by President Hoover, payments due from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, have been suspended in the case of Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and Jamaica.

Other Countries

1 FUNDED.

Aggregate of agreed Annuity Payments due under Funding Agreements and outstanding on March 31, 1932:—

Allied War Debts.

France	£755,875,000
Italy	252,937,500
Yugoslavia	31,750,000
Rumania	30,375,000
Portugal	22,425,000
Greece	22,375,000

£1,115,737,500

Capital Sums outstanding on March 31, 1932, repayable by instalments of principal and interest

Relief, &c., Loans.

Austria	£8,825,176
Belgium	9,000,000
Belgian Congo	3,600,000
Poland	4,006,800
Rumania	2,101,000
Yugoslavia	1,944,723
Estonia	218,157

£29,695,846

Other Debts.

Latvia	£1,243,800
Estonia	977,200
Poland (Upper Silesia Plebiscite)	513,939
Poland (Other Debt)	71,038
Czechoslovakia	403,390
Lithuania	30,000
Greece	43,395
Rumania	17,730

£3,340,492

2. NOT FUNDED.

Capital Sums owing on March 31, 1932

Russia	£1,066,480,321
Armenia	£1,445,342

Total from Dominions and other countries ..

£2,330,994,281

Other Assets

Miscellaneous	£248,615,390
Exchequer Balance ..	5,805,140

£304,420,530

Grand Total ...

£2,635,414,811

The Miscellaneous Assets include —

Description	1931	1932
Suez Canal Shares ..	£42,690,310	£52,947,640
Advances Unrepaid:		
Bullion	300,000	300,000
Unemployment Fund ..	75,390,000	115,000,000
Road Fund	—	6,000,000
West India Cable ..	30,166	23,291
Anglo-Persian Oil Shares	5,200,000	5,200,000
Rumanian (Corn) Bonds	1,780,000	940,000
India (for War Loan) ..	16,721,033	16,721,003
Isle of Man (do.) ..	524,462	500,007
Depreciation Fund..	10,000,000	10,000,000

1 Under the *Moratorium* proposed by President Hoover, payments due from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, were suspended.

2 Excluding the non-interest bearing debt of £23,500,000 which may be regarded as a set-off against the equivalent liability of His Majesty's Government to the French Government in respect of gold deposited during the War.

Description	1931	1932
Victory Bonds Sinking Fund	£1,384,555	£1,440,352
Funding Loan do do	312,306	263,172
4 per cent do do ...	153,837	76,363
Land Settlement Loans	14,345,215	14,203,475
Death Duties Account	422	87
Exchange Account..	33,075,000	25,000,000
Total	£201,907,336	£248,615,390

REPARATIONS PAYMENTS.

The following payments were fixed as due from Germany —

- (1) By the *Reparations Commission*, 1921 — £6,600,000,000 within 30 years, equal to 30 annual payments of £220,000,000.
- (2) Under the *Dawes Plan*, 1924 — Average annual payments of £125,000,000
- (3) Under the *Young Plan*, 1929 — Average annual payments of £100,000,000

£625,000,000 had been paid by Germany up to the date of the *Moratorium* proposed by President Hoover in 1931

From 1921-1929 the payments were shared in 92 parts, as under —

France	52
Great Britain ..	22
Italy	10
Belgium	8

From 1929-1932 a further allocation was made in 230 parts, as under —

France	130
Great Britain ..	55
Italy	25
Belgium	20

From 1932-1963 the allocation was to have been in 276 parts —

France	156
Great Britain ..	66
Italy	30
Belgium	24

As from July 1, 1931, President Hoover suggested to all creditor nations a *moratorium* of 12 months in War Debt payments (capital and interest).

At the *Lausanne Conference* representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Germany reached agreement on July 8, 1932. Under the agreement (a) Reparations are cancelled, (b) Germany makes an eventual payment of £150,000,000 by means of bonds as from the year 1935. The bonds are deposited with the *Bank for International Settlements*, and may be marketed from 1935-1947, under certain safeguards for German credit, at a price not below 90. They bear interest at 5 per cent, with 1 per cent amortisation, which will extinguish them in 37 years. This agreement became known as *The Gentlemen's Agreement*.

Payments due to Great Britain.

On July 14, 1932, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Snowden) circulated a written reply to a question asked in the House of Commons:—

I am circulating with the Official Report a detailed statement of the inter-Governmental payments due to His Majesty's Government in the year July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932. It is not possible at this stage to give a statement of the

debts which will actually be suspended, as this will depend on the acceptance of President Hoover's proposal by the other Governments concerned and the arrangements finally made to give effect to that proposal.

Inter-Governmental Debts due to the United Kingdom in the year July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932:—

Germany (Reparation)	£14,442,000
France (War Debt and Hague Annuity)	13,314,000
Italy (War Debt and Hague Annuity)	4,471,000
Belgium (Hague Annuity and Reconstruction Loans)	1,042,000
Rumania (War Debt, Relief Debt and Repatriation of Prisoners of War)	469,000
Portugal (War Debt)	350,000
Yugoslavia (War Debt and Relief Debt)	459,000
Greece (War Debt and Loan for Stores)	361,000
Poland (Relief Debt, Repatriation of Prisoners of War and cost of occupation of Upper Silesia Plebiscite area)	600,000
Estonia (Relief Debt and Loan for stores)	70,000
Austria (Relief Debt)	107,000
Latvia (Loan for Stores, and Repatriation of Prisoners of War)	75,000
Lithuania (Loan for Stores, and cost of occupation of Plebiscite area)	33,000
Czechoslovakia (Repatriation of Prisoners of War)	106,000
Australia (War Debt)	3,920,000
New Zealand (War Debt)	1,746,000

* Not including £1,628,000 previously postponed in respect of the principal of the Australian Debt

South Africa (War Debt)	£1337,000
Newfoundland (War Debt)	21,000
Trinidad (War Debt)	28,000
Jamaica (War Debt)	3,000
India (War Contribution)	836,000

£42,790,000

Payments due from Great Britain.

The Debt to U.S.A.

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at \$4,604,128,085, of which \$4,128,085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent. for 10 years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent in 62 years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the first 10 years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, to include the sinking fund. A "Table of Total Indebtedness of Foreign Governments to the U.S. Treasury, July 1, 1930" (see below) shows a "Funded Indebtedness" from Great Britain of \$4,328,000,000 at that date, a decrease during the twelve months since July 1, 1929, of \$28,000,000.

In proposing the revised Budget (Sept. 10, 1931) Mr. Snowden stated that the Hoover Plan reduced the Debt interest paid to the United States by £13,500,000 for this year and also the provision required for redemption of the Debt to the United States by £5,750,000.

† South Africa has expressed the wish to make this payment as usual.

EXTERNAL DEBTORS OF THE UNITED STATES.

INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT ON July 1, 1932.*

Country	Total Indebtedness	Principal payable under Funding Agreements	Amounts postponed and payable under Moratorium Agreements	Unfunded Debts	
				Principal Due	Accrued and Unpaid Interest
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Armenia	19,617,103	..	..	11,959,918	7,657,186
Austria	23,752,217	23,464,661	287,556	..	..
Belgium	404,430,000	396,480,000	7,950,000	..	..
Czechoslovakia ..	167,071,023	164,071,023	3,000,000	..	..
Estonia	16,958,373	16,358,000	600,373	..	..
Finland	8,861,295	8,549,000	312,295	..	..
France	3,902,286,500	3,852,286,500	50,000,000	..	..
Great Britain	4,529,520,000	4,370,000,000	159,520,000	..	..
Greece	31,965,080	30,856,000	1,109,080	..	..
Hungary	1,965,633	1,896,290	69,343	..	..
Italy	2,007,406,125	1,992,700,000	14,706,125	..	..
Latvia	7,094,654	6,844,000	250,654	..	..
Lithuania...	6,383,613	6,159,067	224,545	..	..
Nicaragua	355,128	..	..	290,628	64,500
Poland	212,216,835	204,732,000	7,486,835	..	..
Rumania	63,860,560	63,060,561	800,000	..	..
Russia	322,889,228	..	..	192,601,297	130,288,530
Yugoslavia*	61,625,000	61,625,000	..	..	..
Total	\$11,788,260,967	\$11,199,022,102	\$246,316,866	\$204,851,243	\$128,010,216

* This Government has not accepted the provisions of the moratorium.

† Does not include indebtedness of German Government on account of costs of American Army of Occupation and awards of the Mixed Claims Commission in favour of American Nationals and the United States Government, aggregating 1,600,000 Reichsmarks.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE (Contributory) PENSIONS.

Insurance on a contributory basis of Old Age Pensions at 6s to the insured and wife, and of Widows' Pensions, was incorporated with the system of National Health Insurance in 1925. Pensions were fixed at 10s a week and the Widows' Pension was supplemented by allowances of 5s weekly for the first child and 3s for each additional child. Orphans were allowed 7s. 6d. each a week. The contribution was

incorporated with the contribution for National Health Insurance (*n.e.*). The Act of 1929 which came into operation early in 1930, extended the right to pensions by conferring benefit on widows of 55 years of age and over whose husbands had died or reached age 70 before the 1925 Act came into operation. A heavy increase in the number of beneficiaries and expenditure resulted as will be seen from the following summary—

GREAT BRITAIN *

Number of Beneficiaries at end of—		1929.	1930.
Widows'	Contributory	212,424	264,217
	Non-Contributory	67,738	267,952
Children (including Orphans)	Contributory	152,179	191,241
	Non-Contributory	133,266	115,730
Old Age (65-70) Pensions	Men	372,401	380,600
	Women	197,551	238,724
Totals		1,135,559	1,467,464
Income and Expenditure during Financial Year—		£	£
Contributions		24,076,518	23,469,000
Interest, &c.		1,599,461	2,208,000
Parliamentary Vote		4,000,000	9,000,000
Total Income		£30,075,979	£34,677,000
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	Contributory	7,050,600	9,032,000
	Non-Contributory	3,553,267	7,859,000
Old Age (65-70) Pensions		14,731,035	16,374,000
Administration, &c.		1,059,713	1,352,000
		£26,444,615	£34,607,000
Funds at end of Year			£46,400,000

* For Northern Ireland the relative figures for 1930 were—Beneficiaries, 37,188 Contributions, £419,172, Pensions, £662,155.

† Figures (subject to adjustment) show total expenditure on pensions for 1931 of £34,252,000 for England and Wales, and of £3,147,000 for nine months of the financial year for Scotland. The figures given for 1930 are also in some instances subject to adjustment.

OLD AGE (Non-Contributory) PENSIONS PAYABLE FROM AGE 70.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act, 1908*, as amended in 1911, 1919 and 1924, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years.

(a) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—		(b) In other cases—	
Where the combined means of husband and wife (with a deduction not exceeding £78 from the combined means other than earnings) do not exceed—	Weekly Pension.	Where the yearly means (with a deduction not exceeding £39 from means not derived from earnings) do not exceed	Weekly Pension
£52 10s. a year	10s.	£26 5s.	10s.
£52 10s. to £63	8s.	£26 5s. to £31 10s.	8s.
£63 to £73 10s.	6s.	£31 10s. to £36 15s.	6s.
£73 10s. to £84	4s.	£36 15s. to £42	4s.
£84 to £94 10s.	2s.	£42 to £47 5s.	2s.
£94 10s. to £99 15s.	1s.	£47 5s. to £49 17s. 6d.	1s.
Exceed £99 15s.	No pension.	Where the yearly means exceed £49 17s. 6d.	No pension.
If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension.			

Year ended March 31, 1931.

Number of Pensioners at end of year—		Great Britain	N Ireland
Men		588,151	22,406
Women		844,001	31,176
Amount paid		£36,676,000	£1,757,181

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

FRESH applications for compensation in respect of disablement claimed to be due to service in the Great War can no longer be entertained, since the period of seven years from the date on which the claimant's active service terminated, or the date fixed (August 31, 1921) as the end of the Great War, whichever is the earlier, has now expired in all cases.

While this is the statutory position, it has been made known by announcement in the House of Commons and elsewhere that exceptional cases, in which clear evidence is produced that an ex-service officer or man is suffering substantial incapacity caused by his war service in respect of which for good reason no claim was made within time, will be investigated with a view to the grant of appropriate compensation.

DISABLEMENT PENSION.

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury or disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary award usually runs for a period of 24 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards was brought into operation, the effect of which was to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

At March 31, 1932, out of some 479,000 pensions in payment to disabled officers and men, about 423,000 were final awards.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent, and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent, the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a private 50 per cent disabled would receive 50 per cent of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent of the full rate of allowances for wife and children (if eligible).

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks.

The Great War Pensions expenditure during the year ended March 31, 1932, amounted to about £50,061,000, and for the current year ending March 31, 1933, is estimated to amount to about £47,265,300. This will bring the aggregate expenditure of the Ministry of Pensions since 1917, and of the Service Departments from 1914 to 1917, together, to £1,063,000,000.

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are some of the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier.—

Private—40s. ; wife's allowance 20s. ; children's allowances—7s. 6d. for first child and 6s.

for each other child ; (if there is no wife, 20s. for the first, 7s. 6d. for the second, and 6s. for each other child).

Widow—over 40 or with children 26s. 8d. ; under 40 and without children 20s. ; allowances for children 10s., 7s. 6d., 6s.

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20s. Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20s. a week.

Treatment.

Where a special course of treatment is necessary for a condition of disablement certified to be due to war service the Ministry of Pensions have power to provide it, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances.

By March 31, 1933, the Ministry of Pensions will have spent on medical treatment and its accessories about £61,330,000, and another £36,520,000 in special allowances to the patients and their families, during the treatment, in addition to their ordinary pensions.

NUMBER OF FIRST AWARDS.

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1932, the following awards of retired pay or pension were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses—

Officers	60,764
Widows	12,254
Children	13,442
Other Dependants	8,467
Nurses	2,470

Men's Awards.—The following awards of pensions were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1932.—

<i>Navy</i> —Seamen and Marines	34,446
Children's Allowances	20,900
<i>Army and Air Force</i> —N.C.O.'s and Men	1,243,487
Children's Allowances	994,898
<i>Widows</i> (Navy, Army and R.A.F.)	260,330
Children of Widows	411,038
<i>Motherless Children</i>	16,465
<i>Other Dependants</i>	418,369

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31, 1932).

The following were the approximate numbers of pensions in payment as at March 31, 1932.—

Officers	23,600
Nurses	990
Officers' Widows	8,375
Children	4,993
and Nurses' Dependants	5,000
Men	454,250
Men's Widows	128,000
Motherless Children	4,000
Dependants	275,200

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1932.—

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	2,000
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children	223,500
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows, &c.	51,260

Great Britain and Ireland—Health and Unemployment Insurance. 641

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

All persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are employed within the meaning of the National Health Insurance Acts and do not hold certificates of exemption from health insurance are required to be insured for both health insurance and contributory pensions. Certain classes of persons are entitled to be insured as voluntary contributors.

Contributions.—Men 1s 6d, women 1s. 1d a week (Northern Ireland. 1s. 4d. and 11d.) payable by employer, who may recover by deduction from wages—men 9d, women 6d (Northern Ireland, 8d. and 5d.)

Benefits.—Medical benefit and treatment. Sickness benefit, men 15s, women 12s. weekly. Disablement benefit 7s. 6d. weekly, men and women. Maternity benefit 40s. Ordinarily insurance is effected through an approved society, which may use a valuation surplus to provide additional benefits such as dental or ophthalmic treatment.

A useful summary of the provisions of the National Health Insurance Acts, 1924 to 1928, is obtainable from H. M. Stationery Office for 1d.

Following is a summary of National Health Insurance for 1932.—

—	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	North ern Ireland
Persons entitled to benefits —	No.	No.	No.	No.
Men	10,230,600	1,205,400	11,436,000	212,600
Women	5,174,200	621,500	5,795,700	144,000
Total	15,404,800	1,826,900	17,231,700	356,600
Receipts:—	£	£	£	£
Contributions	23,207,200	2,562,000	25,769,200	464,000
Interest on Funds	5,454,500	747,000	6,201,500	70,000
Votes and Grants	7,361,500	785,000	8,146,500	178,000
Total	36,023,200	4,094,000	40,117,200	712,000
Expenditure on benefits —				
Sickness	10,023,800	1,063,000	11,086,800	247,000
Disablement	5,466,200	606,000	6,072,200	229,000
Maternity	1,541,700	220,000	1,761,700	51,000
Medical	9,614,500	1,069,000	10,683,500	210,000
Other	2,966,800	343,000	3,309,800	49,000
Total	29,613,000	3,301,000	32,914,000	786,000
Cost of Administration —				
Approved Societies and Committees	4,162,800	422,000	4,584,800	83,000
Central Departments	940,000	107,000	1,047,000	50,000
Total	5,102,800	529,000	5,631,800	133,000

National Health Insurance Funds (England, Wales and Scotland) at the end of 1932.

Invested with the National Debt Commissioners	£69,998,800
Invested by or on behalf of Approved Societies	55,404,800
Cash at Bank of England	148,000
Cash in hands of Approved Societies and Insurance Committees	2,384,600
Total	£127,788,200

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

With certain exceptions all persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are employed under contract of service must contribute to the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Among the chief exceptions are persons earning more than £450 a year, who are not manual workers, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, established civil servants, teachers in contributory employment, members of the police, and permanent employees of local authorities, railways, and public utility companies.

Contributions—Increased by the National Economy Order of October 1932 to 1s 8d and 1s 6d respectively weekly for men and women between the ages of 21 and 65. The contribution is payable by the employer in the form of a stamp which he must affix to the contributor's unemployment book, but one half the contribution represents the employee's share and may be deducted from wages.

Benefits—The present maximum weekly rates of benefit are 15s 3d. for men and 13s 6d. for women, with an additional 8s. for an adult dependent and 2s. for a dependent child.

The receipts and payments of the Unemployment Fund for the two years ended March 31, 1930 and 1932, were as follows.—

Great Britain.

	Year ended March 31, 1932	Year ended March 31, 1931
Receipts	£	£
Contributions from —		
Employers and Employed Persons	30,564,614	29,336,569
Service Depts (Admin., War Office, Air Ministry)	371,363	394,640
Exchequer—		
Ordinary Contribution	15,426,386	14,831,851
Additional Contribution in respect of Transitional Benefit (Sect. 16 (a) (i) Act, 1930)	3,985,000	20,316,485
Other Receipts	20,032	22,420
Total	50,367,395	64,902,025
Payments		
Benefit —		
Direct	43,965,847	87,420,207
Association	1,956,669	4,824,097
Cost of Administration —		
Ordinary	5,167,413	5,249,747
"Transitional"	295,000	1,069,546
Grants instructional	24,853	119,689
Interest on Advances	1,808,227	2,520,322
Other Payments	179,367	122,811
Total	53,397,396	101,333,559
Adverse Balance of Fund at end of year 1932	£75,471,622	

642 Great Britain—Unemployment Statistics—Workmen's Compensation.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

	Population	Total Workers		Unemployed (wholly or partially)
		Males	Females	
England and Wales ..	37,887,000	12,113,000	5,065,000	2,660,000
Scotland	4,882,000	1,543,200	636,100	
Irish Free State ..	2,972,000	959,300	342,300	31,372
Canada	8,788,000	2,683,000	490,200	20.6 per cent.
Australia	5,436,000	1,861,600	459,200	423,000
New Zealand	1,344,000	438,700	113,300	44,900
Union of South Africa (Whites)	2,231,000	502,100	94,900	...
India	315,350,000	96,620,000	44,027,100	...
United States ..	122,775,000	38,053,800	10,778,800	23 per cent.
Germany ..	62,411,000	20,531,300	11,478,000	6,034,000
France ..	40,228,000	13,556,300	7,837,800	650,000
Italy ..	38,711,000	13,035,500	5,247,800	1,084,000

UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

(Great Britain.)

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment in 1930, 1931, and 1932 as follows.—

	Dec 29, 1930	Sept. 28, 1931	Aug 22, 1932
Men	1,895,585	2,070,639	2,289,045
Boys	67,141	75,909	83,737
Women	623,209	617,600	430,271
Girls	57,192	60,624	56,775
Total	2,643,127	2,824,772	2,869,828

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
Return of Accidents where Compensation
was paid, 1913 and 1925-30.

Year.	Cases		Compensation	
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal	Fatal	Non-Fatal
1913	3,721	468,687	590,865	2,636,387
1925	3,019	458,869	866,567	5,172,404
1926	2,332	356,240	672,351	4,778,297
1927	2,581	441,503	770,210	5,044,554
1928	2,705	447,270	767,967	5,163,458
1929	2,799	463,189	804,488	5,240,827
1930	2,607	442,273	748,187	5,127,161

Analysis by Industry, 1930.

Employment.	Number Employed	Cases.	
		Fatal	Non-Fatal
Factories:—			
Cotton ..	459,524	22	8,157
Wool, &c.....	198,446	21	3,459
Other Textiles ..	240,669	7	2,866
Wood.....	140,687	16	6,147
Metals	328,667	97	28,448
Engineering, &c.	423,314	124	27,823
Other Metal ..	761,750	137	43,477
Paper and Printing	343,024	20	6,146
China and Earthen- ware ..	68,095	7	1,505
Miscellaneous ..	2,214,752	312	66,854
Total ..	5,178,918	781	194,822
Docks.....	81,469	80	12,958
Mines.....	933,897	1,123	190,747
Quarries	75,759	73	6,778
Constructional ..	127,833	58	9,194
Railways:—			
Clerical	80,602	9	191
Other	405,298	219	18,990
Total Railways.	485,900	228	19,181
Shipping:—			
Steam	127,090	253	8,217
Sailing	3,749	11	306
Total Shipping ..	130,839	264	8,523
Grand Total...	7,074,615	2,607	442,273

SAVINGS BANKS.

Post Office Savings Banks.—On Dec 31, 1931, there were approximately 10,000,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £289,440,745 due to depositors. On Dec 31, 1930, Government Stock to the amount of £121,561,907 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the *Post Office Savings Banks*. Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited, and interest is allowed at 2½ per centum per annum. There is no limit to the amount which may stand to a depositor's credit, but not more than £500 may be deposited in the course of one year.

Trustee Savings Banks.—On Nov. 20, 1931, there were 2,448,642 active accounts in the *Trustee Savings Banks*. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £290,088,100, which included £122,936,478 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £40,736,104 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £6,388,518 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual *Trustee Savings Banks* throughout the country. Information about these Banks and their offices, numbering 504 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1931, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Banks Association*, 10 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.2. (Chairman, Sir Spencer J. Portal. Secretary, Oliver H. Horne, M.A.)

Industrial and Provident Societies.

It is not generally known that associations for carrying on any industry, business or trade may be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, and when so registered enjoy, among other advantages, the privileges of limited liability. In his report the Registrar of Friendly Societies who administers these Acts says—

"A society, established to carry on any industry, business or trade may be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, and obtain the privileges of incorporation with limited liability, provided that it restricts the holding which any member may have or claim in its shares to £500, and if it carries on the business of banking, that its share capital is not withdrawable."

At the end of 1930, 5,822 societies were registered: they had a total membership of 7,511,408; and their balance sheets showed total assets (omitting inter-society investments) valued at £236,764,000. The societies registered at the end of 1930 were classified by the Registrar as follows.—

Class of Society	Number of Societies	Share Capital	Balance of Undistributed Surplus and Reserve
		£	£
Distributive Trading (Retail)	1,279	112,594,549	17,733,766
Distributive Trading (Wholesale)	11	10,212,623	8,045,919
Productive Trading Clubs	144	1,837,441	1,013,394
Other businesses	2,373	230,745	1,363,288
Land and Housing	304	4,706,309	13,675,572
Agriculture and Fishing	331	2,273,397	916,902
Totals	5,822	133,637,320	43,264,370

Most of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts are co-operative in character.

Co-operation

Following are some additional particulars relating to 1,371 societies on a co-operative basis engaged in distributive and productive trading for 1931. With a membership of 6,610,000 their retail sales were £207,457,000 on which there was a surplus for distribution of £26,432,000. Of this, £5,057,000 was disbursed as share interest and £19,600,000 as dividends on purchases by retail customers. The sales of wholesale societies amounted to £99,840,000, and of productive societies to £7,132,000 (the sales in these instances were almost wholly to retail societies). The value of goods produced by co-operative societies after deducting cost of materials used was £24,226,000.

The sales of co-operative societies connected with agriculture and fishing for 1930 amounted to £12,606,000.

* A considerable part of the capital of Co-operative Societies is in the form of Deposits and Loans.

† Mainly Insurance Societies' reserve funds.

Industrial Assurance, 1930.

Great Britain.

Number of Assurances:—

At end of Year	80,157,000
Issued during Year	10,647,000
Premium Income	54,219,000
Claims and Surrenders	26,612,000
Commission	10,677,000
Other Expenses of Management	7,719,000
Funds at end of Year	264,507,000

Clubs, 1930.

Great Britain.

	Numbers	Members	Sales, £
Friendly Societies Acts	2,135	702,493	5,296,000
Industrial and Provident Societies Acts	2,373	632,733	5,052,000
	4,508	1,335,226	10,348,000

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

The Certificates were originally put on sale in 1916 and by Aug. 31, 1932, the total number sold was 1,106,718,015, representing a cash investment of £870,984,162, while the amount remaining to the credit of investors (accrued interest included) was approximately £480,000,000.

In January, 1932, the National Savings Movement celebrated the issue of 1,000,000,000 Certificates and His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to accept the special Thousand Millionth Certificate produced in honour of the event.

First Issue (cost price 15s 6d, and ten-year maturity value 26s), Feb., 1916, to March 31, 1922.

Second Issue (cost price 16s, and ten-year maturity value 26s), April 1, 1922, to Sept. 30, 1927.

Third Issue (cost price 16s, and ten-year maturity value 24s), Oct. 1, 1927, to June 30, 1932.

Conversion Issue (cost price 16s and ten-year maturity value 24s), in exchange for First Issue, January 18 to April 30, 1932.

Fourth Issue (cost price 16s and eleven-year maturity value 23s), on sale from August 2, 1932.

First Issue Certificates not converted may be retained until March 31, 1940, with interest after the tenth year at 2d per month per Certificate.

Second Issue Certificates may be held until March 31, 1941, on similar terms.

Statistics.

Year	Subscribed	Repaid (excluding Interest)	Remaining (excluding Interest)
1915-6)			
1916-7)	£75,607,798	£1,120,731	£74,487,067
1917-8	66,514,526	3,251,766	17,749,807
1918-9	97,921,218	8,700,001	226,971,044
1919-20	71,519,471	24,949,700	273,540,815
1920-21	41,195,948	29,741,245	384,995,518
1921-22	93,336,798	26,193,731	324,140,285
1922-23	39,675,050	27,686,804	353,828,321
1923-24	45,208,520	32,915,500	366,142,821
1924-25	32,225,544	29,529,291	368,896,100
1925-26	35,115,630	28,378,074	375,875,660
1926-27	31,924,514	29,676,845	371,803,399
1927-28	37,408,766	46,764,315	362,447,780
1928-29	41,673,775	43,083,243	361,228,312
1929-30	42,099,160	45,296,665	358,040,807
1930-31	50,473,418	36,911,997	371,606,228
1931-2	85,500,418	76,227,796	376,874,850
		(including Conversion issue).	

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1921, the occupations of the people of Great Britain (aged 15 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.—

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total
Agriculture and Fishing	1,300,106	83,218	1,383,324
Clerks & Typists	568,034	429,695	997,729
Commerce and Transport	2,483,713	559,636	3,043,349
Domestic Service	339,094	1,676,425	2,015,519
Government and Defence	442,325	71,881	514,206
Mines & Quarries	1,061,749	3,364	1,065,113
Professional	306,830	359,982	666,812
Others	5,710,017	1,681,131	7,391,148
Total of Classes	12,112,718	5,065,332	17,178,050
Unoccupied	1,768,390	10,634,473	12,402,863
Total (over 15)	13,901,108	15,699,805	29,600,913

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	192,501	24,364	216,865
Clerks & Typists	59,487	67,966	127,453
Commerce and Transport	286,372	94,158	380,530
Domestic Service	31,738	168,149	199,887
Government and Defence	40,085	6,067	46,152
Mines & Quarries	151,884	3,368	155,252
Professional	42,378	44,970	87,348
Others	738,722	227,050	965,772
Total of Classes	1,543,177	636,092	2,179,269
Unoccupied	228,051	1,331,041	1,559,092
Total (over 15)	1,771,228	1,967,133	3,738,361

Great Britain.

Classes	Men	Women	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,392,607	107,582	1,500,189
Clerks & Typists	627,521	497,661	1,125,182
Commerce and Transport	2,770,085	653,794	3,423,879
Domestic Service	371,682	1,844,574	2,216,256
Government and Defence	482,410	77,948	560,358
Mines & Quarries	1,213,633	6,732	1,220,365
Professional	349,208	404,952	754,160
Others	6,448,746	2,108,181	8,556,927
Total of Classes	13,655,895	5,701,424	19,357,319
Unoccupied	2,016,441	11,965,514	13,977,955
Total (over 15)	15,672,436	17,666,938	33,339,374

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland in 1921 is stated at 76,448,988 acres, the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1921, was 62,527,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1921

Division.	Arable	Pasture	Rough Grazings
England (b)	8,954,000	13,574,000	3,595,000
Wales (c)	628,000	2,127,000	1,721,000
Scotland	3,052,000	1,580,000	9,497,000
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man	60,000	19,000	31,000
Channel Islands	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Figures not available.

(b) Excluding Monmouth.

(c) Including Monmouth.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1929 *	1930 *	1931 *
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.....	6,954,567	6,765,989	6,359,134
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, &c.	3,870,273	3,798,885	3,598,318
Hops	23,986	19,997	19,528
Small Fruit†	89,184	91,251	86,153
Fallow (a)	330,878	299,610	363,626
Clover and grasses	3,869,214†	3,922,734†	4,115,644†

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Figures for Ireland include orchards.

a Great Britain only.

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1921.

Live Stock.	1929 *	1930 *	1931 *
Horses	1,646,920†	1,617,058†	1,592,749†
Cattle	12,027,375	12,796,895	12,983,402
Sheep	27,690,999	28,184,641	29,946,568
Pigs	3,646,600	3,722,042	4,407,783

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Figures for Great Britain are the total numbers of horses on agricultural holdings; for Ireland, those used for agriculture and unbroken horses only.

Produce.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years:—

	1929.	1930.	1931.
Wheat	Tons 1,365,000	Tons 1,161,000	Tons 1,034,000
Barley ..	1,229,000	952,000	954,000
Oats ..	3,253,000	2,897,000	2,608,000
Potatoes ..	8,274,000	6,797,000	5,782,000
Turnips ..	19,433,000	17,682,000	16,262,000
Mangolds	7,493,000	7,061,000	6,101,000
Hay	12,185,000	14,436,000	14,938,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of British Wheat per Quarter of 48 lb. in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland* to supply deficiencies. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1900 was about £31,000,000, and in 1904 (Great Britain only) £18,000,000.

Year.	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 30 years 1891-1921	Average Price of Wheat per Qr s. d.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.		
			* Imports of Wheat.	* Imports of Wheat-Flour	Marriage Rate			
1902	Good ...	28 1	81,000,227	19,386,341	15'1			
1903	Deficient ...	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15'0			
1904	Extremely bad ...	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14'7			
1905	Good ...	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14'7			
1906	Very good ...	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15'0			
1907	Very good ...	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15'2			
1908	Decidedly above average ...	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,255	14'5			
1909	Very good ...	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14'1			
1910	Deficient ...	31 8	105,222,628	9,660,491	14'3			
1911	Good ...	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,122	14'6			
1912	Bad ...	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14'9			
1913	Slightly above average ...	31 8	105,878,102	11,978,253	15'0			
1914	Good ...	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15'3			
1915	Slightly above average ...	52 10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18'3			
1916	Bad ...	58 5	100,070,320	9,660,325	14'6			
1917	Deficient ...	75 9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14'2			
1918	Good ...	72 10	57,947,610	26,259,600	14'4			
1919	Bad ...	72 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16'1			
1920	Bad ...	80 10	109,328,326	11,669,740	19'3			
1921	Extremely good ...	71 6	80,478,794	15,841,055	16'2			
1922	Slightly above average ...	47 10	96,379,634	13,474,721	15'0			
1923	Slightly above average ...	42 2	100,466,923	11,718,465	15'1			
1924	Decidedly above average ...	49 3	117,420,522	11,045,853	15'0			
1925	Good ...	52 2	96,854,178	9,112,614	14'9			
1926	Deficient ...	53 3	96,256,030	10,661,076	14'1			
1927	Decidedly above average ...	49 3	110,435,815	10,660,907	15'3			
1928	Good ...	42 10	103,577,471	8,926,841	...			
1929	Very Good ...	42 2	111,767,398	9,703,446	...			
1930	Bad ...	34 3	104,774,738	11,722,234	...			
1931	Deficient ...	24 8	119,374,471	10,751,669	...			

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1891-1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0.1 and 0.5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0.5 and 1.5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1.5 and 2.5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2.5 and 3.5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3.5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad." * From April 1, 1923, the figures of Imports include imports (if any) into Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the Irish Free State, but exclude the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State.

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1931, is shown in the following table:—

Crop	England and Wales		Scotland		Ireland	
	1914	1931	1914	1931	1914	1931
Wheat .. Cwts.	18'1	16'1	23'6	29'2	20'5	19'9
Barley .. "	15'7	15'0	18'9	16'8	20'1	18'2
Oats ... "	13'9	15'0	15'1	14'9	17'6	16'4
Beans ... "	17'6	16'6	20'6	15'9	24'1	2
Peas ... "	12'8	14'0	13'0	9'6	16'8	2
Potatoes .. Tons	6'4	5'5	7'1	5'5	5'9	5'5
Turnips and Swedes	12'9	11'3	14'7	15'1	16'0	17'6
Mangolds .. "	18'4	16'8	21'8	16'2	19'2	18'3
Hay	1'15	1'2	1'54	1'7	1'72	2.2

* Figures not available

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (a)	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland.
Not above 1 acre ..	1931 (b)	1930 (b)	1917 112,787
1 to 5 acres ..	71,204	16,824	47,619
5 to 50 acres ...	179,713	33,484	321,335
50 to 100 acres ...	61,951	10,207	57,476
100 to 200 acres ..	(b)	(b)	23,159
200 to 300 acres ..	—	—	—
300 to 500 acres ..	66,927	12,765	—
500 to 1000 acres ..	(b)	(b)	8,221
Above 1000 acres ..	12,146	2,398	—
Above 500 acres ..	(b)	(b)	1,967
Total.....	391,941	75,678	572,274

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, 1908 to 1920, or provided privately, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 925,000 (1920) in England and Wales.
(b) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1931 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 103,000 tons less than in 1930 (the largest since

the outbreak of the War) and 200,000 tons less than the record catch of 1923. Representing the 1923 catch by 100, the catches during 1926-31 were respectively 81, 86, 85, 89, 92 and 83. The total value in 1931 was £5,503,000 less than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1930.

Kind of Fish.	ENGLAND AND WALES		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.*		TOTAL	
	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)	Tons	Value (£)
Cod	229,448	2,918,410	29,472	509,248	1,013	26,828	259,927	3,454,480
Haddock .. .	96,270	1,850,340	57,897	918,022	142	3,623	154,309	2,771,975
Hake	35,035	1,425,420	1,487	47,963	139	5,311	36,661	1,476,684
Plaice .. .	29,732	1,394,128	3,120	134,814	726	24,770	33,578	1,553,712
Skates and Rays ..	21,703	614,387	5,857	86,941	531	8,359	28,091	709,687
Whiting .. .	16,825	228,193	14,018	175,716	900	15,943	31,743	419,852
Herring .. .	161,033	884,639	115,241	1,114,203	5,595	58,223	281,869	2,057,065
Mackerel .. .	7,042	102,879	3,125	12,738	3,605	21,006	13,772	136,623
Other .. .	133,724	2,787,654	28,451	662,353	881	26,613	163,056	2,476,620
Total .. .	730,806	12,206,040	258,668	3,661,982	13,532	190,676	1,003,006	16,058,698
Shell Fish .. .	...	349,979	...	91,920	...	45,384	...	467,283
Grand Total ..	...	12,556,019	...	3,753,902	...	236,060	...	16,548,981

* The figures for Ireland are not confirmed

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1930.	Tons	Value (£)
Coal .. .	243,882,000	165,733,000
Metaliferous Ores —		
Iron .. .	11,627,000	3,091,000
Tin .. .	4,000	318,000
Lead .. .	25,000	258,000
Zinc .. .	1,000	2,000
For Chemical Industries, &c. —		
Salt .. .	2,059,000	1,133,000
Barytes and Witherite .. .	59,000	102,000
Gypsum .. .	838,000	473,000
China Clay, &c. ..	981,000	1,362,000
Oil Shale .. .	2,021,000	607,000
For Smelting: —		
Fluorspar .. .	30,000	27,000
Gastner and Silica ..	444,000	171,000
Fireclay .. .	2,034,000	744,000
For Building and Road-making. —		
Limestone .. .	14,919,000	3,370,000
Sandstone .. .	3,427,000	1,722,000
Slate .. .	261,000	1,751,000
Clay and Shale .. .	15,594,000	1,480,000
Gravel and Sand .. .	8,626,000	1,485,000
Igneous Rocks .. .	10,055,000	3,508,000

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of all minerals won in 1930 was £188,104,000. The total number of persons employed in 1930 at the 2,632 mines in work was 956,859, and 256,381 (males) were employed underground, and 196,438 males and 4,060 females above ground.

In the 5,179 quarries, 76,665 persons were permanently employed; of these, 47,928 worked inside the quarries and 28,737 outside the quarries.

Coal Production of Great Britain.

Year	Persons employed	Output	
		Tons	Value £
1913 .. .	1,104,406	287,411,869	145,535,669
1923 .. .	1,203,290	276,000,588	259,734,307
1924 .. .	1,213,724	267,118,000	251,665,000
1925 .. .	1,102,442	243,176,000	198,978,000
1926 .. .	1,115,640	262,379,000	123,364,000
1927 .. .	1,011,610	252,252,000	123,544,000
1928 .. .	967,223	237,472,000	152,516,000
1929 .. .	985,422	257,907,000	173,233,000
1930 .. .	956,859	243,882,000	165,733,000

Strikes.—In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement on June 28, 1921. In 1926 there was a stoppage of production for 213 days, from May 1 until Nov. 30.

Home Consumption of Coal.

In a normal year about 200,000,000 tons of coal are available for home consumption. Railway locomotives require about 13,000,000 tons; gas works 17,000,000 tons; coke production 17,000,000 tons, of which about half (with 1,500,000 tons of coal) is consumed by blast furnaces; colliery engines require about 14,000,000 tons, and coal miners receive about 6,000,000 tons; electrical generating stations require about 10,000,000 tons, and coasting ships require over 1,300,000 tons; in addition, about 40,000,000 tons are used for domestic heating and cooking, and over 70,000,000 tons for manufactures. In the six months (Jan.-June), 1931, steamers and motor vessels used 7,055,000 tons of coal and 200,752,000 gallons of oil fuel.

Coal Production of World.

Country.	Tons of 2,240 lb.	
	1930.	1931
Belgium	27,406,000	26,601,000
Canada	10,268,000	9,172,000
Czechoslovakia ...	14,372,000	13,256,000
France	55,027,000	49,219,000
Germany†	142,698,000	116,715,000
Great Britain	247,671,000	220,156,000
Indian Empire	22,048,000	20,750,000
Japan	28,877,000	27,000,000
Netherlands. ...	12,211,000	13,000,000
Poland	37,520,000	37,658,000
Russia	47,220,000	48,873,000
Saar	13,236,000	11,167,000
South Africa	11,800,000	11,000,000
United States	422,110,000	390,751,000
Other Countries ..	40,145,000	40,000,000
Total	1,193,700,000	1,035,318,000

† Excluding lignite.

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1930 is stated at £3,100,000; that of the imported ore at £4,280,000.

Year	Tons Produced	Tons Imported.
1913	15,997,000	7,441,000
1927	11,206,871	5,163,793
1928	11,261,873	4,439,885
1929	13,214,976	5,688,934
1930	11,626,831	4,136,928

Production of Pig Iron and Crude Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the United Kingdom in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1927 the quantity was 1,200,000 tons of coal and 8,400,000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1929 they numbered 162.

Country	Pig Iron Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.)		Crude Steel † Thousands of Tons (2,240 lb.)	
	1920.	1931	1930.	1931
Belgium	3,394	3,179	3,375	3,073
Czechoslovakia ..	1,437	1,184	1,836	1,567
France	10,098	8,085	9,403	7,684
Germany	9,695	5,965	11,539	8,158
Gt. Britain	6,296	3,758	7,416	5,179
Italy	588	543	1,867	1,539
Japan	1,682	1,439	2,240	1,800
Luxemburg	2,474	2,020	2,270	2,002
Russia	5,005	5,009	5,683	5,400
Saar	1,912	1,491	1,935	1,514
United States	31,903	18,275	40,289	24,900
Other Countries ..	6,500	5,000	10,000	8,000
Total	80,924	55,949	97,853	70,816

† Figures for Crude Steel include ingots only, and exclude steel castings (2,337,550 tons in 1926).

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec 31, 1930, there were registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 113,327 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid-up capital of £5,534,197,040; the number for 1929 was 110,139 Companies, paid-up capital £5,250,114,151.

Trade Unions.

Great Britain	1929	1930.
No. of registered Unions ..	557	560
Membership:—	3,826,838	3,512,166
Income:—	£	£
From Members	7,209,454	7,212,036
Unemployment Insurance ..	1,876,405	3,598,083
Other Sources	739,618	790,280
Total	9,825,477	11,500,399
Expenditure:—		
Benefits—		
Unemployment, &c. ...	2,852,568	5,350,362
Disputes	398,283	318,729
Sickness and Accident ..	799,329	706,806
Funeral	372,238	338,481
Other	1,184,848	1,244,250
Political Fund	179,675	95,084
To Federations, &c. ...	298,968	270,178
Management, &c. ...	2,948,431	2,968,006
Total	9,034,340	11,291,896
Funds:—		
Beginning of Year	10,799,309	11,674,694
End of Year	11,590,446	11,903,197

N.B.—The above particulars relate to registered trade unions in Great Britain only, and include unions of employers of which there were 86 in 1930 with Funds of £292,036. The total number of Trade Unions, registered and unregistered, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (employers only) at end of 1930 was 1,098, and their membership was 4,285,000.

Trade Unions and Politics.

Amounts subscribed to Political Funds of Trade Unions and amount of such funds at end of year—

Year	Subscribed	Funds
1927	£170,000	£413,000
1928	159,000	369,000
1929	168,000	412,000

Bankruptcy Statistics.

England and Wales (1930).

The number of debtors adjudicated bankrupts was 4,133, with liabilities £9,063,934, and assets £1,720,515; of compositions 34, with liabilities £223,211, and assets £13,770, of administration orders for deceased debtors' estates 36, with liabilities £231,903, and assets £78,297. In addition, there were 2,154 assignments, compositions, &c., under deeds of arrangement, with liabilities £5,574,535, and assets £2,555,432.

Scotland (1930).

The number of sequestrations in Scotland was 209, with liabilities £500,670, and assets £136,701.

Northern Ireland (1930).

The bankruptcies numbered 53, with liabilities £69,446, and assets £10,666; deeds of arrangement 51, with liabilities £49,981, and assets £23,507; arrangements under the control of the Court 42, with liabilities £73,492, and assets £16,234.

EXTERNAL TRADE (GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND).

IN statistics of Trade, the term **GENERAL TRADE** refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term **SPECIAL TRADE** includes only Imports for consumption in the country receiving them, and Exports of home produce or manufacture. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the Cost of the merchandise

and the charges for Insurance and Freight), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the Cost of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

General Trade (Merchandise).				Special Trade (Merchandise).			
Year	General Imports	General Exports.	Total General Trade.	Year	Special Imports	Special Exports	Total Special Trade
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065	1913	659,168,008	525,253,595	1,184,421,603
1917	1,218,341,150	832,034,102	2,050,375,252	1917	1,095,388,311	709,081,263	1,804,469,574
1918	1,195,598,413	843,862,333	2,039,460,746	1918	1,075,315,169	723,579,089	1,798,894,258
1919	1,220,765,300	839,051,150	2,059,816,450	1919	1,111,063,478	729,349,322	1,840,412,800
1930	1,043,975,261	657,590,825	1,701,566,086	1930	957,139,852	579,755,416	1,536,895,268
1931	862,174,709	453,199,164	1,315,373,873	1931	798,139,362	389,163,817	1,187,303,179

Imports and Exports, 1930 and 1931.

Movement and Classes	1930.	1931.
Imports —		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£475,551,761	£416,999,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured ..	250,808,124	173,367,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	307,499,025	261,978,000
Animals not for food	3,678,723	3,330,000
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	7,302,561	6,507,000
Total Imports	£1,044,840,194	£862,175,000
Exports of United Kingdom Produce and Manufactures —		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£48,252,296	£35,520,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured ..	63,815,024	47,092,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	439,751,039	290,573,000
Animals not for food	1,502,029	1,093,000
Parcel Post	17,232,558	14,877,000
Total Exports of U.K. Produce and Manufactures ..	£570,552,946	£389,164,000
Exports of Imported Merchandise —		
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	£23,807,749	£20,163,000
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured...	38,375,668	25,767,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	24,161,770	17,497,000
Animals not for food	635,092	608,000
Total Exports of Imported Merchandise	£86,980,279	£64,035,000
Imports of Bullion and Specie	£95,200,000	£106,798,000
Exports of Bullion and Specie	92,200,000	130,575,000
Excess of Imports of Merchandise, Bullion and Specie...	£386,000,000	£411,000,000

The Balance of Trade, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

Particulars.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Excess of Imports (see above)	£365,800,000	£386,000,000	£411,000,000
*Excess of Government receipts from Overseas	24,000,000	19,000,000	16,000,000
*Net National Shipping Income	130,000,000	105,000,000	80,000,000
*Net Income from Overseas investments	270,000,000	220,000,000	165,000,000
*Net receipts from short interest and commissions	65,000,000	55,000,000	30,000,000
*Net receipts from other sources	15,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000
*Total	504,000,000	414,000,000	301,000,000
Estimated Credit balance	+ 138,000,000	+ 22,000,000	- 110,000,000

* Estimated.

DETAILED TRADE OF 1930 AND 1931.

Class and Group.	Imports (C.I.F.)		Special Exports (F.O.B.)	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Food, Drink, and Tobacco—				
Grain and Flour	72,803,831	55,816,753	4,256,047	3,316,335
Feeding Stuffs for Animals	5,745,034	5,365,066	2,171,957	2,087,564
Meat	111,526,075	93,937,910	1,487,813	1,230,511
Animals, Living, for Food	18,317,811	16,014,663	221,633	171,989
Other Food and Drink, Non-Dutiable	193,106,958	182,131,274	31,598,429	23,506,551
Other Food and Drink, Dutiable	57,896,552	52,349,446	8,422,673	5,216,380
Tobacco	15,719,822	11,383,993		
Total	475,116,083	416,999,105	48,218,552	35,549,330
Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured—				
Coal	29,120	34,381	45,661,280	34,653,774
Other Non-Metallic Mining and Quarry Products and the like	5,268,317	3,929,244	1,649,781	1,111,279
Iron Ore and Scrap	5,161,312	2,340,868	568,200	422,750
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	12,231,998	7,241,255	751,402	456,672
Wood and Timber	42,774,541	29,144,422	281,015	235,964
Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste	44,980,749	27,153,009	600,209	331,547
Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags	45,102,389	34,817,977	4,810,931	3,268,921
Silk, Raw, Knobs, and Nolls	1,515,363	1,238,562	14,195	11,963
Other Textile Materials	9,584,483	7,045,525	267,770	201,335
Oil Seeds and Nuts, Oils, Fats, Resins and Gums	33,658,484	25,004,122	3,618,620	2,438,216
Hides and Skins, Undressed	16,126,020	11,710,119	1,438,042	742,176
Paper-making Materials	12,073,971	9,980,452	1,048,109	687,239
Rubber	10,722,498	4,496,503	174,600	104,920
Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured	11,220,980	9,230,247	2,876,344	2,428,881
Total	250,458,815	173,366,722	63,760,498	47,091,637
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—				
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	10,000	18,187	3,547,800	2,965,449
Pottery, Glass, Abrasives, etc.	10,900,454	9,600,819	11,900,652	8,380,560
Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof	23,298,894	19,637,751	51,261,119	30,410,125
Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	29,362,996	21,413,416	12,037,798	6,934,865
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments	7,702,204	7,328,160	7,336,254	5,333,526
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	7,026,676	6,252,174	11,927,934	7,437,944
Machinery	17,920,473	15,345,457	46,974,006	32,839,207
Manufactures of Wood and Timber	8,738,641	7,537,387	2,215,409	1,426,965
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	9,735,503	8,940,939	87,586,591	56,593,019
Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	14,266,774	13,452,412	36,962,726	25,150,313
Silk and Silk Manufactures	11,220,921	8,395,193	1,555,564	1,037,560
Manufactures of Other Textile Materials	15,334,860	14,951,000	19,557,521	12,888,769
Apparel	19,290,632	19,907,570	19,768,021	14,015,331
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours	13,571,388	13,870,056	21,958,476	17,043,322
Oils, Fats and Resins, Manufactured	46,241,999	29,445,099	7,459,809	5,306,051
Leathers and Manufactures thereof	15,255,874	13,242,537	5,261,906	3,314,118
Paper and Cardboard	17,975,372	16,439,669	8,468,315	6,322,281
Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft)	6,827,794	4,229,167	50,992,306	28,417,222
Rubber Manufactures	3,927,290	3,422,322	2,829,532	2,137,122
Miscellaneous Articles, Wholly or Mainly Manufactured	28,809,145	28,526,677	30,440,040	22,617,924
Total	397,417,875	261,972,398	440,041,779	290,573,079
Animals, not for Food	3,679,927	3,330,070	2,502,029	1,022,774
Parcel Post (non-dutiable articles)	7,302,521	6,506,410	17,232,558	14,876,997
Total	1,043,975,261	862,174,709	570,755,422	389,163,217

WORLD TRADE IN 1930 AND 1931.
Statement showing Decline in Values from 1930 to 1931.
 (Conversions to sterling at par.)

Country	Special Imports			Special Exports.		
	Declared Value		Decrease	Declared Value		Decrease
	1930	1931		1930	1931	
	Million £	Million £	Per Cent	Million £	Million £	Per Cent
United Kingdom	957.9	798.1	16.6	570.8	389.2	31.8
Australia (b) (c)	94.4	43.5	53.9	85.7	70.9	17.3
Canada (a)	207.2	129.1	37.7	128.0	124.4	3.1
India (b)	145.0	105.9	27.0	129.5	123.9	34.6
Malaya	83.3	52.8	36.6	77.2	46.6	39.6
Belgium-Luxemburg ..	176.7	135.7	23.2	148.9	132.2	11.3
Czechoslovakia	95.5	71.4	25.3	106.3	79.7	25.0
Denmark (b)	95.2	80.7	15.3	83.9	69.2	17.5
France	422.8	339.8	19.6	344.9	244.9	29.0
Germany	508.7	329.3	35.3	589.1	469.8	20.2
Italy (a)	187.6	125.7	33.0	131.1	108.6	17.2
Japan (b) (d) ..	158.0	126.2	20.1	146.9	114.9	21.8
Netherlands ..	199.7	156.3	21.7	141.9	108.3	23.7
Sweden	91.5	79.3	13.4	83.4	62.1	27.3
Switzerland	100.2	87.8	12.3	69.2	52.9	23.6
United States (b) ..	622.9	429.4	31.7	776.9	488.6	37.1
Other Countries ..	785.9	549.9	30.0	665.2	501.5	24.6
Total for countries for which particulars are available for 1931	4,937.7	3,640.9	26.3	4,394.7	3,187.7	27.5

(a) Including silver bullion

(b) Total imports

(c) Total exports (including re-exports)

(d) Trade of Japan with foreign countries only

Britain's Best Customers.

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise consigned to :-

	1930:	1931:
Irish Free State	£44,200,000	£38,989,000
India	54,320,000	33,106,000
Germany	44,140,000	32,022,000
France	44,224,000	32,015,000
U.S.A.	39,964,000	25,112,000
Union of S. Africa ..	27,600,000	22,923,000
Canada	31,000,000	21,163,000
Netherlands	23,002,000	16,688,000
Argentina	25,714,000	15,860,000
Australia	33,500,000	15,080,000
Belgium	21,602,000	14,567,000
New Zealand	18,600,000	11,731,000
Italy	14,789,000	10,445,000
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ..	9,044,000	8,465,000
Sweden	8,658,000	7,974,000
China	8,658,000	7,974,000

* 9 months (1931) Imports, £621,347,028; Total Exports, £340,646,021.

† 9 months (1932) Imports, £520,215,226; Total Exports, £320,135,596.

‡ Provisional figures.

§ Excluding South-West Africa Territory

Total Exports of British and Imported Merchandise by Months, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

	1930.	1931 *	1932 †
January ..	£82,334,173	£43,601,026	£36,362,416
February ..	83,209,364	37,653,884	35,463,602
March ..	83,079,815	39,427,954	36,620,376
April ..	73,287,548	39,071,122	39,423,098
May	78,703,466	39,622,284	34,595,524
June	69,493,321	35,475,990	33,898,473
July	76,202,599	39,187,670	32,598,445
August	74,537,667	32,986,969	32,043,245
September ..	71,260,698	33,607,132	29,130,417
October ..	80,459,406	38,109,010	...
November ..	74,515,622	36,830,264	...
December ..	80,413,128	37,613,869	...

Postal Traffic.**Average Daily Receipts, 1929-1932.**

The following table (*Board of Trade Journal*) gives the average receipts of the Post Office in Great Britain from postal traffic, per working day, for each month from January, 1929. Telegraph and Telephone receipts, Savings Bank, and Money and Postal Order business are excluded. The value of postage stamps used for receipt stamp and other revenue duties is included. The figures are an approximately correct index of the movement from month to month of the amount of postal traffic handled, expressed in terms of postage, and may be regarded as a reflection of the state of the country's trade.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED DAILY

Period	1929	1930	1931	1932
Jan.	£121,898	£130,634	£128,857	£128,696
Feb.	120,052	125,613	127,125	124,986
Mar.	127,934	130,718	133,159	127,650
April	129,358	131,554	129,947	129,719
May	128,075	130,859	128,796	127,506
June	128,149	130,125	130,918	125,964
July	131,266	129,387	130,543	129,302
Aug.	122,922	122,788	121,883	121,065
Sept.	129,187	131,522	128,554	131,289
Oct.	136,691	136,302	131,745	...
Nov.	135,521	135,045	136,995	...
Dec.	175,700	174,028	173,076	...
Year	132,498	134,315	133,469	...

BRITISH TRADE DISTRIBUTION.

Distribution by Continents.

—	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. and Cent. America.	S. America.	Oceania.
<i>Imports from —</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
1924	36'01	12'23	7'46	26'58	9'31	8'41
1930	43'86	11'48	6'06	20'84	8'72	9'04
1931	47'28	10'30	5'05	18'39	8'91	10'07
<i>British Exports to —</i>						
1924	37'40	22'83	9'77	13'31	7'5	10'19
1930	39'23	18'63	12'14	12'38	8'82	8'8
1931	43'37	17'98	12'88	11'93	7'09	6'75
<i>Re-exports to —</i>						
1924	69'95	1'8	2'7	19'94	1'18	4'43
1930	73'04	3'06	3'86	16'08	1'46	2'5
1931	74'37	2'77	3'72	15'9	1'37	1'87

Distribution of British Trade, 1924 and 1931.

(In Thousands of £ sterling.)

—	1924.	%	1931.	%
<i>Imports from —</i>	£1,000		£1,000	
British Countries ..	385,962	30'21	247,663	28'73
Foreign Countries ..	891,477	69'79	614,512	71'27
<i>British Exports to —</i>				
British Countries ..	333,769	41'67	170,607	43'84
Foreign Countries ..	467,198	58'33	218,557	56'16
<i>Re-exports to —</i>				
British Countries ..	26,445	18'89	16,109	25'16
Foreign Countries ..	113,525	81'11	47,926	74'84

British Wheat Imports, 1929 and 1930.

From.	1929. Cwt.	1930. Cwt.
Canada	27,190,852	26,178,553
Australia	12,797,402	12,712,993
India	141,169	3,341,551
New Zealand	99,455	20,482
Other British	56,469	193,698
Total British	40,285,347	42,447,277
Argentina	45,378,474	15,188,752
U.S.A.	22,205,950	21,035,743
Germany	1,676,404	326,483
Rumania	870,576	458,045
France	24,284	4,107,225
Chile	3,140	354,309
Austria	192	10,659
Other Foreign	1,263,031	2,128,985
Total Foreign	71,482,051	62,327,461
Total	111,767,398	104,774,738

British Exports per Head.

Value of Exports of British produce and manufacture to certain countries per head of the population of those countries —

Country	1924	1930	1931
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
<i>British Empire</i>			
Australia	10 9 3	4 18 4	2 4 9
Canada	3 1 2	2 18 8	1 19 9
Ceylon	18 0	15 1	10 2
India	5 8	3 0	1 10
Irish Free State ..	15 14 9	11 14 3	10 6 7
Malaya	2 16 9	2 9 0	1 9 1
New Zealand	15 0 7	11 19 6	7 9 0
Union of S. Africa ..	4 3 0	3 6 0	2 14 6
West Africa ..	9 3	8 4	4 11
<i>Foreign Countries</i>			
Argentina	2 16 3	2 4 7	1 5 10
Belgium	2 18 6	1 17 2	1 4 6
Brazil	7 10	3 11	2 0
Chile	1 7 2	1 7 10	8 11
China	11	5	4
Cuba	19 7	7 2	3 8
Denmark	4 1 5	2 17 10	2 8 5
Egypt	1 1 11	13 5	9 0
France	1 0 8	14 4	10 11
Germany	13 7	8 3	5 8
Italy	8 11	6 8	4 10
Japan	8 4	2 4	1 9
Netherlands	3 9 5	2 7 10	1 14 4
Do East Indies ..	3 0	2 1	1 1
Norway	3 4 0	4 12 3	2 13 9
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ..	6 7	10	11
Russian States	6 1	3 11	2 4
Spain	9 8	8 2	4 7
Sweden	2 6 1	1 12 10	1 5 3
Switzerland	2 18 1	1 5 7	1 0 5
U.S.A.	9 6	4 8	2 9

KEY INDUSTRY DUTY.

Net Receipts 1921-2-1929-30

1921-22	£140,299
1922-23	335,728
1923-24	382,925
1924-25	450,601
1925-26	461,818
1926-27	505,990
1927-28	633,660
1928-29	624,428
1929-30	772,677

FINANCES AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Dominions by Continents.	Revenue	Debt.	Imports.		Exports.	
			Total	from U.K.	Total	to U.K.
Europe.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Irish Free State	26,000,000	30,000,000	57,000,000	40,000,000	46,000,000	37,000,000
Isle of Man	405,000	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey	304,000	1,000,000	—	4,400,000	—	3,500,000
Guernsey	383,000	1,100,000	—	—	—	—
Malta and Gozo	940,000	—	4,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	44,000
Gibraltar	147,000	—	—	500,000	—	34,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	100,000,000	870,000,000	150,000,000	33,000,000	173,000,000	37,000,000
Ceylon	7,500,000	16,000,000	28,000,000	3,000,000	21,000,000	12,000,000
Straits Settlements	4,000,000	10,000,000	83,000,000	5,000,000	80,000,000	5,500,000
Federated Malay States	7,000,000	8,000,000	20,000,000	1,500,000	25,000,000	1,100,000
Other Malay States	3,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000	60,000	10,000,000	30,000
Hong Kong	2,500,000	2,000,000	41,000,000	4,500,000	40,000,000	500,000
North Borneo	350,000	—	860,000	77,000	2,000,000	385,000
Brunei	40,000	50,000	100,000	—	230,000	—
Barawak	600,000	nil	1,800,000	110,000	2,700,000	25,000
Cyprus	725,000	170,000	1,500,000	330,000	1,250,000	290,000
Palestine	2,400,000	4,500,000	7,500,000	1,000,000	2,250,000	500,000
Africa.						
Union of South Africa	31,000,000	250,000,000	65,000,000	23,000,000	73,000,000	14,000,000
Basutoland	330,000	—	500,000	—	320,000	—
Bechuanaland	150,000	—	—	11,000	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	2,500,000	6,350,000	7,600,000	1,500,000	7,500,000	1,100,000
Northern Rhodesia	800,000	—	5,000,000	1,050,000	1,000,000	280,000
Gambia	220,000	14,000	530,000	88,000	900,000	28,000
Gold Coast	4,700,000	11,791,000	9,000,000	2,200,000	12,000,000	1,300,000
Sierra Leone	750,000	1,788,000	1,500,000	600,000	1,220,000	210,000
Nigeria and Cameroon	6,000,000	29,000,000	23,000,000	4,250,000	16,000,000	3,500,000
Somaliand	106,000	—	370,000	23,000	250,000	28,000
Kenya	3,250,000	17,000,000	7,000,000	2,400,000	6,000,000	2,500,000
Uganda	1,500,000	1,000,000	—	—	—	—
Tanganyika	1,800,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	700,000	3,000,000	500,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	500,000	100,000	1,500,000	100,000	1,500,000	180,000
Nyasaland	450,000	923,000	770,000	200,000	780,000	600,000
Sudan	7,000,000	—	6,200,000	2,210,000	5,000,000	3,300,000
Mauritius	1,300,000	2,797,000	3,000,000	400,000	3,500,000	1,700,000
Seychelles	52,000	nil	125,000	25,000	155,000	59,000
St. Helena and Ascension	20,000	nil	45,000	43,000	20,000	13,000
America.						
Canada	71,000,000	450,000,000	190,000,000	22,000,000	170,000,000	29,000,000
Newfoundland	2,300,000	17,000,000	7,000,000	600,000	8,000,000	2,000,000
Jamaica	2,800,000	5,120,000	6,000,000	—	4,000,000	—
Bahamas	500,000	180,000	1,700,000	325,000	335,000	33,000
Leeward Islands	260,000	296,000	920,000	—	620,000	—
Windward Islands	300,000	440,000	400,000	—	420,000	—
Barbados	454,000	654,000	2,100,000	700,000	1,300,000	83,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,900,000	3,089,000	5,345,000	—	5,841,000	—
British Guiana	1,103,000	4,667,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,120,000	600,000
British Honduras	220,000	374,000	1,000,000	160,000	900,000	20,000
Bermuda	430,000	75,000	2,000,000	800,000	200,000	10,000
Falkland Islands	83,000	nil	117,000	114,000	214,000	15,000
South Georgia, &c.	85,000	nil	500,000	400,000	2,730,000	2,000,000
Oceania.						
Australia	70,000,000	389,000,000*	131,000,000	16,000,000	125,000,000	46,000,000
New Zealand	23,000,000	276,000,000	43,000,000	12,000,000	45,000,000	36,000,000
Fiji	639,000	937,000	1,220,000	260,000	1,485,000	250,000
Papua	136,000	—	240,000	—	274,000	—
Pacific Islands	250,000	—	1,000,000	50,000	1,000,000	25,000

* Commonwealth Debt £38,718,545 Debt of the Australian States £79,316,374—Total £1,165,034,877

ROADS AND ROAD VEHICLES.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 177,000 miles, of which 155,000 are in England and Wales and 22,000 in Scotland. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening, etc.), and new construction in 1914-15 was £18,800,000, and in 1929-30 £65,469,691. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 177,000, 26,500 (approximately) have been included in Class I, and 16,500 (approximately) miles in Class II.

The maintenance and improvement &c. of public roads is within the jurisdiction of the "highway authorities." Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales as from the appointed day (April 1, 1930), became the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts and all classified roads (i.e. Class I and Class II Roads) outside the county and metropolitan boroughs, together with the main roads, for which the county councils were already the highway authorities prior to the appointed day. These roads are known as "county roads" and are now a county charge, although district councils in many cases continue to carry out the actual work of maintenance and improvement. The borough and urban councils are the highway authorities for roads other than county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929, the county councils are the highway authorities in respect of all roads outside the burghs, and in respect of all classified roads in burghs with a population of less than 20,000 except the burgh of Arbroath. All burghs remain highway authorities in respect of their unclassified roads. The Act provides that the functions of the County Council in regard to highways may be partially exercised by Committees or by the Town Councils of small burghs in accordance with an administrative scheme submitted by the County Council to and approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland. The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a Road Fund which is administered by the Minister of Transport. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance, improvement and construction of roads and bridges. During the year 1931-32 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £20,339,371. The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of classified roads and bridges, and the construction of new roads and bridges of classification value. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the grants hitherto made out of the Road Fund towards the maintenance of classified roads in London and the county boroughs and of unclassified roads in counties have been discontinued as from April 1, 1930, and a sum corresponding to these amounts, together with an additional contribution, is paid out of the Road Fund towards the block grants to local authorities for which the Act provides.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1930, and November 30, 1931, amounted to £27,379,008. The approximate number of motor vehicles licensed during this period was 1,196,100, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 41,907. The average

receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £13 17s. 6d. for cars taxed on horse-power, £2 15s. 0d. for motor bicycles, £25 13s. 0d. for internal combustion and steam-driven goods vehicles, £20 0s. 6d. for electric goods vehicles and £48 10s. 0d. for motor hackneys.

ROAD TAXES

	Approximate No. of Vehicles	Tax Receipts.
Cars taxed on horse-power ..	1,076,100	13,521,505
Motor-cycles	603,700	1,414,780
Invalid carriages	1,300	388
Goods vehicles—		
(a) Internal combustion and steam-driven—		
(a) Showmen's Special Vehicles	1,600	34,880
(b) Agricultural Vans and Lorries	2,000	43,138
(c) Other Goods Vehicles	348,400	8,970,682
(a) Electrically propelled Agricultural engines (5/- class)	1,300	27,086
Tractors—	14,500	3,685
(a) Agricultural	100	797
(b) General haulage	2,800	83,149
Motor hackneys	86,200	3,090,181
Tramcars	13,000	9,775
Trade licences—		
(a) General	4,600	118,800
(b) Limited	14,000	65,452
Exempt vehicles	26,500	...
Horse-drawn vehicles—		
(a) Private	35,271	27,331
(b) Hackneys	6,636	4,978
Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences, &c.) .. .. .	...	784,392

STREET ACCIDENTS.

	1930		1931	
Division	Fatal	Non-fatal	Fatal	Non-fatal
England & Wales	6,317	136,077	5,855	159,187
Scotland	757	13,642	644	15,321

Totals .. 7,074 149,719 6,499 174,508

The types of vehicle involved in 1931 are shown in the following lists—

	Killed	Injured
Private cars	1,877	66,756
Motor cycles—		
With "pillionaires"	511	13,885
Without "pillionaires"	996	30,757
With sidecar	120	7,518
Motor omnibuses and coaches	757	12,105
Motor vans and lorries	1,421	25,476
Pedal cycles	634	34,025

London and Paris.

In 1931 there were 1,342 deaths from street accidents in London, a decrease of 73 on the total for 1930. In 1930 there were 303 deaths from street accidents in Paris.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

The length of road (first track) of the railways owned, leased or worked by the Companies formed under Part I. of the Railways Act, 1921, at Dec. 31, 1931, was as under:—

Southern .....	.....miles	2,194
Great Western	"	3,804
London, Midland & Scottish	"	6,956
London & North Eastern	"	6,382
Total		19,336

Railways in 1931.

Capital authorised	£1,311,627,653
" created	1,235,355,474
" issued	1,209,053,431

The amount appropriated for the payment of interest and dividend on capital in 1931 was £28,350,533, representing 3.23 per cent upon the total capital. On Ordinary Stock issued the average return was 1.21 per cent.

The number of traffic locomotives were steam 22,325, electric 40, and petrol 8. Passenger carriages numbered 49,764, merchandise and mineral vehicles 68,759, and containers 6,290. The gross receipts from railway working amounted to £170,158,536, compared with £184,836,382 in 1930, a decrease of £14,677,846. On the other hand expenditure on railway working declined from £147,595,684 in 1930 to £136,858,604 in 1931. Ordinary and workmen's journeys in 1931 numbered 1,156,353,189, a decrease of 5 per cent, compared with 1930, while passenger receipts, including season tickets, were reduced by £4,867,050, or 7.39 per cent, the higher ratio of decrease being attributable to the extended use of cheap fares. For the four group companies the receipts from passengers in 1931 were £52,385,031, a decrease of £4,614,763, every item showing a decrease except third-class season tickets on the Southern Railway. On all railways the tonnage of goods and minerals in 1931 was 268,380,148 tons, compared with 264,261,107 tons in 1930, the receipts being £83,856,220, a decrease of £3,746,493. The decision of the Southern Railway to provide third-class passengers on the electrified London Brighton line with accommodation of a standard hitherto regarded as first-class is a reaction to the growing importance of third-class traffic. In 1931 third-class passengers on all the railways made 1,239,600,000 journeys, while first-class journeys numbered only 59,400,000. First-class passengers added to the railways revenue only £6,000,000 as compared with the third-class passengers contribution of £50,000,000.

LONDONERS' MODE OF TRAVEL.

Recorded figures show that in 1931 each Londoner, statistically speaking, made 496 journeys. These were apportioned as follows:—

	No of journeys.
Omnibuses	236
Trams	130
Underground	78
Suburban trains	50
Coaches	2

Total

496

Londoners prefer 'buses to all other means of transport. There are ten 'buses in London to every one that New York possesses. The following figures for 1931 show that the New York Subway and the Paris Metro are patronised by a far larger proportion of the population than is London's Underground —

	All Passengers	Underground Passengers.
London ..	4,066,112,000	641,977,202
New York ..	3,553,934,000	2,105,000,000
Paris ..	1,958,218,000	929,000,000

CANALS.

There are 3,825 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain (England and Wales, 3,641 miles, Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1930 the inland waterways carried tonnage (so far as returns are available) as under:—

	Mileage of Canals.	Tonnage carried
Independent	1,234	11,419,861
Railway owned	1,048	1,693,905
Thames	126	22,897
Caledonian and Crican	70	99,121

Total

2,478

13,235,784

A Royal Commission on Transport reported in 1930 that, in spite of their limitations, canals and inland navigations form a useful component of the national scheme of transport, and that properly rationalised and developed they can be made to render much useful service to the community in the future. The Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1929 the tonnage carried through the canal was 6,588,559 tons, and in 1930 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 6,290,625 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,395,567.

STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS PER DAY AT LONDON TERMINI (1930).

Station.	Number	Station.	Number	Station.	Number
Liverpool Street	230,000	King's Cross	60,000	Fenchurch Street	50,000
London Bridge	115,000	Euston	60,000	Holborn and St. Pauls	44,000
Waterloo	121,000	Charing Cross	59,000	St. Pancras	30,000
Broad Street	120,000	Cannon Street	57,000	Waterloo and City ...	24,000
Victoria	96,000	Paddington	55,000	Marylebone	10,500

ELECTRICALLY WORKED RAILWAYS.

Departmental, service or shunting electric locomotives stated after + sign.

Railways.	Electri- fication In augurated	Electric Route Mileage	Electric Locos	Motor Cars	Trailer Cars
Beasbrook and Newry (a)	1885	3	—	2	—
Central London	1900	6 $\frac{2}{3}$	0 + 1	88	171
City and South London	1890	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	46	68
East London (b)	1903	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—
Ghanta' Causeway (a)	1883	8	—	—	—
Great Western—					
Ealing and Shepherd's Bush (c)	1920	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—
Hammersmith and City (d)	1906	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20 (e)	40 (e)
Great Northern (Ireland)	1900	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	{ 10 (f) + 11 (f) (g) }	—
Liverpool Overhead	1893	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 + 1	42	15
London and North-Eastern	1902	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	13	87	55
London Midland and Scottish	1904	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	293	397
London Electric	1906	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 + 14	430	663
Maun Electric	1894	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ (h)	—	31	25
Mersey	1903	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 + 1	28	40
Metropolitan	1905	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 + 1	211	392
Metropolitan District	1905	25	7 + 5	283	273
Southern	1909	302 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	905	822
Whitechapel and Bow (h)	1905	2	—	—	—

(a) 3 ft. gauge. (b) Southern Railway. Metropolitan Railway electric trains operate passenger traffic through Joint Stock trains. (c) Great Western Railway proportion. (d) Joint Great Western and Metropolitan. (e) Electric tramcars. (f) Goods traffic. (g) Joint London Midland and Scottish and Metropolitan District. (h) Worked by through trains. (i) Vehicles individually owned.

CENSUS, SALARIES AND WAGES OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Railway	1928		1927	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Auxiliary	546,061	16,533	561,563	16,879
	29,803	5,574	31,340	5,610
Total	575,864	22,107	592,903	22,489
Grand Total	597,971		615,392	

AVERAGE SALARIES AND WAGES.

	Week ended		Staff entered at Wages Rates Con- ciliation	Week ended	
	Mar 12, 1928	Mar 7, 1927		Mar 12, 1928	Mar 7, 1927
Staff entered at Salaried Rates	89	92	Shop and Artisan	61	65
	4	5		8	10
				65	68

MOTOR ROAD VEHICLES ON PRINCIPAL
BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS

Name of Railway	Passenger	Cars and Trucks
Belfast and County Down	14	2
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	9
County Donegal Jt Committee	4	—
Great Northern (Ireland)	124	49
Great Southern (Ireland)	7	2
Great Western	33	1,478
L.M.S. (Northern Counties Sec.)	120	19
London Midland and Scottish	118	1,895
London and North-Eastern	40	1,122
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	37	2
Metropolitan	—	33
Midland & Great Northern Jt.	—	7
Somerset & Dorset Joint	—	7
Southern	—	389

COMPARISON OF MILEAGE, LOCOMOTIVES,
VEHICLES, ETC., OF GREAT BRITAIN,
UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IN 1929.

	Great Britain	United States	Ger- many.
Mileage (length of road)	20,408	250,000	36,000
Locomotives	22,373	66,000	27,000
Passenger vehicles	49,784	56,000	64,000
Average of haul (miles)	54	311	80
Average train load (tons)	131	770	285
Average wagon load	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Average receipts per ton mile	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1 d.

FASTEST AND LONGEST RAILWAY RUNS.

Company.	Train	From.	To	Distance	Time	Speed
				Miles	Min	m.p.h
Great Western	3.45 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	77.3	65	71.3
Canadian Pacific	3.30 P.M.	Montreal	Smith's Falls	284.0	266	66.8
Northern of France	3.30.30 A.M.	Paris	Jeumont	127.7	134	66.1
London Midland & Scottish	5.25 P.M. (Liverpool)	Crewe	Wilmslow Jct.	151.7	148	64.5
London & North Eastern	5.50 A.M.	Grantham	King's Cross	205.5	190	63.3
London Midland & Scottish	5.40 P.M. (Manchester)	Stafford	Euston	133.5	127	63.1
French State	8.20 A.M.	Paris (St. Lazare)	Rouen	87.0	84	62.2
London Midland & Scottish	1.45 A.M. (Manchester)	Wilmslow	Euston	176.9	172	62.7
London & North Eastern	9.1 P.M.	Darlington	York	44.1	43	61.5
London & North Eastern	4.30 A.M.	Leicester	Nottingham	28.6	28	61.5
Great Northern (Ireland)	3.35 P.M.	Dublin	Drogheda	54.3	54	60.3
London Midland & Scottish	9.22 A.M.	Wilmslow	Birmingham	107.5	109	59.2
French State	8.20 A.M.	Paris (St. Lazare)	Harvre	141.7	144	59.1
London Midland & Scottish	9.4 A.M.	Luton	Kettering	41.6	43	58.3
London & North Eastern	11.57 A.M.	Wakefield	King's Cross	175.8	183	57.6
London Midland & Scottish	11.43 A.M.	Beattock	Carlisle	39.7	42	56.7
London Midland & Scottish	—	Leicester	St. Pancras	99.1	105	56.6
London Midland & Scottish	12.30 A.M.	Bishop's Cleeve	Cambridge	23.3	27	56.2
Southern	5 trains	Waterloo	Salisbury	83.8	90	55.9
German	7.32 P.M.	Hamburg	Berlin	170.2	194	55.9
London Midland & Scottish	10.53 P.M.	Thornhill	Hunfries	14.2	16	53.3
Cheshire Lines Committee	4.12 P.M.	Hunt's Cross	Manchester	26.6	30	53.2
Southern	9.54 P.M.	East Croydon	Brighton	40.4	46	52.7
Southern	4.17 A.M.	Charing Cross	Folkestone Cent.	69.9	80	52.4
London & North Eastern	10.40 A.M.	Palmont	Edinburgh W.	22.3	26	51.5
Belgian	11.41 A.M.	Antwerp	Brussels	27.5	32	51.5
Great Southern (Ireland)	6.40 P.M.	Maynooth	Dublin	50.9	60	50.9
London & North Eastern	9.47 P.M.	Colth	Kittybrewster	50.9	62	49.3
London Midland & Scottish	5.40 P.M.	Wigan	St. Luke	16.4	20	49.2
Dutch	3.22 A.M.	Amsterdam	Rotterdam	51.0	67	48.0
London Midland & Scottish	7.50 A.M.	Londonderry	Linnavady Junction	15.6	20	46.8
Great Southern (Ireland)	4.21 P.M.	Woodlawn	Ballinasloe	9.8	13	45.2
Midland & Great Northern Jt.	3.13 P.M.	Widnes	Peterborough	20.1	27	44.7
Belfast & County Down (I.)	12 noon	Belfast	Newcastle	37.1	40	44.5

A The fastest actual start to stop running in Europe over so great a distance.

B Start to pass average.—This train passes Jeumont, the last station before crossing the Franco-Belgian frontier, 127.7 miles from Paris in 134 minutes at an average of 66.1 miles per hour—the highest scheduled speed in Europe over so great a distance. The run marked A, however, is of a lower speed, but the distance is greater.

The highest authentic speed ever recorded was on a journey from Plymouth to Paddington on May 9, 1904—102.3 miles per hour.

In June 1860, the first trip by a new engine with only tender attached, made by Messrs. Laird, Kitson & Co., on the North Midland Railway ran between Belper and Clay Cross Tunnel a distance of 20 miles, in eight minutes, being at the rate of 75 miles per hour.

Railway	Train	From	To	Distance	Time	Speed
				Miles	Min	m.p.h
London & North Eastern	10 A.M.	King's Cross	Edinburgh	399.7	450	52.3
London Midland & Scottish	10 A.M.	Euston	Kingsmoor (Carlisle)	301.1	347	52.1
London Midland & Scottish	12.22 P.M.	Carlisle (22 Box)	Euston	298.2	333	50.7
London Midland & Scottish	8.55 A.M. (1)	Euston	Holyhead	263.6	311	50.9
London Midland & Scottish	10.30 P.M. (1)	Glasgow	Crewe	243.3	320	45.6
Nord	10.10 A.M.	Paris	Liège	126.7	230	52.2
Great Western	10.30 A.M. (D)	Paddington	Plymouth	225.7	240	52.4
London Midland & Scottish	10.32 P.M. (1)	Crewe	Cardiffs	214.6	264	48.8
London Midland & Scottish	9.10 A.M. (1)	Euston	Prestatyn	205.5	233	52.9
Great Western	12 noon	Paddington	Torquay	199.7	210	57.1
Great Western	12.20 P.M. (U)	Paddington	Newton Abbot	193.9	205	56.7
Nord	several	Paris	Brussels	193.2	205	56.5
London Midland & Scottish	5.55 P.M.	Euston	Mossley Hill	186.7	205	55.5
London & North Eastern	11.50 A.M.	King's Cross	York	182.4	202	53.4
London & North Eastern	4.14 P.M. (U)	King's Cross	Leeds	185.7	201	53.5
German	—	Hamburg	Berlin	180.0	194	55.5
London Midland & Scottish	9.45 A.M.	Wilmslow	Euston	176.9	172	61.7
London & North Eastern	11.57 A.M. (U)	King's Cross	Wakefield	175.8	183	57.6
Great Western	10.30 A.M. (1)	Paddington	Exeter	173.7	173	60.2
German (Berlin & Hamburg)	Both ways	Spandau	Bergedorf	161.1	153.5	63.0
London Midland & Scottish	12.51 P.M. (U)	Prestatyn	Blethley	158.1	156	50.7
London Midland & Scottish	several	Euston	Crewe	158.1	169	52.4
London Midland & Scottish	1.14 P.M. (U)	Bar-le-Duc	Paris	157.5	159	61.0
London Midland & Scottish	10.43 P.M. (1)	Stoke-on-Trent	Euston	145.9	135	54.4
Great Western	10.30 A.M.	Crewe	Kingsmoor (Carlisle)	143.0	175	49.0
Romanian	several	Paddington	Taunton	142.9	142	60.4
London Midland & Scottish	several	Bucharest	Braila	142.0	126	47.3
Italy	1.16 P.M. (D)	Crewe	Carlisle	141.0	124	51.6
Southern	3.10 P.M.	Milan	Bologna	134.5	120	53.7
Southern	4.30 P.M. (D)	Waterloo	Bournemouth	128.0	120	54.0
Italy	4.40 P.M. (U)	Paris	Rouen	86.6	84	61.9
Southern	4.40 P.M. (U)	Victoria	Dover Marine	76.0	95	49.3
Italy	12.45 A.M.	Nancy	Bar-le-Duc	64.5	96	64.5

* World's longest non-stop run.

† See Note on this run in Speed Table above.

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES AND NUMBERS OF LEVERS.

Railway.	Station	Signal Box	Number of Levers	Whether Manual or Power
London Midland & Scottish	Glasgow, South Enoch	Station	548	Power.*
London Midland & Scottish	Glasgow, Central ..	Station	374	Power
London & North-Eastern ..	York	Loco Yard.	295	Manual.
London Midland & Scottish	Euston.....	Number 2.	288	Manual.
Southern.....	London Bridge	Station	311	Power.
Southern	Victoria	South	269	Power.*
London & North-Eastern ..	Newcastle	Number 1	266	Power.
London Midland & Scottish	Crewe	North Junction.	266	Power
Southern	Watelloo .. .	A	266	Manual.
London & North-Eastern.	Edinburgh (Waverley)	East	260	Manual.
London Midland & Scottish	Crewe	South Junction.	247	Power.
London & North-Eastern	Liverpool Street	West	244	Manual.
Southern	Cannon Street	Station	220	Power.
Great Western	Birmingham (Snow Hill)	South.	224	Power.

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power.

LENGTH OF LINE OF VARIOUS GAUGES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC (GREAT BRITAIN)

Gauge. . .	Ft. in	Ft. in	Ft. in 1 11½ and	Ft. in	Ft. in	Ft. in	Ft. in	Ft. in	Ft. in	Ft. in	Ft. in
	1 3	1 6	2 0	2 3	2 4	2 4½	2 6	3 0	1 7½	4 8½	
	M Ch	M Ch	M Ch	M Ch	M Ch	M Ch	M Ch	M Ch	M Ch	M Ch	
Length . . .	13 39	6 46	70 49	20 73	3 31	8 63	17 26	Nil	1 40	20,253 00	

LONGEST RAILWAY STATION PLATFORMS

	Feet		Feet
Sonepur, B & N W R, India.	2,415	York, L N E R . . . 1,701 ft (up main) and	
Khargpur, B N R, India	2,350	(down main)	1,575
Bulawayo (Rhodesia)	2,302	Waverley, L N E R	1,680
New Lucknow Str, E I R., India	2,250	Aberdeen (Joint)	1,596
Manchester, Victoria-Exchange, L M S R	2,194	Trichinopoly, S I R., India	1,546
Bezawada, M & S M R, India	2,100	Ranaghat, E B R, India	1,528
Jhansi, G I P R, India	2,025	(Crewe, L M S R	1,509
Kotri, N W R, India	1,896	Victoria, London, S R	1,432
Mandalay, Burma Rlys, Burma	1,788	Dakor, B B & C I R, India	1,470
Bournemouth (Central), S R	1,748	Newcastle (Central), L N E R	1,368
Perth (Joint)	1,714	Nottingham (Victoria)	1,270
		Cambridge, L N E R	1,254

WORLD'S LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS (5 Miles and over).

Tunnel	Length.	Railway	Country.
	M		
Smplon	12 668	Swiss Federal and Italian State ..	Switzerland-Italy.
Apennine	11 5	Italian State.	Italy
St. Gothard	9 551	Swiss Federal	Switzerland.
Lotschberg	9 138	Bern-Lotschberg Smplon	Switzerland.
Mont Cenis	8 832	Italian State	Italy
Cascade	7 8	Great Northern	United States.
Arlberg	6 648	Austrian Federal	Austria.
Moffat	6 1	Denver and Salt Lake	United States.
Blöken	5 609	Swiss Federal	Switzerland.
Grenchenberg.	5 567	Swiss Federal	Switzerland.
Tauern	5 555	Austrian Federal	Austria.
Oira	5 3	New Zealand Government	New Zealand.
Ronco	5 383	Italian State	Italy
Hauenstein (Lower).	5 117	Swiss Federal	Switzerland.
Col di Tenda	5 59	Italian State	Italy.
Connaught	5 0	Canadian Pacific	Canada.

Britain's longest Railway Tunnel is the Severn (6 W.), 4 miles 642 yards.

AIR SERVICES.

IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

The Air Port of London (Croydon Aerodrome, Waddon—Tel., Croydon, 2046), extended under the Air Ministry's improvement scheme, was opened on May 2, 1928. The cost of the station was about £260,000, and the buildings include hangars, offices, and a hotel with 50 bedrooms.

Fleet—The fleet of Imperial Airways, with the addition of the 8 *Atalanta* type aeroplanes at present under construction by Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., numbers in all 40 aeroplanes. The new *Atalantas* are specially designed for service in the tropics and will be used on the Africa route; they have a maximum speed of 150 m.p.h. and a cruising speed of 120 m.p.h. The *Heracles* and *Hannibal* classes represent the largest aircraft in the world employed in civil aerial transport; they provide accommodation, with lavatories and refreshment buffets, for 38 and 22 passengers respectively, and are capable of carrying about 1,200 lb of luggage.

Services in Operation—Imperial Airways operate regular services between England and the most important cities of Western Europe, to India, and through Africa. There is also in operation a Mediterranean Sea service in flying boats of the *Scpio* class to Castelrosso, Egypt and the Holy Land.

Services Proposed—

England-Australia—A weekly Air Mail Service between Calcutta and Australia to link with existing mail service between England and India; journey between London and Port Darwin, 11 or 12 days.

Trans-Atlantic—Service between Europe and America via Azores and Bermuda.

GROWTH OF IMPERIAL AIRWAYS.

Year	Countries Served
1924-25	6
1927-28	8
1929-30	13
1931-32	22

The figures below show the growth in mails, passenger traffic, and miles flown from the date of inauguration up to the year 1932—

	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32
Letters carried	212,380	312,000	545,860	2,334,850	2,911,345	3,941,070	5,104,365	6,348,720
Passengers carried	11,395	11,703	17,083	26,469	34,502	29,338	30,993	34,162
Miles flown	853,042	851,553	791,443	867,675	1,032,845	1,345,217	1,295,848	1,721,962

Services Operated by Imperial Airways in 1932.

Service.	Summer. (May to Sept.)	Winter. (Oct to April)
London—Paris (225 miles in 2¼ hours)	Three times daily	Twice daily
London—Paris—Basle—Zurich (535 miles in 6½ hrs)	Daily (exc Sundays)	(No Service)
London—Brussels—Cologne (320 miles in 4½ hrs)	Daily.	Alternate days.
London—Karachi (5,500 miles in 6 to 7 days)	Weekly.	Weekly.
London—Cairo—Kisumu (5,114 miles in 7 to 8 days)	Weekly.	Weekly.
London—Kenya—Rhodesia—Cape Town (8,000 miles in 10½ days)	Weekly.	Weekly.

PRIVATE FLYING.

LIGHT AEROPLANE CLUBS.

- ♠ Blackpool Aero Club.
- ♠ Bristol and Wessex Aeroplane Club.
- ♠ Cinque Ports Flying Club.
- ♠ Derby and District Aero Club.
- ♠ Eastern Counties Aero Club.
- ♠ Flying Club of Ulster
- ♠ Hampshire Aeroplane Club.
- ♠ Hanworth Club, London Airpark, Hanworth
- ♠ Herts and Essex Aero Club
- ♠ Household Brigade Flying Club.
- ♠ Hull Aero Club
- ♠ Lancashire Aeroplane Club.
- ♠ Leicestershire Aero Club
- ♠ Liverpool and District Aero Club.
- ♠ London Aero Club.
- ♠ Midland Aero Club.
- ♠ Newcastle upon Tyne Aero Club.
- ♠ Norfolk and Norwich Aero Club.
- ♠ Northamptonshire Aero Club.
- ♠ Nottingham Aero Club.
- ♠ Reading Aero Club.
- ♠ Scottish Flying Club.

- ♠ Southern Aero Club.
- ♠ Southport Aero Club
- ♠ Staffordshire Aero Club.
- ♠ Stoke Aero Club
- ♠ Yorkshire Aeroplane Club (Leeds).

National Flying Services, Ltd., operated in 1931 a fleet of 42 aircraft. During 1931 the total amount of "paid" flying was 8,522 hours (3,107 instructional, 3,874 private hire, 765 taxi work and 785 short duration passenger flights). The total membership of the clubs averaged 1,284 in 1931, and 530 members held an "A" pilot's licence. The largest clubs are Leicester-shire, with 938 members, and Hanworth (921).

Other Companies—During 1930 over 40 companies or individuals carried out commercial flying, 12 being engaged in air taxi work.

♠ **Financially Assisted Clubs** with a total membership (Dec 31, 1931) of 6,522, an increase of 764 since Dec 31, 1929. Of the total number 1,659 held civil pilot's licences & Now grouped as "National Flying Services, Ltd."

CIVIL AVIATION,

British Empire.

I.—Expenditure.

	1930-31	1931-32
Great Britain	£525,500	£523,400
Canada	1,080,910	591,040
Australia	140,000	140,510
South Africa	47,070	106,000
India	253,863	172,918
New Zealand	11,500	2,180
Africa and Sudan ..	101,678	77,003
Total	£2,126,501	£1,613,153

II.—Mileage Flown
(Regular Air Services.)

	1930	1931
Great Britain	5,570	7,760
Canada	7,170	5,817
Australia	8,110	6,885
South Africa	1,440	1,440
India	715	715
S.W. Africa .. ..	...	1,250
Kenya .. ..	...	175
Tanganyika .. ..	...	200
Nigeria .. ..	...	450
Gibraltar .. ..	...	30
Total	23,005	24,722

Note.—The England—Central Africa—Cape Town route was opened January 20 1932, and with other routes projected or opened the total for 1932 should be approximately 40,000 miles.

Foreign Countries (1931-32).

	Chil Av Vote	Subsidy
Belgium	£316,607	£162,071
Czechoslovakia ..	305,869	137,094
Denmark	20,394	13,774
France	2,037,883	1,577,811
Germany	2,119,475	921,439
Italy	798,183	767,809
Netherlands	129,412	92,651
Norway (1930) ..	2,260	5,300
Poland	310,143	145,228
Spain	172,026	128,953
Sweden	61,383	35,813
Switzerland	22,641	18,477
U.S.A.	2,480,814	5,548,705
Yugoslavia	436,122	376,685

CIVIL AVIATION STATISTICS.

(British Aircraft on Regular Air Routes.)

Year	Mileage Flown	Passengers *	Cargo (Tons) †
1919 ..	104,000	870	30
1920 ..	644,000	5,799	137
1921 ..	225,000	5,256	19
1922 ..	717,000	10,393	215
1923 ..	943,000	15,552	328
1924 ..	936,000	13,601	543
1925 ..	862,000	11,193	580
1926 ..	840,000	16,775	679
1927 ..	766,000	18,874	593
1928 ..	1,011,000	27,659	772
1929 ..	1,388,000	29,327	840
1930 ..	1,437,000	25,094	732
1931 ..	1,604,000	25,211	654

* The totals for 1926 and subsequent years represent the actual numbers of individuals carried; for years prior to 1926 they represent the number of passengers carried on each stage. † Statistics as to cargo carried include excess baggage from 1926.

MUNICIPAL AERODROMES.

On Dec. 31, 1931, Aerodromes had been established or were in course of erection by the following municipalities:—

Basingstoke.	Hull.	Portsmouth.
Blackpool.	Ipswich	Sheffield
Bristol	Littlehampton	Shekness
Burton	Liverpool	Southampton.
Cardiff	Manchester.	Southend
Carlisle	Middlebro'	Stoke-on-Trent.
Dover	Morecambe	Worcester
Hastings	Nottingham	York
Hereford	Plymouth	

TRADE BY AIR.

VALUE OF GOODS IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN BY AIR.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1919	£59,839	£31,097	£90,936
1920	676,919	345,268	1,022,187
1921	375,374	195,817	571,191
1922	453,377	259,643	713,020
1923	567,303	211,948	769,251
1924	841,815	509,145	1,350,960
1925	1,183,175	403,761	1,586,936
1926	958,237	966,003	1,924,240
1927	1,251,921	1,439,346	2,691,267
1928	2,003,551	981,139	2,984,690
1929	1,990,350	1,003,219	2,993,569
1930	1,656,682	834,513	2,491,195
1931	2,022,522	773,958	2,796,480
Total	£14,041,065	£7,961,877	£22,002,942

FLIGHTS BETWEEN U.K. AND ABROAD.
(International Civil Flying commenced on Aug 26, 1919.)

Year	British Aircraft		Foreign Aircraft.	
	Flights	Passengers	Flights	Passengers
1919 ..	467	870	62	52
1920 ..	2,854	5,799	768	584
1921 ..	993	5,256	2,404	5,475
1922 ..	2,891	9,490	2,042	2,869
1923 ..	2,559	11,947	2,016	3,189
1924 ..	2,794	10,456	2,044	7,402
1925 ..	2,891	10,602	2,399	10,119
1926 ..	2,879	15,450	2,641	10,074
1927 ..	2,489	16,533	3,225	12,221
1928 ..	3,120	24,810	4,490	18,369
1929 ..	3,244	26,122	5,922	22,072
1930 ..	3,000	22,045	6,685	22,190
1931 ..	2,878	21,925	7,224	23,817

AIR TRANSPORT STATISTICS, 1931.

Country	Miles Flown	Passengers Carried	Goods Carried (Tons)
*Great Britain ..	1,354,000	23,480	649
Australia	1,286,420	14,225	210
Canada	1,412,444	3,790	67
8 Africa	208,981	1,056	...
India	63,480	106	...
Belgium	859,904	8,955	340
Czechoslovakia ..	293,216	9,466	310
Denmark	129,959	2,885	45
France	5,750,018	21,700	1,508
Germany	6,387,495	68,467	2,175
Italy	2,734,520	33,650	625
Netherlands	1,618,000	20,512	1,302
Poland	927,224	14,687	349
Russia (1930) ..	3,116,000	14,237	...
Sweden	212,758	2,914	202
Switzerland	571,880	12,892	201
U.S.A.	47,285,997	522,342	224

* Imperial Airways operations only.

TRANSIT TIMES BY AIR.

Details	Baghdad	Karachi	Delhi	Calcutta.	Singapore	Sydney
Miles from London	3,024	4,678	5,358	6,360	8,505	12,630
Days by normal means	9	16	17	17	23	35
Days by Air (day flying only)	3½	6½	7½	8½	10½	15½
Days by Air (day and night flying)	2½	3½	3½	4½	6½	9½

AIR MAILS.

AIR MAIL SERVICES. Details of services, time saved, and fees payable are embodied in the official Air Mail Leaflet which can be obtained free of charge through any Post Office

AIRSHIPS

Comparative Table of various Airships.

Ship	Cu Cap	Length	Alt	Engines.
	cu ft	ft	tons	No & h.p.
(1) R 34 (Brit)	1,960,000	640	59.5	5 X 1250
(2) R 38 (U.S.)	2,724,000	694	82.75	6 X 2100
(3) R 100 (Brit)	5,000,000	709	152	6 X 4900
(4) R 102 (Brit)	5,500,000	800	125	5 X 2925
(5) Z RS 4 (U.S.)	6,500,000	785	180	8 X 4480
(6) G1, Zep. (Germ)	3,708,000	776	129	5 X 2650
(7) LZ 129 (Germ)	5,500,000	?	167	8 X 5000
(8) Z RS 5 (U.S.) .....	...	...	...	...
(9) S S S R (Russian) .....	...	...	...	...

NORSE—(1) First to cross Atlantic, (2) Wrecked at Hull Yorkshire, (3) Launched Jan 1930, completed her trials in Feb and was taken over by Air Ministry from Airship Guarantee Company, work suspended after disaster to R102, sold, Nov 1931. (4) Launched Oct 7, 1929, crashed near Beaumont, France (while on voyage to India), Oct 5, 1930 with loss of 46 lives only 7 escaping (5) Z RS 4 (U.S.S. Akron) was launched in June, 1931. (6) Crossed Atlantic, 1928, and toured round the world in 1929 and 1930. (7) Under construction at Friedrichshaven, (8) Under construction, (9) First flight Aug 1932

AIRCRAFT IDENTIFICATION

Identification Letters are used by the Countries named, as under—

Gt Britain { G—AAA to G—ZZZ,

Irish Free State E1—AAA to E1—ZZZ

Belgium ...	ON—&c.	Norway ...	LA—&c.
France ...	F—&c.	Spain ...	EA—&c.
Germany ...	D—&c.	Sweden ...	SA—&c.
Italy ...	I—&c.	Switzerland	HB—&c.
Netherlands	PH—&c.	U S A ...	K—&c.

AIRCRAFT ON BRITISH CIVIL REGISTER.

Classification	1920	1930	1931
Regular Air Transport ...	56	35	35
Joy-riding, Taxi, &c	166	148	166
Schools & R.A.F. Reserve	...	98	104
Clubs ..	...	68	62
Demonstration, &c	...	130	99
Private ..	...	333	385
For re sale .....	...	34	73
Registered	325	846	924
Certified Air worthy ..	149	615	707

BULLION BY AIR.

Value of Bullion and Specie Imported into and Exported from Great Britain by Air.

Year	Imports	Exports and Re-exports.	Total.
1925 ..	£205,822	£9,834,557	£10,040,399
1926 ..	307,525	7,975,973	8,283,498
1927 ..	697,726	7,043,236	7,740,962
1928 ..	353,211	5,054,093	5,407,304
1929 ..	372,994	30,545,051	30,918,045
1930 ..	295,672	19,285,256	19,580,928
1931	1,116,315	37,291,506	38,407,825
Total (1925-31) ..	£3,349,289	£117,089,672	£120,378,961

FLYING ACCIDENTS.

British Commercial Aviation

(Including all Imperial Airways Transport operations.)

Details	I—Air Transport		II—Other Flying for Hrs.	
	Aug 1929, to Dec 31, 1924	Jan 1, 1927, to Dec 31, 1931	May, 1929, to Dec 31, 1924	Jan 1, 1927, to Dec 31, 1931
Aircraft mileage flown ..	3,569,000	6,457,000	1,407,000	2,056,000
Fatal accidents	6	5	7	1
Non-fatal	4	1	22	4
Miles per accident	357,000	1,076,000	49,000	411,000
Flights per accident	1,756	5,600	4,782	55,500
Passengers killed	13	19	8	2
Passengers injured	5	5	12	2
Flights per passenger killed ..	3,959	6,700	30,213	277,900
Do Do. injured	10,294	25,500	20,122	277,900
Crew killed	9	8	7	1
Do. injured.	5	4	22	4

AVIATION RECORDS AND PERFORMANCES.

LONG DISTANCE FLIGHTS.

1890—54 miles, Clement Ader (France) Machine first leave the ground
 1897—328 yards, Clement Ader (France) First Europe flight
 1898—22 miles 227 yards, Orville Wright (U.S.A.) Long distance flight. Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20 1/2 miles), Dayton
 1908—20 miles 922 yards, L. Delagrè (France) First European distance flight
 1908—77 miles 856 yards, Wilbur Wright (U.S.A.) Beat two hours
 1909—L. Bleriot (France) Cross the Channel
 1910—186 miles, L. Paulhan (France) London to Manchester (one stop)
 1911—G. H. Gurnea (U.S.A.), Hydroplane First flight rising from the water
 1911—200 miles, Lieut. Conneau (France) First Great Britain circuit (20 hrs. 20 mins.)
 1912—F. P. Raynham First Britain long distance record (7 hrs. 30 mins.), Brooklands
 1913—530 miles, Capt. C. A. H. Longcroft Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough)

1919—Sir John Alcock and Sir J. W. Brown Newfoundland to Ireland, June 24.
 1919—6,250 miles, R. 30 Airship (Commander Major G. H. Scott) Britain to New York and back, July 26
 1919—21,294 miles, Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith England to Australia, Nov. 22 Dec. 20
 1919—Sir Alan Cobham England to Cape Town and back
 1919—Sir Alan Cobham England to Australia and back
 1919—Hunford and Fitzmaurice First east to west flight, Ireland to Labrador 26 hours April
 1919—First British Air Mail, London to Karachi, April 24.
 1919—Squad. Ldr. A. G. Jones Williams and Flight Lieut. N. H. Jenkins (R.A.F.) England to India without a stop, in 50 hours 38 minutes, April 24 to 26
 1919—Miss Amy Johnson First woman's solo flight, England to Australia, May 6 to 24
 1919—C. Foster and Bellonte First flight Paris to New York, 3,700 miles, in 37 hours, September
 1919—Bismontout and Rossi (France) Ninety hours in the air (over 6,500 miles), 41stres, June 18 to 22
 1919—C. W. A. Scott, London to Port Darwin, Australia (9 d. 3 h. 40 min.), and back to London (20 d. 26 h.) April 1—June 5
 1919—J. A. Mollison, Australia to England (8 d. 20 h. 45 m.) July 26—Aug. 6
 1919—A. C. Butler, England to Australia (9 d. 2 h. 20 m.)
 1919—Squadron Leader Bert Hinkler, Port Natal, Brazil, to Bathurst, British Gambia (first west to east flight across South Atlantic)

1919—J. A. Mollison, England to Cape Town (4 d. 27 h. 30 m.)
 1919—C. W. A. Scott, England to Australia (8 d. 20 h. 44 m.)
 1919—Miss Amelia Earhart, Harbour Grace to London-derry (20 1/2 h. 30 m.)
 1919—Capt. Bennett Griffin and Lieut. James Mattern, Harbour Grace to Berlin (28 h. 40 m., crossing Atlantic in 20 h. 50 s.)
 1919—J. A. Mollison Portmarnock, near Dublin, to Pennfield Ridge, New Brunswick (30 h. 15 m.).

KING'S CUP WINNERS.

1902 Capt. F. L. Barnard Speed, 124 m.p.h.
 1903—Capt. F. T. Courtney Speed, 150 m.p.h.
 1904—A. J. Cobham Speed, 106 6 m.p.h.
 1905—Capt. F. L. Barnard Speed, 120 5 m.p.h.
 1906—H. H. Broad Speed, 90 4 m.p.h.
 1907—W. L. Hope Speed 92 4 m.p.h.
 1908—W. L. Hope Speed 105 5 m.p.h.
 Fastest time Flying Officer S. Summers, 129 m.p.h.
 1909—Flying Officer D. F. W. Atcherley Speed, 150 3 m.p.h.
 Fastest time, D. F. W. Atcherley
 1910—Miss Winifred Brown Speed 108 7 m.p.h.
 Fastest time, A. R. Butler Speed, 120 7 m.p.h.
 1911—Flying Officer E. C. T. Edwards Speed, 177 8 m.p.h.
 Fastest time, Lieut. G. Rodd, 227 5 m.p.h.
 1912—W. L. Hope Speed 124 5 m.p.h.
 Fastest time H. A. Brown, 176 m.p.h.

SCHNEIDER TROPHY WINNERS

1913—45 75 m.p.h. Prevost (France) At Monaco
 1914—88 8 m.p.h. Howard Pixton (Britain) Monaco.
 1915—107 m.p.h. Luigi Bologna (Italy) Venice.
 1916—111 m.p.h. Giovanni Bianchi (Italy) Venice.
 1917—125 7 m.p.h. H. C. Brard (Britain) Naples.
 1918—177 88 m.p.h. Lieut. T. Rittenhouse (U.S.N.), Cowes.
 1919—224 57 m.p.h. Lieut. Doolittle (U.S.A.), Baltimore
 1920—246 495 m.p.h. Major de Bonardi (Italy), Hampton
 1921—261 695 m.p.h. Flight Lieut. Webster (Britain), Venice
 1922—328 63 m.p.h. Flying Officer Waghorn (Britain), Southampton
 1930—1931—No race

SCHNEIDER RECORDS

1909—357 7 m.p.h. Squadron Leader A. H. Orlebar (Britain) Sept. 12 1909
 1911—388 67 m.p.h. Flight Lieut. G. H. Stainforth (Britain) Sept. 13, 1911 Fastest circuit, 408 288 m.p.h.

AIR LICENCES AND CERTIFICATES (United Kingdom).

New Licences or Certificates

	Issued					Current on 31st Dec. 1932
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	
Pilots, Class "A" ...	223	414	613	954	892	2,091
Pilots, Class "B" ...	21	69	107	110	104	315
Navigators.	12	14	20	33	53	88
Airship Riggers ...	...	...	16	33	...	...
Airship Engineers ...	...	...	13	33	...	...
Ground Engineers ...	92	114	237	292	321	1,156
Aerodromes ...	175	206	320	288	463	157
Registrations—						
Heavier-than-air Craft ...	204	294	461	609	569	924
Lighter-than-air Craft ...	2	2	2	...	...	8
Airworthiness:—						
Heavier-than-air Craft ...	193	463	609	527	460	951*
Lighter-than-air Craft ...	...	...	1	2	...	...

* This figure includes 244 Certificates of Airworthiness for aircraft known to have been sold abroad

SHIPPING.

NUMBER AND GROSS TONNAGE OF VESSELS OF 100 TONS AND UPWARDS
(COMPILED FROM LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK (JUNE, 1932).)

Countries where owned	Steamers		Motorships		Sailing Vessels and Barges		Total	
	No	Gross Tonnage	No	Gross Tonnage	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No	Gross Tonnage
British Empire ..	8,870	19,688,301	908	2,843,640	746	252,442	10,518	22,784,383
United States	2,987	12,082,965	364	737,185	595	726,470	3,946	13,546,620
Japan	1,614	3,684,637	350	570,377			1,964	4,255,014
Norway	1,582	2,415,986	419	1,747,850	7	3,003	2,008	4,166,839
Germany	1,642	3,502,469	493	640,451	16	21,922	2,151	4,164,842
France	1,408	3,304,202	110	203,323	126	49,481	1,644	3,557,006
Italy ..	883	2,733,515	208	597,789	232	59,268	1,323	3,390,572
Netherlands ..	921	2,225,864	503	731,331	21	6,645	1,445	2,963,840
Sweden	1,054	1,121,095	299	590,158	80	24,731	1,433	1,715,984
Greece	537	1,464,061	14	6,003			551	1,470,064
Spain ..	675	1,032,087	118	212,041	68	15,193	861	1,255,321
Denmark ..	498	727,524	204	443,751	28	9,345	730	1,180,620
Other countries and country not stated)	2,841	4,327,058	436	748,478	396	197,669	3,673	5,273,205
TOTAL	25,512	58,329,764	4,420	10,038,377	2,315	1,366,169	32,247	69,734,310

SHIPBUILDING, 1931-32.

THE total of new tonnage to which classes have been assigned by *Lloyd's Register* during the twelve months ended June 30, 1932, amounts to 263 vessels, of 220,002 tons gross, while the corresponding figures for the year ended June 30, 1931, were 557 vessels, of 1,758,610 tons gross. Plans for 139 vessels, of 258,110 tons, were passed by the Society in the course of the year. These figures are very much smaller than those for the previous twelve months (240 vessels, of 564,280 tons) and are the lowest recorded since 1922. Of this projected tonnage, 60 per cent. (153,800 tons) was intended to be built in Great Britain and Ireland, and 40 per cent. (104,220 tons) in other countries. The countries in which the greater part of the new tonnage classed by *Lloyd's Register*, during the year, has been constructed are shown in the following statement.—

The countries for which the majority of the vessels were built are.—

Country	No of Vessels	Tons Gross
Great Britain and Ireland ..	113	344,025
Norway ..	20	164,177
Netherlands ..	24	105,545
U.S.A.	22	70,158
Japan ..	10	51,711
British Dominions ..	21	45,723
Spain ..	8	41,522
Sweden ..	7	36,004
Denmark ..	6	35,711
U.S.S.R.	12	18,761
Italy ..	2	18,360

Mercantile Shipping, 1914, 1923, and 1932.

Country	No of Vessels	Tons Gross
Great Britain and Ireland	136	437,552
Netherlands ..	30	106,758
Denmark ..	15	78,579
Sweden ..	10	61,759
U.S.A.	14	52,922
Japan ..	10	51,711
Germany ..	9	42,057
Spain ..	8	41,522
Italy ..	15	33,174
British Dominions ..	11	9,976

Large Vessels now under Construction.

On June 1, 1932, the following large vessels were under construction—steel quadruple screw *Conte di Savoia* (48,500 tons) at Trieste; turbo-electric quadruple screw *Queen of Bermuda* (22,500 tons) at Barrow; quadruple screw motorships *Neptunia* and *Oceansia* (20,000 tons) at Monfalcone.

Country	Gross Tonnage (Steam and Motor Ships only)		
	1914	1923	1932
Great Britain and Ireland	18,892,000	19,115,000	19,562,000
Brit. Dominions	1,632,000	2,580,000	2,970,000
Denmark ..	770,000	932,000	1,172,000
France ..	1,622,000	2,423,000	3,508,000
Germany ..	5,135,000	2,510,000	4,142,000
Greece ..	821,000	747,000	1,479,000
Netherlands	1,472,000	2,607,000	2,987,000
Italy ..	1,430,000	2,881,000	3,321,000
Japan ..	1,708,000	3,604,000	4,255,000
Norway ..	1,957,000	2,376,000	4,164,000
Spain ..	824,000	1,199,000	1,250,000
Sweden ..	1,015,000	1,126,000	1,691,000
U.S.A. (Sea)	2,027,000	13,426,000	20,270,000
„ (Lakes) ..	2,260,000	2,197,000	2,445,000
Other Countries	3,479,000	3,566,000	5,181,000
Totals	45,404,000	62,335,000	68,368,000

THE FIFTY LARGEST SHIPS AFLOAT.

Name of Steamer.	Flag	Gross Tonnage	Dimensions.			Speed (Knots)	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines.
			Length	Breadth	Depth			
Adriatic ..	Br.	24,679	709 2	75 5	52 6	18	1906	White Star
Alcantara ..	"	22,281	690 5	70 5	49 5	17½	1906	Royal Mail S.P.
Aquilania ..	"	46,647	826 7	82 4	49 7	18	1914	Unard
Asturion ..	"	46,647	690 5	76 5	49 5	17½	1906	Royal Mail S.P.
Augustus ..	Itl	32,672	720 9	82 8	46 5	19	1907	"Italia."
Baltic ..	Br.	23,284	709 2	75 6	52 6	17	1904	White Star
Belgenland ..	"	27,132	670 4	70 4	44 7	17½	1917	Leyland & Co
Berengaria ..	Ger	52,266	883 6	98 3	57 1	23	1912	Unard
Bremen ..	Ger	51,696	898 7	102 9	48 2	26	1909	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Britannic ..	Br.	20,943	686 6	82 4	48 6	18	1930	White Star
Cap Arcoria ..	Ger	27,552	643 6	84 6	41 9	20	1907	Hamburg Sud-Amerika
Champlain ..	Fr	26,912	607 0	82 8	67 8	N.R.	1931	Cie Générale Transatl.
Columbus ..	Ger	32,565	740 6	83 1	40 1	21	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd
Conte Biancamano ..	Itl	24,426	690 9	76 1	47 5	20	1905	"Italia."
Conte di Savoia ..	"	46,000	700 0	96 0	48 6	N.R.	1932	"Italia."
Conte Grande ..	"	25,661	652 2	76 3	37 2	21	1908	"Italia."
Dulio ..	"	24,281	622 4	70 3	46 3	21	1903	"Italia."
Empress of Australia ..	Br.	31,788	599 9	75 2	41 5	18	1914	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Empress of Britain ..	"	22,348	733 3	97 8	50 0	24	1906	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Empress of Japan ..	"	26,032	644 0	113 8	44 5	N.R.	1930	Canadian Pacific Rly.
Europa ..	Ger	49,746	802 2	102 1	48 0	26	1908	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
France ..	Fr	23,769	690 1	75 6	48 5	20	1912	Cie Générale Transatl.
George Washington ..	U.S.	23,788	699 1	78 2	50 1	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Georgia ..	Br.	26,000	683 6	82 4	48 6	18	1902	White Star
Hamburg ..	Ger	21,621	602 5	72 4	42 1	20½	1906	Hamburg Amerika.
Homer ..	Br.	34,351	731 0	83 3	48 6	20	1902	White Star
Le de France ..	Fr	23,132	727 7	97 0	52 9	20	1906	Cie Générale Transatl.
Lafayette ..	"	25,278	577 2	77 6	27 9	17	1902	Cie Générale Transatl.
L'Atlantique ..	"	22,512	713 6	92 0	57 6	24	1930	Cie de Nav. Sud-Atl.
Leviathan ..	U.S.	48,943	907 6	100 3	58 2	25	1914	U.S. Lines Coy.
Majestic ..	Br.	56,621	915 5	100 1	58 2	25	1901	White Star.
Manhattan ..	U.S.	30,000	668 4	86 3	33 3	N.R.	1922	U.S. Lines Coy.
Mauretania ..	Br.	30,666	702 2	88 0	57 1	23	1907	Unard S.S.
Minnetonka ..	"	21,998	602 8	80 4	49 4	16½	1904	Atlantic Transport.
Minnewaska ..	"	21,916	602 8	80 4	49 4	16½	1905	Atlantic Transport.
Monarch of Bermuda ..	U.S.	22,484	553 2	76 7	39 0	21	1922	Furness Withy.
New York ..	Ger	21,867	602 5	78 4	42 1	18½	1907	Hamburg Amerika.
Olympic ..	Br.	46,430	892 5	92 5	50 5	22	1911	White Star.
Paris ..	Fr	34,569	738 4	85 3	50 1	21	1901	Cie Générale Transatl.
President Coolidge ..	U.S.	21,936	615 0	81 0	52 0	21	1931	Dollar S.S. Lines
President Hoover ..	"	21,936	615 0	81 0	52 0	21	1930	Dollar S.S. Lines
Queen of Bermuda ..	Br.	20,100	583 2	76 7	39 0	21	1932	Furness Withy.
Rex ..	Itl	30,100	831 1	97 1	47 3	25	1932	"Italia."
Roma ..	"	32,583	702 6	82 8	38 9	21	1906	"Italia."
Rotterdam ..	Hol	24,140	690 5	77 4	43 5	17	1908	Nederland Amerikaan.
Saturnia ..	Itl	23,940	631 4	79 8	20 5	19	1927	"Cosulich" Soc. Triestina.
Statendam ..	Hol.	29,511	674 2	81 3	49 4	18	1929	Nederland.-Amerikaan.
Strathaird ..	Br.	22,544	636 7	80 2	33 1	20	1932	P & O S.N. Coy.
Strathnaver ..	"	22,547	636 7	80 2	33 1	20	1932	P & O S.N. Coy.
Vulcania ..	Itl	23,970	631 4	79 8	24 4	19	1908	"Cosulich" Soc. Triestina.

.. = Twin Screw.
 *** = Triple Screw.
 **** = Quadruple Screw.
 T = Turbine.

Br = British.
 Itl = Italian.
 Ger = German.
 Fr = French.

U.S. = American.
 Hol = Netherlands.
 N.R. = No record.

FASTEST ATLANTIC PASSAGES.

Year	Days	Ship	Tons.
1862a	9	Scythia	3,871
1869a	8	City of Brussels	3,081
1882a	7	Alaska	6,400
1889a	6	City of Paris	10,669
1894a	5½	Lucania	12,950
1897b	6	{Kaiser Wilhelm} der Grosse	14,349
1903c	5½	Deutschland	16,502
1909a	4d. 10h. 41m.	Mauretania	30,596
1924c	5d. 1h. 49m.	Mauretania	30,596
1929c	4d. 18h. 17m.	Bremen	49,864
1930c	4d. 17h. 6m.	Europa	49,746

a From Queenstown; b from Southampton; c from Cherbourg; e to Cherbourg

LIGHTHOUSES.

In 1930-31 the receipts of the General Lighthouse Fund were £976,643, made up of £959,475 Light Dues collected, £4,804 Rents of disused Lighthouses and Sundry Revenue; £7,333 Barges and Mincoy Light Dues, £5,031 Interest on Investments. The total expenditure of the three General Lighthouse Authorities—Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses and Commissioners of Irish Lights—was £822,817, and for Lighthouses Abroad £34,943, the total Ordinary Expenditure being £857,760, leaving a balance of £118,883 to be carried to the Net Revenue Account.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1932, the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland had a total tonnage of 19,671,675 gross tons, of which 19,561,143 tons were steamers and motor ships, and 109,532 sailing vessels.

Census of Seamen (April 26, 1931).—Total number of seamen employed, 170,257, as under:

Sea trading Vessels,	British	Foreign	Lascars.
Steam	95,454	9,984	45,615
Motor	13,804	1,067	4,013
Sailing	317	3	0
Total.....	109,575	11,054	49,628

The British Fishing Fleet.—On Dec. 31, 1930, the fishing boats belonging to the United Kingdom, Isle of Man and Channel Islands numbered 14,048 (283,387 net tons) of which 5,654 were sailing vessels (22,925 net tons) and 8,394 steam and motor vessels (260,462 net tons).

The estimated number of men and boys employed in sea fishing in 1930 was 59,361, of whom 52,928 were regular fishermen and 6,403 persons occasionally employed in sea fishing.

Wrecks (World).—The total losses of the World's Mercantile Marine in 1930 are stated to be 302 vessels with a gross tonnage of 425,413 as against 499 vessels (604,703 gross tons) in 1929; these losses (1930) include 246 steamers (339,405 gross tons), 14 motor vessels (38,199 gross tons), 37 auxiliary vessels (7,886 gross tons) and 95 sailing vessels (39,923 gross tons).

(British).—In 1930, 31 sailing vessels (1,802 gross tons) and 102 steam and motor vessels (104,451 gross tons), a total of 133 vessels (106,343 gross tons), were totally lost at sea. In 1930 lives were lost through wrecks at sea—from sailing vessels, crew 4, passengers 1, from steam and motor vessels, crew 53, passengers 5—a total of 63. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*, in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared in the Foreign Trade (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.—

Year	Entered	Cleared	Total.
1913	82,148,569	82,661,012	164,809,581
1929	96,605,000	97,199,000	193,804,000
1930	97,543,000	97,593,000	195,136,000
1931	89,220,000	89,958,000	179,178,000

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year	British.	Foreign.
1913	46,602,920	35,545,649
1929	58,849,000	37,756,000
1930	57,449,000	40,094,000
1931	52,018,000	37,260,000

Ocean Tonnage at British Ports (1930).

Port.	Arrived.	Departed.
<i>England—</i>	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	197,498	153,385
Blyth	944,925	1,168,154
Bristol (1931)	2,520,000	2,073,000
Cowes	3,026,473	3,033,179
Dartmouth	746,362	821,751
Dover	2,222,425	2,283,868
Falmouth	1,206,625	1,249,262
Fleetwood	36,054	26,890
Folkestone.....	995,763	984,680
Goole	804,333	918,383
Grimaby (1931) ..	1,772,000	2,087,000
Hartlepool	894,818	983,095
Harwich	2,702,328	2,689,634
Hull (1931)	4,830,000	4,205,000
Liverpool (1931) ..	13,074,000	11,902,000
London (1931)	21,624,000	19,440,000
Manchester (1931) ..	3,132,000	2,704,000
Middlesbrough (1931) ..	1,717,000	1,955,000
Newcastle, &c	7,072,837	8,324,037
Newhaven	716,657	711,587
Plymouth (1931) ..	6,705,000	6,679,000
Portsmouth	118,813	124,252
Southampton (1931) ..	10,454,000	10,389,000
Sunderland	1,277,038	1,507,960
Weymouth	862,470	863,248
<i>Wales & Monmouth—</i>		
Beaumaris	1,494,633	1,413,452
Cardiff (1931)	4,514,000	6,374,000
Cardigan	604,319	600,309
Newport (1931)	1,499,000	2,033,000
Port Talbot	955,938	1,058,400
Swansea (1931)	2,341,000	2,873,000
<i>Scotland—</i>		
Aberdeen	386,470	226,123
Ardrossan	217,073	179,321
Burntisland	173,941	343,077
Dundee	576,986	522,494
Glasgow (1931)	4,003,000	4,270,000
Grangemouth	1,129,970	763,739
Greenock (1931)	2,194,000	2,138,000
Leith	1,359,127	1,355,207
Methil	472,995	845,235
<i>Northern Ireland—</i>		
Belfast (1931)	3,167,000	2,933,000
Londonderry	698,607	660,688

Ocean Tonnage by Flags, 1931.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	52,018,000	52,314,000
Belgium	1,557,000	1,551,000
Denmark	2,522,000	2,607,000
France	4,967,000	4,956,000
Germany	7,045,000	7,072,000
Italy	1,067,000	1,175,000
Netherlands	5,608,000	5,602,000
Norway	3,602,000	3,663,000
Spain	1,404,000	1,392,000
Sweden	2,363,000	2,392,000
U S A	2,602,000	2,648,000
Other Flags	4,375,000	4,566,000
Total	89,220,000	89,958,000

Coastwise Tonnage.

Year.	Arrived.	Departed.
1913	65,273,838	65,111,086
1929	55,185,000	54,920,000
1930	54,979,000	54,510,000
1931	53,049,000	53,043,000

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Ocean Trade £
Alexandria ...	4,866,000	4,851,000	56,840,000
Amsterdam ...	4,230,000	3,558,000	...
Antwerp ...	3,604,000	24,158,000	...
Bombay ...	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Bristol ...	2,388,000	1,913,000	35,321,000
Buenos Aires ...	3,909,000	...	50,955,000
Calcutta ...	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
Cardiff ...	5,889,000	7,505,000	23,848,000
Colombo ...	8,943,786	8,885,964	...
Durban ...	6,788,435	6,827,742	...
Genoa ...	9,167,000	9,011,057	101,707,000
Glasgow ...	4,221,000	4,796,000	70,388,000
Hamburg ...	19,652,000	19,783,000	...
Hong Kong ...	14,910,026	14,922,232	167,613,388
Hull ...	4,986,000	4,338,000	88,966,000
Kobe ...	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
Liverpool ...	13,944,000	12,773,000	351,246,000
London ...	21,417,036	21,723,156	603,743,000
Manchester ...	3,464,000	3,955,000	76,289,000
Marseilles ...	11,575,000	11,299,000	...
Monte Video ...	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000
Montreal ...	1,898,000	1,961,000	225,000,000
Newcastle ...	6,543,000	7,919,000	41,749,000
New Orleans ...	5,189,000	4,535,000	102,560,000
New York ...	20,558,000	21,327,000	754,798,800
Rangoon ...	4,489,776	4,478,137	51,000,000
Rio de Janeiro ...	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Rotterdam ...	17,783,000	14,689,000	...
San Francisco ...	1,811,000	2,364,000	68,870,000
Shanghai ...	7,810,000	7,906,000	122,000,000
Singapore ...	17,221,541	15,221,312	73,930,384
Southampton ...	12,606,000	10,583,000	76,222,000
Sydney N.S.W. ...	2,261,883	...	78,910,000
Wellington, N.Z. ...	839,810	...	28,792,832
Yokohama ...	3,456,000	3,359,000	156,000,000

TRAMWAYS.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on Dec 31, 1930, was 2,232. The total receipts in 1930-31 were £25,281,531, the working expenses £20,467,129, and the net receipts £4,814,402, the total paid-up capital being £29,276,410. 4,394,530,590 passengers were carried.

Under the *London Passenger Transport Bill* promoted in 1931 by the Minister of Transport (Rt Hon Herbert Morrison) it was proposed to transfer the tramway systems in the London metropolitan area to a *London Passenger Transport Board* which would have been given control of all passenger transport undertakings and interests in the London Traffic Area. The Bill was held over at the Dissolution of Parliament.

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan 28, 1870, the telephone service became exclusively owned and operated by the Government (with one or two minor exceptions) on the transfer of the National Telephone Company's undertaking to the Post Office on Jan 1, 1922. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and most Foreign Countries except the Continent of Europe are maintained and operated by private companies. The submarine telephone cables from the British Isles to the Continent are either owned entirely by the State or jointly with the Foreign Administration in whose territory the other end of the cable terminates.

THE UNION JACK.

Days for hoisting the Union Jack on Government Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset)

March 18.—	Birthday of Princess Louise.
March 31.—	Do. Prince Henry.
April 14.—	Do. Princess Beatrice.
April 25.—	Do. Princess Royal.
May 1.—	Do. Duke of Connaught.
May 6.—	Accession of H.M. the King.
May 24.—	Empire Day.
May 26.—	The Queen's Birthday.
June 3.—	The King's Birthday.
June 22.—	Coronation Day.
June 23.—	Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
July 6.—	Their Majesties' Wedding Day.
Nov. 11.—	Armistice Day.
Nov. 26.—	Birthday of Queen of Norway.
Dec. 14.—	Do. Duke of York.
Dec. 20.—	Do. Prince George.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be hoisted when the King or Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Their Majesties are passing in procession.

§ And on such day appointed for the official celebration

TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Admiralty ...	Whitehall	9000
Agriculture & Fisheries ...	"	3400
Air Ministry ...	"	7171
Cabinet Offices ...	"	1511
Colonial Office ...	"	9391
Education, Board of ...	"	4300
Empire Marketing Board ...	"	4801
Foreign Office ...	"	8440
Health, Ministry of ...	"	4300
Home Office ...	"	8190
House of Commons ...	"	6240
India Office ...	"	8140
Labour, Ministry of ...	"	6200
Metropolitan Police ...	"	1212
Overseas Settlement ...	"	9060
Overseas Trade ...	"	9040
Paymaster-General ...	"	6442
Scientific and Industrial Research Department ...	"	1632
Scottish Office ...	"	7464
Stationery Office ...	"	4343
Trade, Board of ...	"	5140
Transport, Ministry of ...	"	8400
Treasury ...	"	1221
Treasury Solicitor ...	"	1121
War Department (Horse Guards) ...	"	4468
War Office ...	"	9400
Works, Office of ...	"	9444

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, pp 88a, published Jan and July, price 1s

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within Gt Britain and Northern Ireland and including Channel Is. and Isle of Man

Letters

Not exceeding 2 oz. 1½d.
 For every additional 2 oz. or less. ½d.
 Limit 2 ft x 1 ft. x 1 ft., or if in the form of a roll, 30 in length x 4 in Weight unlimited.
Postcards, 1d.; reply postcards, 2d. (p 668)

Printed Papers.

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof. ½d.
 Limits: 2 lb in weight; in size, as *Letters*.
 Printed papers posted late in the day are not for-
 warded the same night unless stamped *ad* or more.
Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy).
 Not exceeding 6 oz. 1d.
 For every additional 6 oz. or less. ½d.
 Packets not over 2 oz go for ½d as Printed Papers.
 Limits: 2 lb. in weight, in size as *Letters*.

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb. 6d.
 " " 5 lb. 8d.
 " " 8 lb. 1s 0d.
 " " 11 lb (limit of weight) 1s 3d.
 Limit of size: length, 3 ft 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS, except business reply-cards or envelopes, or re-directed parcels, are charged *double postage* on delivery, UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency*.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being for this purpose one Town Delivery Area), otherwise they are charged at the ordinary pre-paid rate. *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, nor from clubs, hotels, &c.). Requests for re-direction of *letters, &c.* must be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster or postman, and signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Re-direction is free for 12 months; thereafter costs 1s. for each surname for second, 1s third, and 5s each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the forwarding of *telegrams* by post (free) or by telegraph.

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. *Parcels* (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. Fee 3d. exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 3d. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices, if open, this may be done later for 6d. late fee. Unregistered packets containing coin or jewelry, or found open (or undeliverable) and con-

taining stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., 10s or more in value, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3d.), carrying no compensation.

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are:—Fee 3d, compensation up to £5, 4d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s. 11d. for £400. Compensation up to £2 is given on (a) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only of certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (b) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No (1). Compensation in respect of money of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered Letter Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see next page); the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered packets*, for eggs, fish, game and rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables only when sent as *parcels*. Compensation is not given for damage to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case, (2) fragile articles by registered letter post, unless conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care."

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free, other unregistered postal packets, ½d

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE BY SPECIAL MESSENGER.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays.—(1) All the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, which must be prepaid, in stamps, 6d per mile, or part of a mile, with 1d. on each separate packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum, also a special charge of 3d. on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis*. (2) After transmission by post, at sender's request (a) from the ordinary delivery office, if open for telegraph business (maximum charge in London 6d); or if so marked, (b) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (c) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad vertical line back and front. Charges as for (1) (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) Before ordinary deliveries, at addressee's request (6d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). (4) see p 675 (5) Of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (3d. for 30 words besides express and telephone charges).—Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2d.—For Sundays and Holidays, see pp 674-5, and next paragraph.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—An unregistered letter up to 2 oz., taken to a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways while station is open week days or Sundays, is sent off by next train or steamer to a station or port on any of these railways. Fee within Gt. Britain, or thence to Jersey, Guernsey, Jangleas (L.M.), or chief Irish ports, 3d. to other Irish places 4d. Unless marked to be

called for "it is posted in the nearest letter-box at station of address, but (except on Sundays and in I.F.S.) can be delivered Express (from usual office, or first Express office it reaches) under Service *as*, or (by wiring for messenger to meet it at station) under Service *z*.

DISPATCH, or Undelivered Parcel Packets.—Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 1½d. or more, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. Packets without sender's address or any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as *unsuitable Parcel Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d.* are redelivered to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside, those without such request are disposed of. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due, printed papers only if return is requested. Magazine Post packets are charged with return postage. For parcels see p. 669.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Any postal packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is treated as undelivered. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept a month; others, a week, after which they are treated as undelivered (see above), unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified shorter period.

Letter Post (see p. 666).

Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, certain kinds of advertisement, eggs, fish, game, meat, fruit, vegetables, and (to I.F.S., I of Man, Channel Is.) dutiable articles.

Post Cards.

Postage (see p. 666). The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence [the same holds for abroad]. Plain cards (minimum size 4 × 3½ in., not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad (maximum size 5½ × 4½).

Business Reply-Cards and Envelopes.

Of special design, for licensed senders only. These pay a deposit, and also full normal postage, plus ½d. on each packet returned by their clients: the latter pay no postage.

Printed Papers Post (see p. 666).

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter, e.g., personal news, drawings, paint boxes, photographic prints, engravings maps &c., together with their binding, provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile, and with anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulae not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted (For full conditions see the official Guide.) Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination &c., without breaking, tearing, unguimming, or cutting.

Sample Post (re-introduced).

Restricted to bona fide Trade Samples, without saleable value. Up to 4 oz., 1d.; 6 oz., 1½d.; 8 oz. (maximum) 2d. Size limits, 12 × 8 × 4 in.

Newspaper Post (see p. 666).

For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O."

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that

title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or (with 1d. fine) parcel rate.

Parcel Post

For bulky and heavy matter (see p. 666). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender (if underpaid, deficiency plus 1d. fine is collected from addressee). Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel.

A rural postman must accept any inland parcels he can conveniently carry, but (if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 11 lb. from one person).

Parcels to or from Irish Free State, Channel Is., or I of Man are liable to customs duty, except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting, and addressee must pay fees as for Parcels from Abroad (p. 669) if any duty be payable. Addresses in I.F.S. pay 6d. anyhow, on dutiable parcels 3s. or more, unless sender arranges (see 6d.) to pay duty.

Cash on Delivery Service (not to or from I.F.S.).

A sum (Trade Channel up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and remitted to sender) of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office or a parcel exchange by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charge). For Trade Charges up to 10s. 6d. up to £1.6d., £2.6d.; £3.10d., and for each further £5 or less, 2d., by rail, 3d. more.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature, with name and address of sender, 1s., 1d., 5lb. 1d., 6lb. 1d. (maximum), 1d. Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft., or if a roll 30 × 4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold of the respective values of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 3½d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s., 6d., 6s., and 10s. Books of 6 1d., and 6 ½d. stamps, together with (a) 10 1½d. stamps, 2s., (b) 10 1½d. stamps, 3s., or (c) 34 1½d. stamps, 6s. Rolls of 480 or 960 ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d. stamps. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½d., 1d., and 1½d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4½d. embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: F, 5½ in. × 3½ in., 6d. each; G, 6½ in. × 3½ in.; H, 8 in. × 5 in.; or H2, 9 in. × 4 in., 5½d. each; K, 11½ in. × 6 in., 6½d. each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½d. stamp: one, 2d.; 2, 3½d.; 5, 6d.

POST CARDS, Inland, with impressed 1d. stamp: Single—thin—one, 1½d.; 2, 2½d.; 5, 5½d.; 11, 1s.; stout—one, 1½d.; 5, 6d.; 10, 1s.; reply—one, 2½d.; 4, 3½d.; 11, 2s.; Foreign (1½d. stamp) Single—one, 1½d.; 2, 2½d.; 5, 6d.; 11, 1s.; reply—one, 3½d.; 5, 1s. 6d.; 10, 2s. 6d.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (a) with 1½d. stamp: "A" (4½ × 3½ in.)—1, 1½d.; 3, 2d.; 5, 3½d.; 11, 1s. 6d.; "Commercial" (6½ in. × 3½ in.)—1, 1½d.; 2, 3½d.; 5, 6d.; (b) with ½d. stamp, unguimmed "N" (6 × 3½ in.)—1, ½d.; 2, 1½d.; 5, 6d.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp: 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 3, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 7, 6d; with 1d. stamp: 1, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 2, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 3, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 5, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 8, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 11, 1s

Embossed or impressed postage stamps of the present reign, cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage on telegrams, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

London is divided for postal (not telegraphic) delivery purposes into 20 Districts, and these into 228 numbered sub-districts. To avoid delay in delivery, correct initials and number should appear in addresses. The "Head District" of each District is (sub-district) 1 (but of Paddington District is W. 22, and address of its Head Office ("Head District Office") appears on p. 338

East Central (E.C.)	1-4	South Eastern (S.E.)	1-27
West Central (W.C.)	1-2	South Western (S.W.)	1-10
Eastern (E.)	1-10	Western (W.)	1-1
Northern (N.)	1-22	Paddington (W-S-W)	1-4
North Western (N.W.)	1-22	Battersea	1-8 W 22-20

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS (latest times for posting without late fee on WED. DAYS at G.P.O.)—**LETTERS** *Europeans* (daily, exc 3) (1) Europe generally, 7.30 a.m. (2) France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Malta, Morocco, Balkans (exc. Roumania) 9.0 a.m. (3) Norway (W.), 11.0 a.m. Tu. Wed. Sat.; (4) Belgium, Germany, Russia, Poland (exc. Galicia) 12 noon (5) Italy, Switzerland, and (6) France, Belgium, 1.30 p.m. (7) Denmark (Jutland, Funen), 4.30 p.m. (8) Europe generally, 6.0 p.m. (9) Same countries as 5 and 6, Yugoslavia, 8.0 p.m. *Extra-Europeans*: (10) Syria, Iraq, Persia, Wed. Fri. 9.0 a.m. (11) Africa (S. S.W. S.E.), Madeira, Fri. 11.30 a.m. (12) Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, via Italy Fri. 1.30 p.m. (13) Pt. Said, Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, E. Africa, India, Far East (exc. Japan), Australia and New Zealand via Suez, Th. 6.0 p.m. (14) Cyprus, Palestine, and Brindisi, Mon. 6.0 p.m. (15) Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, (French Packet), alternate Sat. 6.0 p.m. (16) E. Africa, Mauritius and (17) Fr. W. Indies (French Packet), irregular 6.0 p.m. (18) Dutch E. Indies (Dutch Packet), weekly, 6.0 p.m. (19) Brazil, Argentine, etc. via Europe, frequently, 6.0 p.m. (20) ditto direct, frequently, 6.0 p.m. (21) Africa (W. Coast), 9.0 a.m. (22) Canada, Newfoundland, Poland, Russia, and (23) Sweden, and Northern S. America, West India, etc. and Japan, 9.0 a.m. usually Wed. and Sat. **REGISTERED LETTERS** must be posted half-an-hour earlier, but for (22) and (23) 8.45 p.m. the previous evening. **PRINTED PAPERS** (earlier still, those stamped 1d. only, before 4.30 p.m. **PARCELS** (see also pp. 669-72). (1) Europe (except mails under (a) (b) below) 4.30 (Sat. 2.30 p.m.). (2) 9.0 a.m. to Baltic States, Poland, Russia, and (3) Sweden, (4) 2.30 p.m. daily exc. Sun. to Holland, Denmark, Sweden (via Denmark), (4) 4.30 p.m. Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey (all-sea), Portugal, Sweden (all-sea, Th.), Finland (Th.) Norway (Mon. Th. Fri. Tu. (exc. Oslo), (5) Tu. 2.30 p.m. alternate Fri. 2.30 p.m. and Sat. 9.0 a.m. to Egypt, Sudan, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Persia, (6) Alt. Th. 2.30 p.m. and Wed. 9.0 p.m. to Str. Settlements, Hong Kong, (7) 2.30 p.m. Th. to S. Africa, Madeira, Tu. to India, Ceylon, (8) 2.30 p.m. to N. America, China, Japan, New Zealand (direct), (9) 2.30 p.m. to Port E. Africa, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, (10) 9.0 p.m. Wed. to Egypt and India (all-sea), Kenya, etc. (11) 9.0 p.m. alt. Wed. to China, Japan, alt. Wed. & Th. to Australia, New Zealand, (12) 9.0 p.m. to W. Africa, W. Indies, (13) 9.0 p.m. to Brazil, Argentine, etc.

INLAND NIGHT MAILS—Latest letter posting times (without late fee) respectively for (1) England & Wales, (2) Scotland & Channel Is., (3) Ireland, and (4) P.O. and District Offices. (b) Glasgow, Cross and Chief City offices, (c) elsewhere in Head Districts, (d) sub-districts generally—(1) (a) 8.0 p.m., (b) 7.30, (c) 7.30, (d) 6.30. (2) (a) and (b) 8.0, (c) 6.30, (d) 4.30, (3) (a) and (b) 7.0, (c) 6.30, (d) 4.30. **Registered Letters** 1 hour (but (d) for all parts 1 hour) earlier than above times, and (1) (c) 6.15-7 **Newspapers** (to the same areas)—At most District Offices (a) 7.0, (b) 6.0, (c) 6.0, (d) 5.0 and W.C. offices (1) 7.0 (G.P.O. & New Oxford St. 7.30), (2) 6.30, (3) 6.30, elsewhere (1) 6.40, (2) 4.40, (3) 6.30.

LATE FEES (Weekdays)—Correspondence, not parcels, bearing extra stamps, posted in special boxes at chief offices, or the appropriate railway terminal, after the ordinary hour of collection but up to the times given below, is included in the mails—**FOREIGN MAILS** **G.P.O. COUNTRIES**—Letter-Mail (a) above, Fee 2d. up to 12.30, (b) 1d. (c) 1d. (d) 1d. (e) 1d., (f) 2d., 9.0 p.m.; (12) 2d., noon; (13) 2d., 7.0 p.m.; 4d.,

8.0 p.m.; (14) 16-20; 2d., 7.0 p.m.; (15) 2d., 9.0 p.m. **REGISTERED** (a) 2d., noon; (b) 2d., 6.30, 4d., 7.0 p.m.; (c) 2d., 8.30 p.m.; (12) 4d., 11.30 a.m. (13) 2d., 16-20; 4d., 6.30, 8d., 7.0 p.m.; (14) 4d., 8.30 p.m. **AT RAILWAYS** **TERMINI** Unregistered—Mails to France, Italy, Switzerland, W. Europe, Algeria, Tunis and Malta at *Holborn Viaduct*, 2d., 8.10 p.m. (if registered but not insured 1d.), or at Victoria (Brighton Sec.), 2d., 8.10 p.m. **Liverpool Street** daily mail (7.30, 7.15 p.m., Belgium, 2d., 8.15 p.m. Europe (east of Belgium, Switzerland and Italy), 2d., 8.15 p.m., Holland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Baltic Europe except Russia, 2d., 9.15 a.m. (9.45 during Summer Time) **Waterloo**, 6d. mail (12) 1.15 p.m., mail (13) 1.15 South-ampton, 10 min. before final post train leaves (Conard, White Star, C.P.R. ships only). **INLAND MAILS** (late Fee 1/2d. unless otherwise mentioned) **At Post OFFICES** (arcs and offices mentioned above) **LETTERS** (a) (1) 7.30, (b) 7.0, (c) 6.30, (3) (1) 7.30, **REGISTERED LETTERS** (a) and (3) (a) and (b) 6.55 (G.P.O. 7.0 p.m., 3d., at G.P.O. only, 7.30, 6d. **NEWSPAPERS**, (G.P.O. only, and (3) 6.45, 3d., and 7.15 1d. **AT RAILWAYS** **TERMINI** (box on platform or sorting carriage) *London Bridge*, 11.50 (a) 8.30 p.m. (Kent, Sussex), *Liverpool*, 8.0 a.m. (East Anglia), 10.25 p.m. (East Anglia, Cambs), *Kings* 4.45 a.m. (England, East Coast route), 8.25 p.m. (E. Lothian and Berwickshire), 10.25 p.m. (England, E. Coast route, part of Scotland), *Euston* 8.30 a.m. (N. Wales, Ireland), 8.30 p.m. (Scotland, exc. E. Lothian and Berwickshire), 8.45 p.m. (Ireland), 11.0 p.m. (England, Mid. & N.W. Wales, 5.40 a.m.; part of Scotland), *Paddington* 5.30 a.m. and 10.10 p.m. (West of England & Wales), *Waterloo* 5.40 a.m. and 10.30 (a) 9.34 p.m. (Dorset, Hants I. of Wight) **REGISTERED** letters can be received in the Sorting Carriages up to the same times (1d. late fee) those for the week day trains marked * also at Euston Station P.O. between 6.0 (Scotland, Ireland, 5.0) and 7.0 p.m. (see 3d.) or 7.1 to 7.30 p.m. (see 6d.)

SUNDAY MAILS and **LATE FEES**, &c., see p. 674.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN POST.

N.B.—For times of despatch see above

Letters.

The letter rate from Great Britain to British Dominions and Mandates generally (except Iraq and Transjordan), to countries outside the Postal Union (exc. Government of Latakia), to Egypt, Tangier, French India, and Dubai, to the United States and Territories (incl. Hawaii but not Panama zone or island Dependencies), as well as to H.M. Forces in China, and H.M. Ships outside Home Waters (address c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 1), is $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the first ounce and 1d. for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other destinations* is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. the first ounce and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce afterwards. Limits of size: *For Foreign Countries* in the Postal Union, except Egypt, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; elsewhere, $2 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.; but if in form of a roll, limits in all cases $30 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. Max. weight 4 lb.

Post Cards.

Postage $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. single, 3d. reply. (See also p. 666) Reply Post-Cards must have the heading "Carte Postale avec réponse payée," on first half, and on the second half (valid only to country of origin) "Carte Postale—réponse."

Reply Coupons.

For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, the larger offices sell coupons exchangeable abroad for stamps representing a minimum foreign or imperial letter-postage. Price valid within the Postal Union, 4d., valid within British Empire only, 2d.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(a) **PRINTED PAPERS**: Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per a oz. *For Literature for the Blind*, in other respects

* Except Saturday night-Sunday morning

* Muscat, P.O. of Government of Latakia (Syria), are not in the Postal Union
* Hour for late-fee posting Sun. nt.—Mon. m.m. (p. 674)

considered as a Printed Paper, rates abroad are 1/6d. for each a lb. up to 5 lb., 12 lb. (max.), 2 1/2d.

(b) MAGAZINE POST (for magazines, newspapers and trade journals duly registered for such post or for Newspaper Post within the United Kingdom). These packets, which cannot be registered, must be sent to CANADA by direct packet, and thence (or direct) to NEWFOUNDLAND, be packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, and otherwise comply with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post (see p. 667). Rate: a 6 oz. 1d.; 1 1/2 lb., 1 1/2d.; and 1/2d. per 1/2 lb. up to 5 lb., 5d.

(c) COMMERCIAL PAPERS: Legal and mercantile documents, MSS, invoices, &c., partly written, 1/2d. per a oz., minimum charge of 2 1/2d. (d) SAMPLES, Patterns (bound pde), and Scientific Specimens, one key, fresh-cut flowers, &c., 1/2d. per a oz., minimum charge, 1d.

(e) SMALL PACKETS, for small articles of merchandise to many countries. 1 1/2d. per a oz., minimum 6d.

Except that a single printed volume may weigh up to 6 1/2 lb., the limits are: (i) to the British Empire, Tangier, and Foreign countries not in the Postal Union (see note p. 668). Size, (a), (b) and (c) 24 x 18 x 12 in., (d) 24 x 12 x 12 in.; weight, 5 lb. (ii) Egypt: (a) and (c), 18 x 18 x 18 in., weight, 4 lb., (d) 24 x 12 x 12 in., weight, 5 lb. (iii) Elsewhere: Size, (a) and (c) 18 x 18 x 18 in., (d) 18 x 8 x 4 in., weight, (a) and (c) 4 lb., (d) 1 lb. (iv) (e) to all places, 18 x 8 x 4 in., 1 lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size for (d) are 18 x 6 in. diameter in case (iii), for (a) and (c) 30 x 4 in., (e) 18 x 6 in. everywhere. Wholly unpaid packets are stopped. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are much similar to those for inland packets. Small Packets must be easily examinable.

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination, and duties (with 6d. fee, or 1s. if they exceed 10s.) must often be paid before delivery.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c., must be) insured for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to Customs, and contents and value must be declared on special forms, undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines. (Rebate of Customs is given to British goods in parts of the Empire.) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U.S.A.) can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. Packing must be substantial, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Delivery in many countries is only to certain towns, post offices, stations, or customs houses, whence addressee, who is notified of the arrival, must arrange conveyance. A delivery fee is sometimes collected from addressee (5s. cents in U.S.A.). In Belgium France and Spain parcels are mostly delivered by the railway companies. From most countries abroad, an *uninsurable parcel is returned without notice at sender's expense, unless, when posting, he instructed either its abandonment or its delivery to some other address or person in the country.* Warehousing fees and (rarely) the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable, the return postage always.

Limits.—25 lb. parcels over 11 lb. are only accepted at, and for important post offices, for certain countries (e, f, i, i

table below), cannot be delivered Express, and generally may not contain coin, jewellery, &c. Maximum length generally 34 ft., length and girth combined 4 ft., but to Portuguese Timor length 2 ft., length and girth 4 ft.; also to China (other than about 1500 miles from P.O.), but a parcel 6 in. across may be 39 in. long, except to Sinkiang Province, where limits are 1 x 1 x 1 ft.

Imperial and Foreign Parcel Rates.

(With Route, Minimum Duration, and Frequency of Mails)

Parcels for H.M. Ships addressed: In Foreign Waters, c/o (P.O.) London. (i) in Atlantic Fleet, when this appears in address may be prepaid at inland rate, but are then liable to delay, (ii) in other cases, must be prepaid at following rates: b 1/3, c 2/6, d 3/6, e 6/6.

Abyssinia (Addis Ababa Dire Dawa, Harrar only: w France o), a 3, c 5, d 5, e 6/6, Aden (28 d.), Wed 1, b 2, c 3, d 3, f 8/3, Alaska b 4/3, d 12/3, e 2/6, (Albania) 15 d., daily, a 3, c 4, d 4, e 6/6, 7/6, Algeria (Algiers) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 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778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

a = for the first 1 lb., b = for the first 3 lb., c = up to 7 lb., d = between 7 and 12 lb., e = between 12 and 22 lb., f = between 22 and 30 lb. see Limits above. n follows approximate number of mails per month o = as opportunity offers p = for parcels not over 4 ft. in length and girth q = for parcels between 4 and 6 ft. combined, v = odd w = for the first lb. y = for each further lb. up to 25 lb. x = days, z = weeks, m = months.

Turks & Caicos is same as Jamaica. *United States of America* (excluding Alaska, Panama Zone, and Islands), 8 d. to N York, 15 d. to S Francisco, about twice a week), *b* 2/3, *c* 4/6, *d* 6/9, *e* 11/6, *Uruguay* (see d. 6 n), *a* 2/3, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/3, *Venezuela* (3 w. 4/3 n), *b* 4/3, *c* 5/3, *d* 5/3, *Verges* (U.S.), *b* 2/3, *c* 5/6, *d* 3/6, *e* 13/8, *Yugoslavia* (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/3, *e* 5/3, *Zanzibar* (v Aden), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/3, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/6.

General Regulations: Postage Abroad.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES must be sent as Parcels, Insured Boxes, Small Packets, or, to some countries, as Letters (Green Label system).

REGISTRATION (except for parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries, valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 3d. Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid for entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (see note † p. 668), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates—5d for £12; and 2d. for every additional £12 up to 5s 11d. for £400. COMPENSATION up to 20s (32s. if over 12 lb.) may be given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, Egypt, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A., if certificate of posting is produced. Packets containing no articles but valuable papers (banknotes, etc.) or valuable documents (plans, etc.) can be insured as *letters*; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (not letters or valuable paper) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to some British dominions (e.g., India and New Zealand), Europe (except Norway, Spain and Near East), Argentine, Brazil, China, Egypt (not Sudan), many French colonies, and a few other countries. Postage 2d per oz (minimum 10d.), maximum weight 2 lb., size 12x8x4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CARE OF DELIVERY (Parcels).—A reciprocal service exists between Great Britain and various parts of the Empire and certain Foreign Countries. Fees for collection 4/2d for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2/2d. extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8s 6d.), but in some countries less (e.g., 1,000 francs). Addressee has generally also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (4d. in U.K.) not repayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels up to 11 lb.) to or from certain countries or certain towns in the same. 6d. is paid by the sender, the rest by addressee.

MONEY ORDERS.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2d. inland (and to I.K.S.), 3d. for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (fee 4d.); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders.

Inland (and I.F.S.) Ordinary Money Orders

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4d.; £10, 6d.; £20, 8d.; £30, 10d.; £40 (maximum), 1s. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (including Income Tax) if authorising document is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams, and at some other offices.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address, porternage must be prepaid unless it be in I.K.S.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

These, which are payable in nearly all countries, should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail. Poundage, £1, 6d.; £2, 1s.; £3, 1s. 6d., and thereafter 3d. per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £20, £30 or £40. Limit of validity, 6-12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to certain countries, e.g., to Australia, Canada, India and U.S.A., and to certain towns only in others, e.g., New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt and Palestine. Poundage as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of 6d. for Newfoundland and foreign countries (Cuba 4s 8d.), 1s. for British Empire, Egypt and Mandates (Canada 6d. if telegram is full-rate).

POSTAL ORDERS.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most British Possessions, Mandates, and Postal Agencies (not Australia or Canada). They are *paid* (but not *issued*) in I.F.S. They are issued, with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6d. up to 20s., and for 21s. Poundage 6d. to 2s. 6d. 1d.; 3s. to 15s. 1/2d.; 15s. 6d. upward, 2d. The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged. Adhesive, unperforated British Postage Stamps may be affixed to the face of an order in spaces provided (2 or 3), to increase its value by 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 pence.

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid and enclosed in envelope marked "Telegram," posted (without stamp) or handed to a rural postman. Rate, 12 words or less 1s. (to, from or in *Irish Free State* 1s. 6d.), each further word 1d. The address is charged for. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, sent on *Sundays* and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday*, or *Christmas Day* are charged 6d. extra (prepayable). Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words, the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1d. Certified copy 6d., sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6d. per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; larger offices 8 a.m. to 7.30 or 8 p.m. (see below and p. 674). For Sunday and Holidays, see above, below, and pp. 674-5.

ABBREVIATED ADDRESSES registered for £3 per annum, appear gratis in Bell's Directory (S & J Johnson & Co., Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4).

DELIVERY BY TELEPHONE to a telephone subscriber, thus accelerating receipt, (a) if address is telephonic.

-1/2 (c -/8); Switzerland -1/8; Turkey in-Europe -1/8 c -/8; Vatican City -1/8; Yugoslavia -1/4 c -/8.

ASIA. Aden 2/- dlt 10/- c -/8; Burma, as India, Ceylon, etc., China 2/8, dltz 22/11 (as Ceylon, same as Japan) c -/8; Macao 3/- dltz 25/- c -/8. Chosen (Corea) as Japan; French Indo China 3/- - 5/8 dlt 18/4 (c -/8), Hedjaz vml 3/2 (Djedda 2/4, Mecca, Taif 2/5), Hong-kong 2/9 dltz 2/11 (c -/8); India 2/8 dlt 8/8 vlt 5/- c -/8. Iraq (c -/8) 1/8 dlt 8/4. ve 1/11 dlt 10/-; Japan and Kwang Tung Peninsula 2/9 dlt 18/4 c -/8. Malay Peninsula: 2/10 dlt 14/2 vlt 11/8 c -/8; Muscat 1/7; Palestine 1/1 vml, nltz 9/4 1/2; Persia 1/7 (Bunder Abbas 2/1) c -/8. Persian Gulf 1/7 (Bahrein 2/1) c -/8. Russia-in-Asia E8 -1/5 (c -/8); Saghalien, as Japan, Sarawak 4/- dlt 20/5, 1/0 1/2 vlt 17/11, -11 (except to Gueblit, Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibiu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) (c -/8); Siam 3/6, 2/-, or 1/11 (c -/4), Straits Settlements as Malay Pen.; Syria 1/4 vml (c -/8), Trans Jordan 1/8 vml, Turkey-in-Asia E8 -1/7.

AFRICA: EAST.—Erythra 1/6 vml (c -/8), Kenya (c -/8) same as Uganda, Portuguese m (c -/8) Lour. Marques Town and dist., Inhambane Town 1/8 dlt 10/10, Inhambane dist 1/7 dlt 11/3, -1/7, Beira Town and Bena Rly. Offices 1/9 dlt 10/10 vlt 10/-; Mozambique, Quelimane towns 2/- dlt 10/10, elsewhere 2/2 dlt 11/3, -1/7, Ruanda-Urundi 2/- dlt 12/6, vml Banana 1/5 dlt 10/-; Somaliland Brit. 2/6, French 2/8 c -/8, Ital 1/7 vml (c -/8). Tanganyika Terr 2/1 dlt 10/10 vlt 10/-, c -/8; Uganda 1/11 dlt 10/- vlt 9/2, -ve 1/8 dlt 7/8 vlt 6/8; Zanzibar (c -/8) 1/8 dlt 8/4 vlt 7/8 (Pemba 2/1 dlt 10/10 vlt 10/-). NORTH—Algeria E8 -1/3 (c -/4); Egypt (c -/8) vml, rst region (with Alexandria, Cairo, Pt Said, Suez) 1/- nltz 7/3 1/2, and region 1/1 nltz 9/4 1/2, 3rd 1/4 nltz 11/5 1/2, Libya E8 -1/5 (c -/8); Morocco E8 (c -1/4), Cabo de Agua, Larache, Nador, Rincun del Medik, Rio Matili, Tetuan 1/3, Tangier -1/4, Alcazarquivir -1/6 Spanish -1/8, elsewhere -1/5, Sudan as Egypt 3rd zone, Tunis E8 -1/3 (c -/4). SOUTH (British) (c -/8)—Union (Cape, with Basutoland and Brit. Bechnanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange F S, Transvaal) 1/3 (dlt 8/8 vlt 5/10) (c -/8), Rhodesia N (Rm, lve) 1/8 (dlt 10/10 vlt 10/-) (Abercorn, Ft. Jameson, Kasama, 1/9 dlt 11/8 vlt 10/10), Rhodesia S with Bech Prot. (Rm, lve) 1/5 (dlt 8/4 vlt 7/6), S W. African states Union WEST—British Gambia Bathurst 2/8 dlt 12/8 (c -/8), elsewhere 2/9 dlt 13/8, -1/3 1/2; Gold Coast (c -/4), 3/2 dlt 15/10 (Accra 3/- dlt 15/-), Nigeria 3/2 dlt 16/8 (Lagos 3/- dlt 15/- c -/4), Sierra Leone Freetown (c -/8), Chne Town, Water Street 2/6 dlt 12/6, elsewhere 2/8 dlt 13/4. BRILLIN Congo (c -/8), 2/1 dlt 12/8, or 1/5 dlt 10/-, FRANKL. Cameroun (c -/3), 2/11 dlt 15/10, Dahomey 2/8 dlt 15/- c -1/4 1/2, Equatorial Africa rst (c -1/4) and zone 2/- dlt 17/6, 3rd Abéché, Ati, Faya, Mao-Tchad 2/16, elsewhere 3/4 dlt 19/2 (Ft Lamy also 3/1), Guinea 2/2 dlt 12/6 c -1/4, Ivory Coast 2/8 dlt 15/- c -1/4 1/2; Senegal 1/7 dlt 10/- c -1/4 1/2; Toyo 2/8 dlt 15/- c -1/4. LIBERIA 3/5 (Monrovia 3/-). PORTUGUESE: Angola (Incl Cabinda) 3/11 dlt 20/- c -/8; Guinea 2/6 c -/4 (Bubaque 3/4 vml 2/6 c -1/4 1/2), Principe I. 3/5; St. Thomé I. 3/5 c -1/4, SPANISH Fernando Po 2/7 c -1/4, Rio de Oro 2/8, Guinea 2/7 c -1/4 1/2.

REST (not included above):—Abyssinia 1/7 vml; Brit. Cent Africa (Nyasaland) 1/8 dlt 10/10 vlt 10/- (Rm, lve).

AMERICA CENTRAL nu.—Costa Rica (c -/8), El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, 2/7 vlt 13/4 nlt 16/8 (San José, Limón and Puntarenas in Costa Rica, San José de Guatemala, San Juan del Sur [Nic.] 3/4 nlt 11/8 vlt 15/-), Honduras, British 2/4 nlt 18/8 vlt 14/7 (c -/8), Mexico 1/9 nltz 12/6 vlt 10/5 (c -1/4 1/2), Panama Republic and Canal Zone: Bocas-del-Toro, Almirante 2/10; Balboa and Colon (c -/8), Ancon, Cristobal, Panama 2/8 vlt 10/10 nlt 14/2, elsewhere 2/4 vlt 11/8 vlt 15/-, NORTH nu.—Cuba nlt 2/8 C. Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Queb. Provinces -1/9 d -1/4 (nltz 4/2 vltz 3/1 1/2) c -1/5, Manitoba 1/2 (nltz 7/3 1/2 vltz 6/2); Alta., Sask., B.C. rst zone (with Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria, New Westminster) 1/8 (nltz 8/4 vltz 7/3 1/2) (c -/8), B.C. and zone 1/8, 2nd zone 1/6, 4th to 8th zone 1/8; Yukon, and Mackenzie (Rt. Simpson) 2/6. NEWFOUNDLAND -1/8 nltz 4/2 vltz 3/1 1/2, 2nd 2/6 (c -1/5), Cape Race -1/5; Labrador -1/11, 2nd 2/6. UNITED STATES nu.—New York City, Brooklyn, 100kers and 208 other offices in the State -1/8 (nltz 4/2 vltz 3/1 1/2), elsewhere in N.Y. State, see below; Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt. and N.J. (Hoboken, Jersey City, Union City only): -1/10 (nltz 4/2 vltz 3/1 1/2); District of Columbia (Washington City), Del., Md. Pa., and all offices not already referred to in N.Y. or N.J.: -1/11 (nltz 5/2 1/2 vltz 4/2), Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wm., with Fla. (Pensacola only), Lou. (New Orleans only), Minn. (Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, S. St. Paul, S. St. Paul Skyscrapers, Winona only), Mo. (St. Louis only) 1/1 (nltz 6/3 vltz 5/2 1/2), Ark., Cal., N. Dak., S. Dak., Iowa, Kans., Mont., Nebr. N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Wyo., and all places not already named (except Key West, see below) in Fla., Lou., Minn., Mo. 1/8 (nltz 7/3 1/2 vltz 6/3), Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash (State) and Key West in Fla. 1/4 (nltz 8/4 vltz 7/3 1/2), Alaska 2/5 nltz 14/7 vltz 13/6 1/2. SOUTH—Argentina 2/1 nlt 14/8 c -/8, Bolivia 2/5 nlt 16/8, (Barrivian, Cachaleta, Esperanza, Cobija, Doriquib, Esteros, Riberalta, Santa Ana Yacuma, Tolas Santos, Trinidad, Villa Bella 3/5, nltz from La Paz 16/8); Brazil (c -/8) vml ve 2/2 (Rio de Janeiro 1/7) nlt 15/-; also (ve) Amazon Co. offices, rst zone 3/4 nlt 22/8, and zone 4/7 nlt 30/10, Chile 12 southern places 2/7 nlt 17/6, elsewhere 2/1 nlt 14/2 (c -/8); Colombia nu.—Cartagena (c -/8), Buenaventura and Barranquilla 2/8 vlt 10/10 nlt 14/2; Armenia-Caldas, Bogota, Bucaramanga, Cali, Girardot, Ibague 2/3 vlt 12/8 vlt 15/10; elsewhere 2/5 vlt 15/- nlt 18/4, Ecuador nu 2/6 nlt 16/8 vlt 12/6 (c -/8), Guayana nu.—Brit. Akyma, Maharuma, Mackenzie-City, Motowahanna, Potaro, Rockstone, Wismar 2/5 1/2, Apoteri, Enachu, Kamakusa 2/7 1/2, elsewhere 2/3 (Georgetown 2/2 c -/8) nltz 18/8 vltz 12/8, Dutch 2/- nlt 15/4 vlt 10/- c -/8, French 3/- c -1/4, Paraguay 2/1 nlt 14/2, Peru Tacna 2/1 nlt 14/2; elsewhere 2/6 nlt 16/8 (c -/8), Uruguay 2/7 nlt 17/6 (c -/8), Venezuela nu. 2/7 (Porlamar 2/6) nltz 18/8 vltz 14/7 (c -/8).

AUSTRALIA and TASMANIA: 2/- dlt 15/- vlt 12/6 (ve 1/8 dlt 10/- vlt 8/4) (c -/8).

NEW ZEALAND: Kawaii I. 1/11; elsewhere 1/8 dlt 10/- vlt 8/4 (c -/8).

ISLANDS, &c., not included in foregoing:
Ascension 2/0 dlt 10/-; *Azores* E $\frac{1}{2}$ -/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c -/4;
Bahamas nu 2/1 c -/6; *Bermuda* nu 2/2 nltz 12/6
 wltz 12/6 c -/7; *Bismarck Archip.* Admiralty I.
 Manus, New Ireland [Kavieng] & New
 Britain [Rabaul], see New Guinea Territory.
Brunei 3/3 dlt 16/3, -/10, wlt 14/3; *Cannaries*
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ c -/4 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Cape Verde Is.* St. Thilago,
 Port dlt 15/5, -/9 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Vincent 2/3 dlt 11/3,
 -/7 (c -/4 $\frac{1}{2}$), elsewhere nu 2/7 dlt 13/11, -/8
 (c -/4 $\frac{1}{2}$); *Carolines*. Yap, Ponape, Truk 2/6, dlt
 18/4 (c -/6), *Ceylon* 1/5 dlt 7/1, -4 $\frac{1}{2}$ wlt 5/8,
 -3 $\frac{1}{2}$ (ve 1/2 dlt 5/10 wlt 5/-) c -/6; *Chatham*
 Is. nu 2/2 (c -/6); *Christmas Is.* (Str. Sett.).
 2/10 dlt 19/2 wlt 16/8; *Cocos (Co.)* 1/8 dlt
 8/4; *Comoro* 2/3 dlt 13/4 c -/5; *Cook or Hervey*
 nu $\frac{1}{2}$. Atitutaki, Atiu, Mangala, Mauke 2/8, Niue
 2/11, Rarotonga (c nlt) 2/5, *Cyprus* 1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d -/7,
 nltz 7/3 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Dutch E. Indies* [Java, Sumatra,
 D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.] 3/2 dlt 20/-
 c -/6; *Falklands*: 3/1 (also nm d 1/4 $\frac{1}{2}$) c -/6;
Fanning I. 1/8 dlt 10/- wlt 8/4; *Faroe* E $\frac{1}{2}$ -/3
 (c -/3); *Fiji*: Suva 1/8 dlt 10/- wlt 8/4 c -/6;
Labasa, Tavuani & Savusavu (c -/6) and else-
 where 1/10 dlt 10/10 wlt 9/2; *Formosa* 2/9 dlt
 18/4; *Gilbert & Ellice* nu $\frac{1}{2}$; *Ocean I.* 2/2 c -/3;
Tarawa (c -/6) & *Beru* 2/8; *Greenland* E $\frac{1}{2}$ -/8
 c -/6; *Guam* nu 2/1 c -/6; *Hawaii* nu. Hawaii,
 Kaula, Lanai, Maui, Molokai 8/10 nlt 18/4 wlt
 15/-, Oahu I. with Honolulu 3/3 nlt 18/- wlt
 11/8; elsewhere 2/3, nltz and wltz from
 Honolulu (c -/6); *Hong-kong* 2/9 dltz 22/11
 c -/6; *Iceland* E $\frac{1}{2}$ -/3 $\frac{1}{2}$ (c -/3); *Jan Mayen*
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ -/5 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Kanaran I.* nu $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/-; *Labuan*
 2/10 dlt 14/3 wlt 11/8; *Madagascar* 2/3 dlt
 13/4 c -/5; *Madeira* 1/- c -/4 (Porto Santo
 1/1); *Makatae* [Pomotou Archip.] 3/5; *Malta*
 E $\frac{1}{2}$ -/4 (c -/6); *Marquesas* (Ationna) 3/5 (c -/3);
Marian Is. see Guam, Saipan; *Marshall*
 Is.: Jaluit 2/9 dlt 18/4 c -/6, Nauru 2/8 c nlt;
Mauritius 1/8 dlt 8/4 c -/6; *Mulway I.*
 nu 2/8; *Nauru*, see Marshalls; *New Caledonia*
 2/8 dlt 23/4 (c -/4); *New Guinea Territory*
 (Brit.) (c -/6) Aitape, Kavieng, Kieta, Madang,
 Manus, Salamoa, Wan 2/11 wlt 17/1, -/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
 (ve 2/7 wlt 13/4); *Rabaul*, Kokopo 2/5, wlt
 16/7, -/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (ve 2/1 wlt 10/10); *Bulolo*, Lae
 3/1 wlt 18/4 (ve 2/9 wlt 14/2); see also
 Papua; *New Guinea*, Dutch, see D E Indies;
New Hebrides 2/2 (c -/3); *Norfolk I.* 1/8 dlt
 10/- wlt 8/4; *North Borneo* 3/2 dlt 15/10
 wlt 13/4 c -/6; *Palau* and *Angaur* 2/9 dlt 18/4
 c -/6; *Papua Territory* [New Guinea] Port
 Moresby, Samarai 2/5 wlt 17/7, -/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (ve 2/1 wlt
 10/10) c -/6; *Perum* 2/2 dlt 10/-; *Philippines*.
 Manila 1/8 dlt 18/4 wlt 16/8 c -/5; *Batani*, *Catan-
 duanes*, *Corregidor*, *Luzon*, *Marinduque*, *Masbate*,
Mindoro, *Romblon*, *Ticao* 3/1 dlt 20/- wlt 18/4
 c -/4, elsewhere 3/6 dlt 23/4 wlt 21/8 c -/4;
Poulo Condore 3/- vnt 2/2 dlt 18/4 c -/5; *Réunion*
 nu 2/2 dlt 12/6 c -/5; *Rhodes* E $\frac{1}{2}$ -/6 (c -/6);
Rodriguez 1/8 dlt 8/4; *St. Andrews* nu 2/6 wlt
 15/- nlt 18/4; *St. Helena* 2/- dlt 10/-; *St.
 Pierre and Miquelon* nu -/9 nltz 4/2 wltz 3/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
 wlt 2/6 c -/5; *Saipan* 2/9 dlt 18/4 c -/6;
Samoan nu. Apia and Tutuila 2/5 c -/6, *Aleipata*,
Pagagalofu, *Tau*, *Tuasivi* 2/7, *Salailua* 2/10.
Sandwich Is. see Hawaii; *Seichelles* 1/8 dlt
 8/4, c -/6; *Society Is.* of Tahiti 3/3 c -/8; *Uturoa*
 3/5 c -/6; *Solomon Is.*: Bougainville I. [Kieta],
 see New Guinea Territory; *Tulagi* (c -/6) &
Vanikoro 2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$; *South Georgia* nu 3/6 (also
 nm d 1/7 $\frac{1}{2}$) c -/6; *Spitzbergen* (Svalbard) E $\frac{1}{2}$
 -/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ (c -/8); *Tunor* (Portuguese) nu 3/9 c -/6;
Tonga (Friendly Is.) 2/6 c -/6; *Union Is.* nu

[Tokelau], Fakaofu 2/7; *Vestmann Is.*, as Ice-
 land; *Walrus I.* (Mataouton) nu 2/6; *Willis*
Islet (Dec to March only) 2/2 ve 1/10. **WEST**
INDIES nu.—**BRITISH**: Antigua, Dominica I.,
 St. Vincent, Turks I., with Grenada, St. Kitts,
 St. Lucia (c -/4), Jamaica, Montserrat (c -/8);
 2/2 nltz 16/8 wltz 12/6; *Barbados* 1/8 nltz 16/8
 wltz 12/6 c -/4; *Carriacou* 2/4 nltz 18/9 wltz
 13/6 $\frac{1}{2}$; *Tobago* 2/5 nltz 13/6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c -/6; *Trinidad*
 2/3 (Port of Spain 2/2) nltz 16/8 wltz 12/6 c -/6.
Dutch Aruba, *Bonaire*, *Curacao*, *St. Martin* (c -/8),
Saba, *St. Eustatius*, 2/- nlt 13/4 wlt 10/-
 c -/6. **FRENCH**: *Guadeloupe* 2/10 nltz 20/10 wltz
 15/7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c -/4; *Martinique* 3/3 nltz 23/11 $\frac{1}{2}$ wltz
 18/9 c -/3; *Les Saintes*, *Marie Galante*, 2/10
 nltz 21/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ wltz 16/8; *St. Bartholomew* 2/10
 nltz 20/10 wltz 16/7 $\frac{1}{2}$. **INDAPENIENT**, &c. *Cuba*
 (c -/4): 1/7 (Havana & Santiago 1/5); nltz 12/6
 (Havana 8/4), wltz 10/5 (Havana 6/3); *Hayti*.
 Pt. au Prince (c -/6), Cap. Haitien, 2/5 wlt 12/6
 nlt 16/8, elsewhere 2/7 wlt 15/- nlt 17/6; *San*
Domingo: San Domingo City & Pto. Plata (c -/3),
 Santiago de los Caballeros (c -/3), Pto. Plata,
 La Vega, S. Pedro de Macoris, 2/5 wlt 12/6 nlt
 16/8, La Romana 2/9 wlt 19/2 nlt 23/4 c -/6;
 elsewhere 2/6 wlt 15/- nlt 19/2 c -/3 or -/4.
Swan I. 2/2. **UNITED STATES** *Porto Rico*, 2/1
 wlt 11/8 nlt 14/2 c, -/6 (San Juan -/6), Ponce,
 Mayaguez wlt 10/10 nlt 13/4; *Virgin Is.*
 (St. Thomas c -/6, St. Croix) 2/5 nltz 18/9
 wltz 13/6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

ON SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel
 Post, Money and Postal Order, or Savings Bank business
 is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of
 letters, etc., except by Express Services (a) and (b) below.
 IN LONDON Central Telegraph and Leicester Square
 Offices at 22 o'clock (including those named in the next
 paragraph, or on p. 228²) are alone open (mostly 8 a.m.
 to 9 p.m.) for stamps, telegrams, and stations, chiefly
 8 of the Thames, besides those on p. 672, send tele-
 grams, mostly at train times. The one general collection
 (10 p.m. to 12) is for Monday mails and first London
 delivery. UNREGISTERED letters for Sunday Mails,
 if too late for Saturday collection, must be posted in
 advance at the places and by the times indicated—
 A—Day Mail to Continent. G.F.O. 7 a.m. into fee 2d
 B—Night Mails. (a) No late fee (2) up to times between
 4.15 and (District Offices) 6 p.m., in one of 125 places (in
 all the 128 Sub-districts, except E.C. 3), including the
 24 offices mentioned above (3) up to 3 p.m. at any of the
 termini referred to under (n) (3) below, or St. Pancras or
 Victoria. (4) With extra stamps (late fee) (5) Inland
 (fee 1/2d) at appropriate terminus up to same times (or
 time marked a) as shown on p. 668 (under Late Fees,
 Inland Mails). (6) Abroad (fee 2d.). (7) N. Europe via
 Hook. Liverpool Street Station, 5.15 p.m., (b) France,
 Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis
 Victoria Station (Brighton Line), 8.30 p.m. REGISTERED
 (to be handed in) Day Mail abroad, Central Tel. Office,
 6.30 a.m., 4d. fee. Night Mails (a) No late fee (at all) (3)
 offices open in evening, up to times between 4.30 and 8.30
 (4) Fee 1d. 4d. at sorting carriages at proper terminus
 up to same times as ordinary letters (except mail
 abroad via Hook) OUTSIDE LONDON all Head Offices
 and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from
 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams,
 registration, but all town Sub-offices, and most non-
 telegraphic offices, are closed. Many stations send
 railway letters (p. 666), and telegrams at train times.
 There is a collection and night despatch in most towns.

4 No Deferred Rate. See "Reduced Rates (A)," p. 672.
 E—See "Reduced Rates (B)," p. 672.
 c—Constant station charge. See pp. 675-6
 d—See "Deferred Telegrams," (p. 672)
 nu—No "Urgent Telegrams." See p. 672.
 wlt, nlt, dlt, pld, wltz, nltz, etc.—Letter Telegrams.
 See "Reduced Rates (B)," p. 672.
 ve—Via Empiradio. nm—Via Id. Marconi.
 vnt—Via Marconi, full rate 1/5 (d. if any -/10) less.
 lom, lve—Via Marconi or Empiradio, 1d. (d. wlt, nlt
 rates 1/2d. less per word.
 * Except Battersea.

Postal Regulations—Wireless Telegraphy—Radiotelegrams. 675

EXPRESS DELIVERY (Service 4) is available only (1) Sundays, between London and a few Provincial Head Offices, (2) Good Friday, in London from these. The offices marked 2 on p. 672 together with the following in London, complete the list: G.P.O., Leicester Square, W. and S.W. District Offices, and Branch Offices, Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage Letters, &c. (not parcels) must be handed in in time to catch preceding night mails—those for Belfast earlier, in S. & E. England. Fee 1s. besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London as from G.P.O.—2d. to 6s. 6d.).

EXPRESS DELIVERY by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 666) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District, but a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, F.C. 1," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, usual postage being prepaid on the envelope, and 3d. per 30 words or less by stamps affixed to the enclosed message.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY—In London. One morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c. on Christmas Day, none on Good Friday (except Express Service 4 (above)). Offices usually open as on Sundays in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London*. In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and N. Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels, no acceptance of parcels. Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS—London. One morning delivery of letters and parcels, except, as a rule, on Boxing Day. Some 34 offices open as on Sundays, and 12 others, for all classes of business, but parcels are not despatched till next day (Boxing for night mails, and general collection, as on Sundays). *Outside London*. In Scotland business is generally as usual. Elsewhere only one letter and parcel delivery, except, as a rule, on Boxing Day, and generally one despatch (early in rural districts). Smaller offices are closed, the more important open in morning, some also in evening, for parcels, express, &c. and (morning only) postal orders. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9 to 10.30 a.m. and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in Scotland. Telegraph mostly as usual other business as usual. Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., &c. business, hours as on Sundays.

Wireless Telegraphy.

Post Office as Licensing Authority—By the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, 1904–26, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. By the Wireless Telegraphy Order 1908, the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1904 apply to British ships whilst on the high seas. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Acts, and also the examination of Wireless Operators for the Postmaster General's Certificate.

Ship and Shore Service.—The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 20 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1909. The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 13 stations, viz.—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Humber, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portlseahead, Portpatrick, Rugby, Seaford, Valencia and Wick. Portlseahead Radio affords (a) world-wide communication with ships equipped with short-wave sending and receiving apparatus, and (b) communication up to a range of about 2,000 miles with ships equipped with long continuous wave-sending and receiving apparatus. Rugby Radio can transmit radiotelegrams to ships

equipped with long-wave receiving apparatus. The range is world-wide, but ships are not in a position to reply to this station. A public telephone service between certain Transatlantic liners and telephone subscribers in Great Britain and certain Continental countries is also afforded through Rugby Radio.

Anglo-Continental Wireless Services.—Post Office wireless services have been instituted side by side with the cable services to the following Continental countries—Italy, Poland, Estonia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the Free State of Danzig, Rumania, Latvia, Finland and Russia. The services with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Estonia, and Danzig are carried on *via* the Leafield Station (near Oxford). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for simultaneous reception in several European countries. A medium-power transmitter at the Rugby Station is also used for the services to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Super-power Transmitter at the Rugby Station.—This transmitter uses power of 1,000 kilowatts and is capable of communication with any part of the globe. It is used for the broadcasting of British Official news messages, Meteorological Office, reports and Greenwich Time Signals, and for transmitting radio telegrams and news messages to ships at sea.

Beam and Omni-Directional Wireless Stations.—The privately-owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are owned and operated by Imperial and International Communications Limited. They consist of the Marconi Short Wave Wireless Beam stations at Bodmin, Bridgewater, Grimsby, Skegness, Dorchester and Someton, the high powered omni-directional station at Carnarvon, and the medium-power omni-directional stations at Ongar and Brientwood in Essex; the last two stations also employ Marconi short-wave Beam apparatus. The Bodmin and Bridgewater and the Grimsby and Skegness Beam stations consist of two groups of two units each, one unit of each group being a transmitting station and the other unit a receiving station. The Bodmin transmitting station and Bridgewater receiving station carry out direct high-speed wireless communication with Canada and South Africa. The Grimsby transmitting station and Skegness receiving station carry out similar communication with Australia and India. The Dorchester Beam transmitting station consists of eight Marconi short-wave Beam transmitters, and is the largest beam wireless station in the world. The Someton station is the receiving station of this short-wave Beam group, and has fourteen receivers employed on the same services.

All these wireless stations are operated and controlled directly from Electra House, London, the central radio office of Imperial and International Communications Limited.

* Radiotelegrams.

The Address of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast station to be used. Private messages for H.M. Navy may not be sent through Portlseahead or Rugby radio, and must have in the address

• "Radiotelegram," as used in the Official Postal Guide, denotes only a message to or from a ship at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

"Warship" followed by the name of the vessel, or "Submarine" (which with identifying letters and figure counts in addresses one word) Next must come (a) if ship be in home waters, "Gleethorpes Radio;" (31 per word inclusive), (b) if ship be abroad, the name of the coast station (if this is not known, sender should enquire of the Secretary, Admiralty, London by reply-paid telegram or letter, stating when it is proposed to send the message). Messages to ships on the following stations must go through the coast stations named—Australian Melbourne; China Seletar (Str Settlements) or Stonecutters (Hong Kong); E Indies Matara (Ceylon) or Aden; Mediterranean Rinelet (Malta), New Zealand Auckland, Off South African coast Jacobs (Durban), Bangkok (Cape Town) or Walvis Bay, Off East coast of North America (a) between 30° N. and 30° N. Kingston (Jamaica) or S Lucia (West Indies) (b) North of 30° N. Louisburg (Nova Scotia). In the case of the *Merchant Marine*, if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through by other means (see Note), while if the name of the ship is not known, sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports, &c) may be substituted, at sender's risk, under services A1, B1, and B2 only. *Prepayment of Radio* is admissible. *Counting of words*, etc., is subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad, the name of ship with call-sign counts as one word, also (if written in standard form) name of coast station.

The Cost of Transmission (per word) from any telegraph office is the sum of three rates: rate for cable or other message to the coast or land station (denoted by f), coast-station charge (c), and ship "station" charge (s). The normal ship charges (s) are as follows—(i) R.M. Navy, nil; (ii) all other nationalities, including British, 4d; (iii) Greek, Spanish and Swedish ships, 3d; (iv) Finnish ships and Latvian ships, 1½d. These are reduced in certain cases (see "below"). The other charges and services may be classified as follows—

A. SHORT RANGE (250-300 miles), to all ships with wireless telegraph—1. Through Post-Office coast stations: $t+c$ = 7d. 2. Through coast-stations abroad (t) = rate for full-rate telegram to the country in which coast station is situated (see list under heading Telegrams Abroad, p. 672); (c) which varies from 1d to 3d is given in the same list, after the name of the country or place with a coast station, preceded by the sign c.

B. LONG-RANGE COMMUNICATION with ships suitably equipped (mostly listed in P.O. Guide), when beyond reach of short-range stations. 1. 1st "Post-hudradio" (Phone Highbridge) 53t + c = 7d. (a) Long wave both way service (range a 1000 miles), with about 300 ships (including most large liners in N. Atlantic or Mediterranean), (b) Short wave both-way service (range world wide) with about 400 ships. 2. 1st "Rugbyradio" (range world-wide) (t) + (c) = 1s 3d to many ships (see in P.O. Guide) carrying long wave receiving apparatus, ships cannot reply direct to this station. Messages are sent at 2s 4d a m. (G.M.T.) and (ext. Sun) 2s 4d p.m. 3. Ships beyond reach of the above stations may be reached through many long distance stations abroad, the exact station depending upon the position of the ship which can generally be ascertained from the shipowners. A full list of coast stations abroad is given in the P.O. Guide.

C. REDUCED RATES FOR CROSS CHANNEL AND SHORT VOYAGE SITES. 1. Through the appropriate P.O. coast-stations (see Note), the inclusive (t+c+s) rate per word is—Group A (775 ships) 3½d, (Group B (237) 5½d. 2. Vtd. Rugbyradio (if available), inclusive Group A, 1s 3d, Group B, 1s 3½d. 3. Through foreign coast-stations to the same two groups (a) rate as calculated as for A2, but s is reduced to 1d. (Exceptions are (i) To the 4 Dover Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend c+s = 3d, (ii) To regular cross-Channel boats, through Boulogne, Cherbourg or Havre, c+s = 2½d.) (a) rate calculated as for A2, but s is reduced to 1½d.

NOTE.—"Open address" (not available for R.M. ships)—1. P.O. stations. The word "Wireless" may be substituted for the name of a particular station in services A1 and B1, but not B2. If so substituted for the proper coast station in service C1, the inclusive charge per word becomes Group A boats, 3d, Group B, 5½d. 2. Coast stations abroad. Messages intended to pass through coast stations in Newfoundland or on east coast of Canada may have "Montreal" in place of the name

of any particular station, similarly those for coast stations on east coast of Canada or either coast of U.S.A. may bear "New York" in both cases $t+c+s=1s$ 3d. Again, messages intended to pass through stations on coasts of the Union of S. Africa may have "Slangkopradio" instead of the name of any particular coast station: $t+c+s=2s$ 1d.

TELEPHONES.

CONDITIONS OF SUPPLY.

Telephone instruments are supplied and connexion is established with the appropriate exchange by the Postmaster General at various rates, with an extra charge if the premises to be connected are more than a mile from the exchange. Extensions are also provided as required. The rate for calls varies with the distance, and can be ascertained from the introductory pages of the Telephone Directory.

TELEPHONES ABROAD.

The caller should ask for "Trunks," and give the name of country and town required. The minimum charge always covers a period of 3 minutes, each further minute or part thereof costing one third of this minimum. In periods of pressure calls may be limited to 12 minutes. Most countries are divided into zones (Z1, Z2, etc.), and charges are based on the distance between fixed points in the connected zones. Zone boundaries are fixed in different ways and are often very irregular. In the following lists they can only be indicated very roughly, by certain towns* or areas named in brackets.

A. CONTINENTAL TELEPHONES.—The British zones are.—First Zone. London and S.E. England, including the counties Somerset, Glos., Worcs., Warwick, Leics., Notts., Lincs. Second Zone.—England N. or W. of those counties, and Wales. Third Zone.—Isle of Man, Scotland, Northern Ireland. "Day" charges are reduced at "night" (i.e. 7 p.m. to 8 a.m.). Single "night" calls of at least one hour are charged at half the "day" rates. "Personal calls" are admitted; if the person asked for is available, a "personal charge" (one third of the normal minimum) is added to the call cost, if he is not available, only the personal charge is made.

The following list gives the minimum cost of a "day" and "night" call respectively from the First British Zone. The minimum cost from other British zones is greater by amounts varying irregularly but within a narrow range—for the Second Zone, "day," 1/9 to 2/-, "night" 1/- to 1/3, for the Third Zone, "day," 3/3 to 3/9, "night" 2/- to 2/3.

Austria 14/-, 8/6, Belgium 7/3, 4/4, Bulgaria (Sofia only) 21/6, 13/-, Czechoslovakia Z1* (Bohemia) 13/9, 8/3, Z2 (Moravia, Silesia, W. Slovakia) 15/9, 9/6, Z3 (E. Slovakia) 17/3, 10/6; Danzig 14/6, 8/9, Denmark Z1 (S) 12/9, 7/9; Z2* (N) 13/3, 8/-, Estonia 22/3, 13/6; Finland, Z1 (Åland Is.) 19/3, 11/6; Z2* (S.W.) & Z4 (N) 21/-, 12/9, Z3 (S.E.) 22/-, 12/3, France Z1* (N.E. with Havre, Orleans, Veritun) 6/-, 3/7; Z2 (Southward to Gironde, Lyon and Savoy) 7/10, 4/8, Z3 (N, with Bordeaux and Marseille) 9/5, 5/8, Germany Z1 (Essen) 9/3, 5/6; Z2 (Köln) 9/9, 6/-, Z3 (Frankfurt a/M) 10/6, 6/3; Z4 (Hamburg) 11/3, 6/9; Z5* (Leipzig) 12/-, 7/3; Z6 (Dresden) 12/6, 7/6, Z7 (Görlitz) 13/3, 8/-; Z8 (Breslau) 14/0, 8/6, Z9 (Oppeln) 14/6, 8/9; Z10 (Königsberg) 15/3, 9/3, Z11 (Gumbinnen) 16/-, 9/6, Z12 (Lithuanian frontier) 16/9, 10/-; Gibraltar 17/6, 10/9; Holland 8/-, 5/-, Hungary

* Private (Admiralty) coast stations, not for use of merchant or troop-ships. c-3.

1. The P.O. coast stations are—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Harbinger, Land's End, Mullin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick. c, c-3—see above "Cost of Transmission."

15/6, 9/3. *Italy*: Z₁ (Milan) 9/6, 5/9; Z₂ (Turin, Genoa, Venice, Bologna) 10/9, 6/6, Z₃ (Florence, Perugia, Ancona) 12/-, 7/3; Z₄* (Rome) and Naples to Apulia 13/3, 8/-; Z₅ (Calabria, rest of mainland, Sicily) 15/6, 9/6; Z₆ (Sardinia, 4 towns only, from London only) 16/8, 10/-; *Latvia*: Z₁ (Courland and Tukums) 17/6, 10/6; Z₂ (rest, incl. Riga) 18/-, 10/9; *Lithuania* 17/-, 10/3; *Luxembourg* 8/6, 5/-; *Norway* Z₁* (S.E.) 18/6, 11/-; Z₂ (S.W. and central) 19/6, 11/9; Z₃ (N. of Trondhjem area) 20/3, 12/3; *Poland*: Z₁ (W., with Kattowice) 14/3, 8/6; Z₂ (Krakow, Lodz) 14/8, 8/9; Z₃ (Radom) 15/3, 9/3; Z₄* (Lwow) 15/9, 9/6; Z₅ (Kowel) 16/-, 9/9; Z₆ (E. frontier) 16/8, 10/-; *Portugal* (Lisbon only) 17/6, 10/6; *Rumania* Z₁ (W.) 18/-, 11/-; Z₂* (centre and E.) 20/-, 12/-; *Russia* (Moscow only) 22/3, 13/3, *Sarre* 7/9, 4/9; *Spain*: Z₁ (San Sebastian) 10/9, 6/6; Z₂ (Barcelona to Santander) 12/-, 7/3; Z₃* (Valencia) 14/3, 8/9; Z₄ (Cartagena, Toledo) 16/-, 9/6; Z₅ (Andalusia) 17/6, 10/6; Z₆ (Majorca) 20/-, 12/-; Z₇ (Centa) 20/-, 15/9; *Sweden* Z₁ (S.) 16/-, 9/6; Z₂* (Gotland, Göteborg) 17/3, 10/6; Z₃ (central) 18/9, 11/3; Z₄ (N.) 20/-, 12/-; *Switzerland* 8/-, 4/9; *Yugoslavia* (certain towns only) Z₁ (mainly N.W.) 17/9, 10/9; Z₂* (incl. Dalmatia) 19/6, 11/9; Z₃ (Krusevac only) 21/-, 12/9.

B. RADIOTELEPHONE OVERSEAS OR TO SHIPS AT SEA. Calls should be booked in advance, as the hours of service are usually very limited. A "person-to-person" call can be booked, if it fails (or if any call is cancelled) a "report charge" is made (12/- unless otherwise shown below), but not if call matures. The following table gives the minimum cost of a call from England, Scotland, or Wales to the places at present served. Calls from the Isle of Man or Northern Ireland cost 8/- more (minimum), report charges 2/- more.

AFRICA—*Egypt* (Cairo, Alexandria only) 72/-; *Morocco*, French 27/-; *nil*. Ceuta, see list A (Spain, Z₇), *Union of S.A.* (Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Kimberley, Pretoria, and chief towns in S. of Cape prov) 120/-; **AMERICA**—*Argentina* 126/-; (B Aires city and prov) 120/-; *Brazil* (Rio city and state only) 120/-; *Canada* Z₁* (Que. E. Ont.) 120/-; Z₂ (N.B. N.S. Central Ont.) 132/-; Z₃ (Man. W. Ont.) 144/-; Z₄ (Alta, Sask.) 156/-; Z₅ (B.C.) 168/-; *Chile* 132/-; *Mexico* 180/-; *U.S.A.*: Z₁* (Md., Pa., and N.E. States) 120/-; Z₂ (Minn. to Ga.) 132/-; Z₃ (N. Dak. to Lou.) 144/-; Z₄ (Idaho to Tex.) 156/-; Z₅ (W. States) 168/-; *Uruguay* 126/-; *Venezuela* (Caracas and 4 towns) 132/-; *nil*. **ASIA**—*Indo-China*, French (3 towns), 96/-; *nil*; *Siam* (Bangkok only) 108/-; **AUSTRALIA**—(exc. Tasmania; Perth only in W.A.) 120/-; *ELSEWHERE*—*Bermuda* 144/-; *r* 16/-; *Canary Is.* 34/6; *Cuba* 180/-; (Havana 168/-); *Neth. E. Indies* 114/-; *Java* and *Madeira* 102/-; *Sumatra* (northern towns) 120/-; *Hawaiian Is.* 180/-; *Oahu** 180/-; *Kauai*, *Maui* 198/-; *New Zealand* 135/-; *r* 20/-; **SHIPS IN THE N. ATLANTIC** (6 liners)*:—(a) Direct 36/- (72/- if ship is over 500 miles from Land's End); (b) *via* New York at caller's option, if direct route is delayed, 144/-.

* The capital of a country lies in the Zone marked *.
 • Vatican State 14/-, 8/6
 c Continuous 24 hour service.
 r Report Charge (see under B above)
 * Not available on Sundays or (sometimes) other holiday periods

Work of the Post Office.

The following details of the work done by the Post Office have been supplied to the Editor:—

	1930-31	1931-32.
Letters &c. delivered	6,475,000,000	6,540,000,000
Parcels dealt with...	161,900,000	158,100,000
Registered Letters and Parcels posted (a)	58,600,000	57,600,000
Express Delivery Service (a)	1,972,000	1,887,000
Telegrams dealt with	51,800,000	48,000,000
Money Orders (including Trade Charge Money Orders)	14,970,000	14,480,000
Postal Orders	191,200,000	209,400,000
Telephones		
Trunk Calls	122,810,000	125,690,000
Local Calls	1,348,000,000	1,305,000,000
Savings Bank		
Deposits (b)	£76,100,000	£72,000,000
Withdrawals (b)	£77,700,000	£79,800,000
Government Stock Accounts open	1,690,000	1,680,000
Wireless Licences issued	3,650,000	4,620,000
Other Licences issued	4,210,000	4,170,000
Old-Age Pension Orders paid No Amount.	109,200,000	113,800,000
Widows' & Orphans' Pension Orders paid No Amount	£54,320,000	£56,650,000
Entertainment Duty Stamps sold	£311,000	£364,000
Inland Revenue (excluding Unified) and Income Tax Stamps sold	£2,920,000	£2,860,000
Health and Pensions Insurance Stamps sold	£45,980,000	£45,130,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£28,000,000	£31,710,000
War Pensions paid No Amount.	£45,800,000	£3,700,000
Naval, Military, &c. Allowances paid No Amount	£39,570,000	£38,090,000
Postal Drafts paid No Amount	9,480,000	9,350,000
Dividends on P.O. Register Stock	£9,290,000	£9,170,000
	4,490,000	4,820,000
	£13,580,000	£18,110,000
Savings Certificates Issued (pur. price) Repaid (including interest) (c)	£8,040,000	£8,060,000
Telephone Stations at 31st March	£50,890,000-£(d)85,820,000	£53,800,000 £(d)125,780,000
Mileage of wire:	1,982,171	2,054,249
Overhead	1,101,104	1,148,353
Underground	8,277,547	9,034,240
Submarine	17,572	17,567

(a) Included in Letters, &c., or Parcels.
 (b) Figures are for the calendar years 1930 and 1931. Those for 1932 are provisional.
 (c) Including amounts converted into other securities or re-invested.
 (d) Inflated by Savings Certificates conversion operations.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $5^{\circ} 45'$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland, on the south by the English Channel, on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), Wales and the Irish Sea. Total area, $50,851$ square miles. Population (1931) $37,354,977$.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, $2,676$ feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, $2,930$ feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scawfell Pike* ($3,210$ feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being *Urra Moor* ($2,489$ feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* ($2,888$ feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, $2,039$ feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated *Wrekin* ($1,335$ feet), *Long Mynd* ($1,674$ feet), and *Brown Clee* ($1,805$ feet), in Herefordshire the *Black Mountain* ($2,320$ feet) in Worcestershire the *Malvern Hills* ($1,395$ feet), in Monmouthshire the *Sugar Loaf* ($1,955$ feet) and *Coity* ($1,905$ feet), and the *Cotswold Hills* of Gloucestershire contain *Cleeve Cloud* ($1,134$ feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the *Cotswold Hills* to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The *Thames* is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth); the *Wilts* and *Berks* canal enters at Abingdon, and the *Kennet* and *Avon* canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the *Cherwell*, *Lee*, *Kennet*, *Wey*, *Mole* and *Medway*. The *Thames* forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of *Plinlimmon* (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the *Bristol Avon*, and on the right the *Wye*, its other tributaries being the *Yrwyay*, *Tern*, *Stour*, *Tem* and *Upper* (or *Warwickshire*) *Avon*. The *Severn* is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as *Tewkesbury* ($23\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the *Severn* is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal ($16\frac{1}{2}$ miles), which

admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the *Thames*, *Trent*, *Dee* and *Mersey*. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the *Sharpness Bridge*, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of $\pounds 2,000,000$) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 644 yards in length (of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the *Tyne*, *Wear*, *Tees*, *Ouse* and *Trent* from the *Pennine Range*, the *Great Ouse* (160 miles) from the *Central Plain*, and the *Owll* and *Stour* from the hills of *East Anglia*. Flowing into the English Channel are the *Sussex Ouse* from the *Weald*, the *Itchen* from the *Wiltshire* and *Hampshire Hills*, and the *Axe*, *Teign*, *Dart*, *Tamar* and *Eze* from the *Devonian Hills*, and flowing into the Irish Sea are the *Mersey*, *Ribble* and *Eden* from the western slopes of the *Pennines* and the *Derwent* from the *Cumbrian Mountains*. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in *Cumberland*, but partly in *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*, the largest being *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater*.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* (Cornwall), 25 miles from Land's End, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about $4,000$ acres, only *St. Mary's*, *Tresco*, *St. Martin's*, *St. Agnes* and *Bryher* being inhabited, population (1931) $1,732$. The capital is *Hugh Town*, in *St. Mary's*. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the *Solent*. The total area is 147 sq. miles, population (1931) $88,400$. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, *Newport*, at the head of the estuary of the *Medina*, *Cowes* (at the mouth) being the chief port, other centres are *Ryde*, *Sandown*, *Shanklin*, *Ventnor*, *Freshwater*, *Yarmouth*, *Totland Bay*, *Seaview* and *Bembridge*. *Lundy Island*, 21 miles N.W. of *Hartland Point*, Devon, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1 mile broad, with a total area of about $1,050$ acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 50 ; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and two lighthouses.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 45° in the *Scilly Islands* to 45° at the mouth of the *Tweed*, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the *Lake district* of *Cumberland* and the driest in the *Thames estuary* and the *Lincolnshire Wash*. The climate of England is influenced by the much-indented coastline of the west and by the flow of warm water in the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which strikes the S.W. projection and proceeds N. and E. along the west and south coasts.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. F. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48-51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly *Caratacus*), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly *Boudicca*), Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrabatinum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash

to Spilthead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome, officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welsh* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishops at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dyke*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871-901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Godwinson of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or *Sautlache*) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 49 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown in the following pages.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1932	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford ..	S. Howard Whitbread, C.B.	Christopher W. Gurney..	Anthony H. Wingfield, D.L.
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon ..	Capt G. H. Palmer	C. Murray Pitman, K.C.
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.	Lt.-Col. F. H. Allhusen, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Col. Lord Cottesloe, C.B., V.D., T.D.
(4) Cambridge ..	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Childs, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	His Hon. Judge Farrant, D.L.
(5) Isle of Ely ..	Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Bromley	William Gavin Clegg	Maj. J. F. T. Roysds, D.L.
(6) Cheshire .. .	Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.		
(7) Cornwall .. .	John C. Williams	Capt J. T. Coryton	Col. E. Treffry, C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D.; Lt.-Col. R. T. G. Tangye, O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland ..	Earl of Lonsdale, K.G. ...	John B. Wrigley	His Honour Judge Eustace Hills, K.C.
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., T.D.	H. St. J. Raikes, K.C., C.B.E.
(10) Devon	Lord Mildmay of Flete...	S. M. Manning-Kidd ...	Lord Merrivale, P.C.; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.; Sir A. H. Bodkin.
(11) Dorset .. .	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Wilfred J. Brymer	J. C. Swinburne-Hanham.
(12) Durham .. .	Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.	Henry Pelle, C.B.E., D.Sc.	J. S. G. Pemberton, D.L.
(13) Essex	Brig.-Gen. R. B. Colvin, C.B., T.D.	H. McQuignodale	Collingwood Hope, K.C., C.B.E.; W. J. Courtland
(14) Gloucester ..	Earl Beauchamp, K.G. ..	Maj. W. J. P. Marling ..	Lt.-Col. Russell J. Kerr
(15) Hants	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Joseph J. Crossfield ..	His Hon. Judge Lailey, K.C.
(16) Isle of Wight	Sir John Cotterell, Bt. ...	Lt.-Col. H. R. Pettit ..	T. P. P. Powell, O.B.E.
(17) Hereford .. .	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.	Maj. J. F. Harrison ..	Sir J. Priestley, K.C.; His Hon. Judge Sturges, K.C.
(18) Hertford .. .	Earl of Sandwich	(See Cambridge)	G. F. Rowley
(19) Huntingdon ...	The Marquess Camden	Raoul Hector Foà	Hon. H. A. Hannen; Hon. Mr. Justice Luxmoore.
(20) Kent			Rt. Hon. Sir I. Sanderson, K.C.; Sir James Openshaw.
(21) Lancashire ..	Earl of Derby, K.G.	Lt.-Col. A. T. Poiritt, D.L.	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.
(22) Leicester .. .	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	Maj. E. G. Gillian, D.S.O., D.L.	
(23) Lindsey			T. Hollis Walker, K.C.
(24) Kesteven .. .	Earl of Yarborough	Thomas Henry Haggas ..	His Hon. Judge Langman
(25) Holland			R. Glead, D.L.
(26) London	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Sir Ernest Benn, Bt., C.B.E.	Sir P. Clarke.
(27) Middlesex .. .	Lord Rochdale	Lt.-Col. M. F. M. S. Kittos, O.B.E., D.L., T.D.	Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
(28) Norfolk .. .	Russell J. Colman	Maj. Quintin E. Gurney, T.D.	Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.
(29) Northampton ..	Marquess of Exeter, C.M.G.	Sir T. Fernor-Hesketh, Bt.	John Alfred Gotch
(30) Peterborough, ..			His Hon. Judge Wood- cock
(31) Northumberland	Sir C. P. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P.	Capt. W. H. Charlton, T.D.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., D.S.O.
(32) Nottingham ..	Duke of Portland, K.G. ..	Lt.-Col. John Jardine ..	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., Hon. Sir A. A. Roche.
(33) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	Lt.-Col. Sir F. K. McClean, A.F.C.	
(34) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	Vere Finch	William Henry Neill
(35) Salop	Earl of Powis	Maj. A. W. Foster, M.C., D.L.	Sir W. F. K. Taylor, G.B.E., K.C.
(36) Somerset .. .	Marquess of Bath, K.G. ..	Reginald A. Hobbhouse	Capt. Hon. T. H. Watson.
(37) Stafford	Earl of Harrowby	Capt. Sir F. L'E. Joseph, C.B.E.	Lord Charnwood
(38) Suffolk, E. ..	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B.	Capt. Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez.	R. E. White; Sir R. F. Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.
(39) " W.			Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
(40) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe, C.B., T.D.	Sir Stanley Machin	(Sir H. S. Cantley, Bt., K.C., M.P.; R. Burrows, K.C., LL.B.)
(41) Sussex, E. ...	Lord Leonfield	Brig.-Gen. D. J. E. Beale- Browne, D.S.O.	
(42) " W.			
(43) Warwick	Lord Leigh	J. D. Siddeley	Lord Ilkeston
(44) Westmorland ..	S. H. Le Fleming	Maj. E. F. Wrigley	Earl of Lonsdale, K.G.
(45) Wilts	Sir Ernest S. Wills, Bt. ...	Lt.-Col. W. (H. Bell), D.S.O.	His Hon. Judge Randolph.
(46) Worcester .. .	Viscount Cobham	Capt. C. F. D. Perrins ...	Hon. Sir R. W. Coventry, K.C.
Yorkshire:—			
(47) East Riding ...	Lord Deramore		
(48) North Riding ..	Hon. Geoffrey Howard	Maj. Frederick Hawks- worth Fawkes	(Lord Irwin. His Hon. Judge McCarthy. W. F. Tempest
(49) West Riding ..	Earl of Harewood, K.G., D.S.O.		

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(2) T Skurray	H: J C. Neobard, Lt-Col G.R. Crouch, M.C., T.D., L.L.B	Com Hon H Legge, D.S.O. Lt-Col T.R. P. Warren, C.B.E	G C Taylor, O.B.E., M.D. S J C Holden, M.B.
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(6) Sir William Hodgson	G C Scrimgeour	Lt-Col Sir H R Prothe- roe Smith, O.B.E	E M. Clarke, M.D.
(7) Sir A. Carkeek	T. A H Sheers ..	Philip T B Browne .. Maj. F R Anley, C.B.E	Kenneth Fraser, M.D. Walter M. Ash, F.R.C.S.
(8) Rev Canon A Sutton, (9) E C Barnes, C.B.E. ..	C W A Hodgson H Wilfrid Skinner, L.L.B	Maj L H Morris, M.C Major L W Peel Yates George Morley, C.B.E Capt J A Unett, D.S.O Maj F L S Clarke, O.B.E Maj E R Cockburn, O.B.E Capt H C Adams-Con- nor, M.V.O, D.L	J M Davies, M.D J Elliott Robinson, M.B. Charles Franks, M.D. W A Bullough, M.B. J Middleton Martin, M.D. H L Cronk, M.D. James Farley, M.D.
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(22) Lt-Col R. E. Martin. (23) Lord Heneage, O.B.E (24) Sir C Welby, Bt., C.B. (25) J W Glead, M.A (26) Angus Scott .. (27) G. Marlow-Reed .. (28) Russell J. Colman ..	L E Rumsey Eric W. Scooter W T Phipps H C Maris John Dix E S W Hart, M.B.E Hugh Christopher Davies H Millington, O.B.E Walter J. Deacon. C Harold Carter K Tweedale Mealy F. G Scott, M.C R C Dalton A A Johnson, O.B.E Harold King R. Eustace Joy, M.A Cecil Onkes, L.L.M L G Henchman Munsey Dudley Aukland, L.L.M H J T McIlveen J Edward Seager Leon E Stephens, L.L.B H Greenwood, L.L.B W L Bown . C H Bird Godfrey Macdonald H G Thornley, O.B.E J. Charles McGrath	Wilfrid Tribshaw, C.B.E Capt. C E Lynch Bloss {Col G H R. Hal- land, C.I.E., O.B.E (Metrop. Police Area) (Metrop. Police Area) Capt S H. van Neck, M.C {A A Ferguson { Capt F James, C.B.E Col F. J. Lemon, C.B.E, D.S.O Capt E K Arbutnot, D.S.O, R.N Fredk Wm Gold Maj Jack Becke, O.B.E Lt-Col H C Metcalfe, D.S.O Lt-Col H P Hunter, C.B.E Capt J G Mayne, C.B.E Col J d'E F Coke, C.M.G, C.V.O., C.B.E Maj G C Nicholson, M.C Col G M Omerod, D.S.O A. S Williams, M.V.O, O.B.E Commander E. R. B Kemble P T B Browne . . . Lt-Col Noel Llewellyn, D.S.O. {Hans, M.C Capt J E Lloyd-Wil- liams, M.C Capt. A. F. Horden Lt-Col J. C. Chaytor, D.S.O., M.C. Lt-Col Frank Brook, D.S.O., M.C.	J A Fanel, M.D. W S H Campbell, M.B. A H Lowe, M.B. H C Jennings, M.B. F N Kay Menzies, M.D. John Tat., M.B.C.S C Ruddock West, M.D. J M. Mackintosh, M.D. {C Rolleston, M.D. W F J Whitley, M.D A C Tibbats, M.D. H C Jennings, M.D. C Rolleston, M.D. William Taylor, M.D. W. G Savage, M.D. W. D Carruthers, M.D. Bernard Wood-White, M.D. J. F. Davidson, M.B. James Ferguson, M.D. R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D. R D Smedley, M.D A. Hamilton Wood, M.D. W E Henderson, M.B. C E Tangye, M.D Wyndham Parker, M.B. R. I. Thornley, M.D. Harry Mason, M.D. T. N. V. Potts, M.D.
(29) Sir A. de Capell Brooke, Bt. (30) Marquess of Exeter (31) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B (32) Col Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O (33) Brig-Gen A. D. Miller, C.B.E., D.S.O (34) Earl of Ancaster . (35) T W Green	Walter J. Deacon. C Harold Carter K Tweedale Mealy F. G Scott, M.C R C Dalton A A Johnson, O.B.E Harold King R. Eustace Joy, M.A Cecil Onkes, L.L.M L G Henchman Munsey Dudley Aukland, L.L.M H J T McIlveen J Edward Seager Leon E Stephens, L.L.B H Greenwood, L.L.B W L Bown . C H Bird Godfrey Macdonald H G Thornley, O.B.E J. Charles McGrath	Wilfrid Tribshaw, C.B.E Capt. C E Lynch Bloss {Col G H R. Hal- land, C.I.E., O.B.E (Metrop. Police Area) (Metrop. Police Area) Capt S H. van Neck, M.C {A A Ferguson { Capt F James, C.B.E Col F. J. Lemon, C.B.E, D.S.O Capt E K Arbutnot, D.S.O, R.N Fredk Wm Gold Maj Jack Becke, O.B.E Lt-Col H C Metcalfe, D.S.O Lt-Col H P Hunter, C.B.E Capt J G Mayne, C.B.E Col J d'E F Coke, C.M.G, C.V.O., C.B.E Maj G C Nicholson, M.C Col G M Omerod, D.S.O A. S Williams, M.V.O, O.B.E Commander E. R. B Kemble P T B Browne . . . Lt-Col Noel Llewellyn, D.S.O. {Hans, M.C Capt J E Lloyd-Wil- liams, M.C Capt. A. F. Horden Lt-Col J. C. Chaytor, D.S.O., M.C. Lt-Col Frank Brook, D.S.O., M.C.	J A Fanel, M.D. W S H Campbell, M.B. A H Lowe, M.B. H C Jennings, M.B. F N Kay Menzies, M.D. John Tat., M.B.C.S C Ruddock West, M.D. J M. Mackintosh, M.D. {C Rolleston, M.D. W F J Whitley, M.D A C Tibbats, M.D. H C Jennings, M.D. C Rolleston, M.D. William Taylor, M.D. W. G Savage, M.D. W. D Carruthers, M.D. Bernard Wood-White, M.D. J. F. Davidson, M.B. James Ferguson, M.D. R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D. R D Smedley, M.D A. Hamilton Wood, M.D. W E Henderson, M.B. C E Tangye, M.D Wyndham Parker, M.B. R. I. Thornley, M.D. Harry Mason, M.D. T. N. V. Potts, M.D.
(36) Capt Hon. T. H Watson (37) Lt-Col W. E. Harri- son, O.B.E. (38) R. Eaton White . (39) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O (40) Maj Arthur Leicester- Penrhyn (41) C. H. S. Ellis ... (42) Lord Leconfield (43) Lord Algernon Percy (44) G H Pattinson (45) Marquess of Bath, K.G (O.B.E) (46) Lt-Col C F Milward. (47) Lord Deramore . (48) Maj. R. B. Turtun .. (49) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe ...	Walter J. Deacon. C Harold Carter K Tweedale Mealy F. G Scott, M.C R C Dalton A A Johnson, O.B.E Harold King R. Eustace Joy, M.A Cecil Onkes, L.L.M L G Henchman Munsey Dudley Aukland, L.L.M H J T McIlveen J Edward Seager Leon E Stephens, L.L.B H Greenwood, L.L.B W L Bown . C H Bird Godfrey Macdonald H G Thornley, O.B.E J. Charles McGrath	Wilfrid Tribshaw, C.B.E Capt. C E Lynch Bloss {Col G H R. Hal- land, C.I.E., O.B.E (Metrop. Police Area) (Metrop. Police Area) Capt S H. van Neck, M.C {A A Ferguson { Capt F James, C.B.E Col F. J. Lemon, C.B.E, D.S.O Capt E K Arbutnot, D.S.O, R.N Fredk Wm Gold Maj Jack Becke, O.B.E Lt-Col H C Metcalfe, D.S.O Lt-Col H P Hunter, C.B.E Capt J G Mayne, C.B.E Col J d'E F Coke, C.M.G, C.V.O., C.B.E Maj G C Nicholson, M.C Col G M Omerod, D.S.O A. S Williams, M.V.O, O.B.E Commander E. R. B Kemble P T B Browne . . . Lt-Col Noel Llewellyn, D.S.O. {Hans, M.C Capt J E Lloyd-Wil- liams, M.C Capt. A. F. Horden Lt-Col J. C. Chaytor, D.S.O., M.C. Lt-Col Frank Brook, D.S.O., M.C.	J A Fanel, M.D. W S H Campbell, M.B. A H Lowe, M.B. H C Jennings, M.B. F N Kay Menzies, M.D. John Tat., M.B.C.S C Ruddock West, M.D. J M. Mackintosh, M.D. {C Rolleston, M.D. W F J Whitley, M.D A C Tibbats, M.D. H C Jennings, M.D. C Rolleston, M.D. William Taylor, M.D. W. G Savage, M.D. W. D Carruthers, M.D. Bernard Wood-White, M.D. J. F. Davidson, M.B. James Ferguson, M.D. R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D. R D Smedley, M.D A. Hamilton Wood, M.D. W E Henderson, M.B. C E Tangye, M.D Wyndham Parker, M.B. R. I. Thornley, M.D. Harry Mason, M.D. T. N. V. Potts, M.D.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 49 ENGLISH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters.	Acreage	Population		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Bedfordshire (Shire Hall, Bedford)	302,942	106,453	114,021	220,474
Berkshire (Shire Hall, Reading)	454,745	102,405	111,776	214,181
Buckinghamshire (County Hall, Aylesbury) ..	479,360	122,538	139,027	261,565
Cambridgeshire (County Hall, Cambridge)	315,168	69,324	70,680	140,004
Cheshire (Shire Hall, Chester Castle)	631,180	320,377	354,813	675,190
Cornwall (County Hall, Truro)	868,167	148,906	169,045	317,951
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)	968,598	101,040	104,750	205,790
Derbyshire (County Offices, Derby)	640,701	306,313	308,613	614,926
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter)	1,060,948	212,797	245,867	458,664
Dorsetshire (County Offices, Dorchester)	622,843	115,439	123,908	239,347
Durham (Shire Hall, Durham)	627,641	470,415	453,635	924,050
Ely, Isle of (County Hall, March)	238,073	39,181	38,524	77,705
Essex (Shire Hall, Chelmsford)	952,696	579,897	618,704	1,198,601
Gloucestershire (Shire Hall, Gloucester)	782,646	159,527	176,274	335,801
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)	933,206	237,909	234,113	472,022
Herefordshire (Shire Hall, Hereford)	538,924	53,678	58,077	111,755
Hertfordshire (County Offices, Hertford)	404,520	189,735	211,424	401,159
Huntingdonshire (Walden House, Huntingdon) ..	233,985	27,795	28,409	56,204
Kent (Sessions House, Maidstone)	971,990	571,435	622,680	1,194,115
Lancashire (County Offices, Preston)	1,050,889	853,486	941,371	1,794,857
Leicestershire (No New Street, Leicester)	524,197	147,206	155,477	302,683
Lincolnshire:—				
Holland (County Hall, Boston)	268,992	45,838	46,475	92,313
Kesteven (County Offices, Skeaford)	463,505	55,562	54,497	110,059
Lindsey (County Offices, Lincoln)	961,200	129,711	133,761	263,472
London (County Hall, S E x)	74,850	2,045,575	2,351,246	4,396,821
Middlesex (Guildhall, Westminster, S W x)	148,691	769,178	869,343	1,638,521
Norfolk (The Shire House, Norwich)	1,303,568	159,107	162,763	321,870
Northamptonshire (County Hall, Northampton) ..	581,679	106,122	110,982	217,114
Northumberland (Moot Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne) ..	1,279,153	201,609	207,056	408,665
Nottinghamshire (Shire Hall, Nottingham)	529,079	219,459	224,421	443,880
Oxfordshire (County Hall, Oxford)	470,808	63,395	65,754	129,150
Peterborough, Soke of (Cross St., Peterborough) ..	53,464	25,384	26,461	51,845
Rutland (The Castle, Oakham)	97,273	8,440	8,957	17,397
Shropshire (Shire Hall, Shrewsbury)	861,800	120,624	123,538	244,162
Somersetshire (Shire Offices, Weston-super-Mare) ..	1,031,666	190,866	215,453	406,319
Staffordshire (County Buildings, Stafford)	686,901	349,392	353,752	703,144
Suffolk:—				
East Suffolk (County Hall, Ipswich)	549,241	101,740	105,680	207,420
West Suffolk (Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds) ..	390,216	52,427	53,710	106,137
Surrey (County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames)	449,216	436,814	510,881	947,695
Sussex:—				
East Sussex (County Hall, Lewes)	507,069	123,485	153,306	276,881
West Sussex (County Hall, Chichester)	401,916	101,302	121,834	223,136
Warwickshire (Watwick)	560,702	176,727	188,596	365,323
Westmorland (Exchange Chambers, Kendal)	504,917	30,407	34,991	65,398
Wight, Isle of (County Hall, Newport, I. of Wight) ..	94,146	40,365	48,025	88,400
Wiltshire (County Offices, Trowbridge)	860,829	151,368	151,890	303,258
Worcestershire (Shire Hall, Worcester)	439,953	148,567	161,513	310,080
Yorkshire:—				
East Riding (County Hall, Beverley)	737,065	81,947	87,745	169,692
North Riding (County Hall, Northallerton) ..	1,357,871	162,955	167,945	330,900
West Riding (County Hall, Wakefield)	1,625,058	749,833	780,277	1,530,110
York City and County (Guildhall, York)	3,730	41,012	43,798	84,810

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotmen	5 ft 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7½ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 30 miles from its outflow into the North Sea.

The City of London represents London within its ancient boundaries. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 13th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church. St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, &c.).

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia. Westminster is the richest of the London areas.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council, which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the City Police and in the Home Office as to the Metropolitan Police. The authority for the supply of water is the Metropolitan Water Board, while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being Trinity House. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority (5 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1) provides (or secures the provision of) electricity throughout an area of 1,797 sq. miles. Locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways, &c.

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

CITIES and Boroughs	Population, 1931	Rate per 1,000 Births/Deaths	Rateable Value £	Rates 1931-32	Town Clerk.	Mayor, 1932-33.
London	8,302,818	17 9 11 9	57,487,535	8 7	Sir James Bell, C.B.	See p. 684.
CITY OF LONDON	10,996	23 0 14 0	8,809,254	8 7	G. Parker Morris, LL.B.	Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg
WESTMINSTER.....	129,535	10 5 11 7	10,850,000	9 5		E. S. Strange.
Battersea	159,542	15 5 12 1	1,077,599	11 4	Edwin Austin.	Mrs. E. F. George.
Bermondsey	111,526	17 4 12 5	874,249	15 10	E. Goff Clark.	C. Bennett
Bethnal Green ..	108,178	16 8 12 5	521,124	14 4	David J. Keep.	J. A. Garner
Camberwell	251,373	14 7 11 9	1,605,675	11 0	C. E. Newton.	Lt.-Col. S. Boyle.
Chelsea	59,026	12 8 14 1	1,216,457	10 8	S. H. Steel.	J. Speakman.
Deptford	106,886	16 3 12 0	735,715	12 2	A. Purkis.	H. Kennett.
Finsbury	66,888	18 0 14 02	1,221,302	10 11	D. E. Richards.	W. Fowell (ton.
Kulham	150,940	15 08 12 3	1,124,149	9 11	Wilfred Townend	Col. H. A. H. Newing-
Greenwich	100,870	14 8 11 4	923,284	11 10	Fredk. J. Simpson	B. H. Bloomfield.
Hackney	155,380	15 5 11 4	1,430,859	10 3	H. R. H. Tee, LL.D.	W. P. Davies
Hammersmith ..	135,521	15 9 11 7	1,133,533	11 10	Hugh Royle.	W. P. Newman.
Hampstead	88,914	11 2 11 7	1,480,940	10 0	Philip H. Harold.	F. Howard
Holborn	38,816	20 21 14 27	1,702,458	9 6	Lionel Walford	L. McLane.
Islington	321,712	16 3 12 6	2,131,963	9 10	R. Jerman, M.C., M.A.	H. V. Kenyon.
Kensington	180,681	14 2 14 0	2,294,335	9 5	F. Webster, B.A., LL.B.	
(Royal Borough)						
Lambeth	296,162	15 28 12 66	2,262,473	10 2	Bruce Penny	H. W. Norman
Lewisham	219,942	14 1 10 2	1,649,808	10 4	John W. Shuter	W. J. Cragh.
Paddington	144,950	14 79 13 05	1,801,300	10 2	W. F. Abbas, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. Hand-
Poplar	155,086	17 5 12 4	747,585	16 4	H. E. Dennis.	C. W. Key
St. Marylebone ..	97,620	11 4 12 3	3,143,977	9 2	R. C. Graves, LL.D.	J. Fettes.
St. Pancras	198,113	15 1 13 3	2,064,384	9 6	A. Powell Coke	S. Bolson
Shoreditch	97,038	11 2 12 5	840,600	12 2	R. Cyril Ray, B.A.	J. E. Houseman.
Southwark	171,657	16 9 14 0	1,301,551	11 5	D. T. Griffiths.	P. Middleton.
Stepney	225,203	17 7 13 1	1,733,744	13 5	W. L. McCarty.	R. G. Mullan.
Stoke Newington ..	51,215	15 8 12 7	411,537	9 6	C. Kent Wright, B.A.	Sir H. J. Ormond.
Wandsworth	353,101	12 26 11 3	2,958,615	10 0	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.	E. Brookes.
Woolwich	145,944	15 1 11 6	1,043,586	12 8	Sir Arthur Bryceson.	R. A. M. Walters.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans, it is said, it received municipal institutions which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419), and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas, he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the payment being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Shove*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folkmoete*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own *Sheriffs*. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of *Sheriff of Middlesex* is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue, as heretofore, to choose the *Sheriffs of the City of London*. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance c. 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk and Common Serjeant are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II, A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1932-1933.

Sir Percy Walter Greenaway, Kt., born 1874, Common Councilman, 1917, Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, 1924, Sheriff, 1931. Lord Mayor, 1932, The Mansion House, E.C. 4. £10,000
Private Secretary, T. Harvey Hull

The Aldermen.

Aldermen	Ward	Born	C.C.	Ald.	Shff.	Mayor
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	Dowgate	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt., M.P.	Bridge Without (1931)	1862	1899	1907	1908	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bt.	Aldersgate	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Rt Hon Lord Wakefield, C.B.E.	Bread Street	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt Hon Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., LL.D.	Fintory	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bt.	Cordwainer	1867	1905	1916	1916	1923
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bt.	Langbourn	1860	1896	1918	1912	1924
Rt Hon Lord Eblisham, G.B.E.	Basishaw	1868	1913	1920	1917	1926
Sir Charles Albert Batho, Bt.	Aldgate	1872	1913	1921	1925	1927
Sir J. E. Kynaston Studd, Bt., O.B.E., M.A., LL.D.	Farringdon Without	1858	...	1923	1922	1928
Sir William Phené Neal, Bt.	Lime Street	1860	1893	1922	1929	1930
Sir Maurice Jenks, Bt., P.C.A.	Cheap	1872	1910	1923	1930	1931

All the above have passed the Civic Chair

Charles Henry Collett	Bridge	1864	1912	1927	1932	.....
Sir Stephen Kilik, Kt.	Broad Street	1861	1908	1927	1922	...
Lidore Nathan Jacobs	Portoken	1867	1910	{1921 1927}	.....	.....
Sir Percy Vincent, Kt.	Walbrook	1868	1922	1929	1926	.....
Sir Harold George Downer, Kt., LL.B.	Coleman Street	1871	1921	1930	1924	...
Sir William James Miller Burton, Kt.	Power	1862	...	1930	.....	.....
Sir George Thomas Broadbridge, Kt.	Candlewick	1869	...	1930	.....	...
Harry Edward Augustus Twyford	Cripplegate	1870	1930	1930	...	.....
Major Sir Frank Henry Bowater, Kt.	Castle Baynard	1866	1922	1931	1929	...
Sir William George Coxon, Kt.	Billinggate	1867	1920	1931	1928	...
Lt.-Col. John Dawson Laurie	Cornhill	1872	1930	1931	...	...
Sir D. George Collins, Kt.	Farringdon Within	1870	1899	1931	1930	...
Frank Joseph Coleman Pollitzer	Queenhithe	1869	1920	1932	.....	.....

The Sheriffs.

Alderman Charles Henry Collett (see above) and William Lacon Threlford, M.B.E., F.C.A.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.

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MEMBER.	WARD.	MEMBER.	WARD.	MEMBER.	WARD.
Adolph, W. E. L.	Vintny.	Forston, W.	Farrin. Wn.	Neithropp, W. R.	Candlewick.
Agar, Dep. Sir F.	Aldgate.	Galloway, A. J. P.	Tower.	Newell, C.	Castle Bynd.
Algar, C. R.	Farrin Wt.	Gamon, C.	Farrin Wn.	Newson-Smith, Dep.	
Allcard, E.	Broad St.	Gates, P. A.	Cripple Wt.	F. E.	Broad St.
Alley, E. D.	Cripple Wt.	Gillett, F.	Farrin Wt.	Nicholson, W.	Cripple Wn.
Andrews, W. R.	Aldgate.	Gillett, S. H. M. C.	Bassishaw.	Northeott, J.	Bread St.
Auning, E. H.	Cheap.	Goldman, H. L.	Portoken.	Pakeman, Sir J. E.	
Bacon, W. N.	Walbrook.	Goldney, Dep. T.	Cornhill.	O. B. E.	Cheap.
Baily, H. D.	Bridge.	Goodings, A. C.	Aldersgate.	Pearse, J. S.	Cripple Wn.
Barnard, A. C.	Farrin Wt.	Gorman, A. P.	Billinggate.	Pitman, H. P. L.	Farrin Wn.
Barrett, H. Ropei.	Luine St.	Gow, Maj. J. L. M. C.	Bishopsgate.	Polden, F. C.	Vintny.
Barry, H. C.	Cripple Wn.	Gower, H. J.	Cordwainer.	Praguel, A. J. P.	Castle Bynd.
Batten, H. R.	Bishopsgate.	Green, Dep. Sir F. H.		Procter, J.	Castle Bynd.
Beal, E. S.	Bridge.	Bt.	Vintny.	Pryce Capt., E. C.	
Beatty, A. H. O. B. E.	Vintny.	Green, F. H.	Cornhill.	J. P., L. B.	Aldgate.
Bedford, A.	Bishopsgate.	Green, W. W. J. P.	Tower.	Raphael, J. H.	Farrin Wn.
Bedcroft, L. C.	Farrin Wn.	Greenaway, S. H.	Bishopsgate.	Reading, W. A.	Billinggate.
Bennet, Dep. J. F.	Cordwainer.	Greenwood, J. F.	Candlewick.	Regge, R. W.	Coleman St.
Berridge, Dep. G. J.	Dowgate.	Gunton, W. H.	Aldersgate.	Ridout, A.	Farrin Wn.
Berry, F. W.	Castle Bynd.	Harroving, T. J.	Bishopsgate.	Robertson, A.	Aldgate.
Biggs, W. W.	Farrin Wt.	Hart, J. T.	Farrin Wt.	Rowland, F. P. C. A.	Cordwainer.
Blid, Dep. Sir H.	Billinggate.	Hay, A. M.	Bread St.	Selby, G. Z.	Cripple Wt.
Blackham, Col. R. J.		Haydon, Dep. D.	Aldersgate.	Sennett, Sir R.	Farrin Wn.
O. B. C. M. G. C. I. R.		Haywood, E. H.	Dowgate.	Sewell, W. C.	Cripple Wt.
D. S. O. M. D.	Farrin Wt.	Heath, A. H.	Tower.	Shent W. J. O.	
Bonser, W. F. O. B. E.	Farrin Wt.	Heath, J. S.	Farrin Wt.	O. B. E., J. P.	Broad St.
Bottorill, Col. G. P.	Farrin Wn.	Heilbutth, G. H.	Walbrook.	Shepherd, Sir H. P.	Lame St.
Bowles, H. E.	Bridge.	Hill, H. E.	Bread St.	Shipman, J. H.	Aldersgate.
Bray, A. W.	Aldgate.	Holmes, Sir A. W.		Shipton, W. E.	Tower.
Brett, W. C.	Coleman St.	K. B. E.	Aldgate.	Simonds, S. R.	Lame St.
Brough, Dep. J. R.	Castle Bynd.	Holmer, F. A.	Tower.	Singer, Dep. I. D.	Luine St.
Brown, H. W., B. A.	Bishopsgate.	Howe, H. M.	Broad St.	Skente, T. A.	Bridge.
Brown, Victor	Broad St.	Hughes, Maj. H. F.		Slazenger, A. E. L.	Dowgate.
Brown, W. Hurst	Broad St.	D. S. O.	Broad St.	Smyth, Dep. R.	Aldersgate.
Brundle, F. W.	Cripple Wt.	Jacobs, H.	Portoken.	Snell, A. T.	Dowgate.
Bull, O.	Bishopsgate.	Jennings, Dep. C. F. J.	Walbrook.	Spyer, W. J. P.	Broad St.
Bullworthy, W. W.	Bridge.	Johnson, Dep. B.	Bishopsgate.	Stoneham, R. T. D.	Candlewick.
Burgess, H. J.	Aldgate.	Jones, G. W.	Farrin Wt.	Stopher, J.	Cornhill.
Caunter, F. J.	Cripple Wt.	Joseph, S. G.	Castle Bynd.	Syrett, H. S. C. B. E.	
Champness, Dep.		Juiper, A. S.	Farrin Wt.	L. L. B.	Coleman St.
W. H.	Farrin Wt.	Kimber, Dep. Sir H.		Taylor, Dep. H. T.	Cripple Wn.
Chapman, W. B.	Bread St.	D. Bt., M. A.	Langbourn.	Taylor, Leo, O. B. E.	Coleman St.
Christie, A. M.	Castle Bynd.	King Hamilton, A.	Cornhill.	Teuten, Dep. Capt.	
Chubb, Hon. C. A.	Castle Bynd.	A. H.		A. H.	Queenhithe.
Coates, F. R.	Bread St.	F. S. A.	Cheap.	Thomas, Dep. Sir W.	
Conoley, J.	Queenhithe.	Lamboll, F. S.	Langbourn.	M. R. E.	Cheap.
Cooper, E. H.	Cornhill.	Lavington, Dep. G.	Farrin Wt.	Thompson, G. H.	Langbourn.
Cooper, E. R., O. B. E.		Laws, E. L.	Portoken.	Tollit, C. C.	Cheap.
M. C.	Tower.	Layton, J. E.	Tower.	Tranter, Dep. G. T. S.	Cripple Wt.
Crosse, C. S.	Cheap.	Leader, S.	Farrin Wn.	Turner, C.	Farrin Wn.
Crossingham, C.	Farrin Wt.	Leuw, W.	Portoken.	Underwood, E. S.	Cheap.
Davenport, Sir H. E.	Bridge.	Lord, F. A. B.	Cordwainer.	Vick, R. W.	Bridge.
Delington, Dep. T. H.	Bridge.	Lovell, J. S., M. A.	Farrin Wt.	Vine, Maj. G. H. M.	Aldersgate.
Dennis, C. W.	Candlewick.	Lowe, F. W. I.	Coleman St.	Waidlaw, D. C. W.	Aldgate.
Dickson, C. G.	Aldersgate.	McAuliffe, Dep. Sir		Watts, A. E.	Walbrook.
Donne, E. F.	Bread St.	H. T.	Bishopsgate.	Welch, Capt. G. J. C.	
Dove, Dep. H. E.	Coleman St.	McDonald, G. J. W.	Billinggate.	M. C.	Candlewick.
Dray, F. G.	Vintny.	McRae, C. J. H.	Billinggate.	Wells, L. S. M.	Farrin Wn.
Dunn, B. S.	Langbourn.	Maguire, H.	Farrin Wt.	Whitaker, Dep. Lt. Col.	
Dutton, Dep. E. H.	Portoken.	Marshall, S.	Dowgate.	C. W., M. A., F. S. A.	Farrin Wn.
Easton, H. A.	Coleman St.	Mat, G.	Cripple Wn.	Whitby, J.	Langbourn.
Easton, Col. R. W.	Coleman St.	Marten, H. W.	Bassishaw.	White, Dep. J. H.	Bread St.
Edwards, J. J.	Cordwainer.	Martin, Maj. J. G.		Whiteley, C. P.	Cordwainer.
Elkan, Lt.-Col. C. J.		D. S. O.	Langbourn.	Whiting, J. H.	Walbrook.
D. S. O., O. B. E.	Bishopsgate.	Martin, L. E.	Portoken.	Whittingham, F.	Queenhithe.
Elliston, Capt. G. S.		Mathews, H. E., O. B. E.	Dowgate.	Wigley, F. G.	Cripple Wn.
M. C., M. A., M. P.	Farrin Wt.	May, R. W.	Billinggate.	Wilkinson, Sir G. H.	Queenhithe.
Farlow, Dep. C. D.		Meldrum, R.	Cripple Wt.	Williamson, D. E.	Cornhill.
King, M. A.	Candlewick.	Metcalf, T. D.	Portoken.	Withers, G. E.	Vintny.
Farmer, H. L.	Cheap.	Metchinn, R.	Langbourn.	Wood, F. A.	Billinggate.
Farnan, Dep. F.	Tower.	Moris, H. W.	Walbrook.	Wood, G. E.	Cripple Wn.
Farrow, L. W.	Bishopsgate.	Morrison, C. R.	Queenhithe.	Woods, J. R.	Langbourn.
Fitch, H. B.	Bishopsgate.	Mostyn, F. A.	Bishopsgate.	Worskett, S. A.	Bread St.
Fletcher, Dep. Sir B. F.		Mounsey, J. D.	Cripple Wt.	Wright, W. N., J. P.	Bishopsgate.
P. P. R. I. B. A., F. S. A.	Farrin Wn.	Mounsey, G. H.	Billinggate.	Youldon, F.	Bassishaw.
Fortescue, W., J. P.	Farrin Wn.	Myers, A.	Portoken.	Young, Dep. G. W.	Bassishaw.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	<i>Elect.</i>		<i>Elect.</i>
Recorder, Sir Ernest E Wild, K C	£4,000 1922	Principal, Guildhall School of Music,	
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock	£3,000 1922	Sir London Ronald	£1,500 1910
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, C.V.O.	£3,500 1902	Sword-Bearer, Maj A.E Wood, D.C.M.	£600 1921
Common Sergeant, H. Holman		Marshal, Capt D F Massey	£500 1925
Gregory, A O	£3,000 1922	Common Cryer and Sergeant-at-Arms,	
Judges of Mayor's and City of London		William Thomas Boston	£400 1927
Court (and other offices), Cecil		Librarian and Director, Art Gallery,	
Whiteley, K C	£2,500 1922	J. L. Douthwaite	£1,250 1926
F Shewell Cooper	£2,000 1922	Medical Officer Port of London,	
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. Sir		C F. White, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	£1,700 1928
H S Turnbull, K.B.E.	£1,500 to £2,000 1925	Clerk to the Lord Mayor, R. Richards	£1,500 1920
Comptroller, V. F. Crowther-Smith	£2,000 1920	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall)	
Remembrancer, J. Dixon Layton		and Clerk to Special Sessions,	
(acting)...	£1,500 1922	Wallace Thoday, LL.B.	£1,100 1931
Solicitor, A. F. I. Pickford, B.A.	£2,500 1924	Registrar of Mayor's and City of	
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark,		London Court and Clerk of the Seal,	
Walter Norwood Earle	£850 1921	Wilfred Lawson Dell	£1,650 1921
Medical Officer, City of London, W. M.		Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman	£500 1922
Willoughby, B.A., M.D.	£1,950 1928	Principal Clerks—	
Coroner for London, Francis Danford		Chamberlain, L. C. Michelmore	£1,250 1924
Thomas, M.A.	£700 1922	Town Clerk's Office, F. J. Craker	£1,300 1931
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder		Public Health Dept., Francis J. C.	
	£57 7 0 1922	Helder	£1,250 1927
Clerk of the Peace, W. W. Nops, LL.B.	£1,250 1920	Valuation and Rating Dept., L. V.	
Surveyor, F. C. J. Read, F.S.I.	£1,500 1931	Cockell	£1,250 1921
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E., F.S.I.	£1,950 1925	Markets Dept., R. J. Haworth	£800 1931
Head Master of City of London School,		Market Superintendents—	
F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C.	£2,000 1920	Central, H. W. G. Millman	£1,400 1904
Head Master of Freeman's School,		Cattle, J. R. Hayhurst, M.R.C.V.S.	£1,350 1913
W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£600 1914	Billinggate, T. J. Dove	£750 1922
Head Mistress, City of London School		Spytaifeild, Maj. F. H. Millman,	
for Girls, Miss Julia Elizabeth Turner	£600 1922	O.B.E.	£1,500 1920

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1931 1932.

NET RECEIPTS	£	s	d	NET EXPENDITURE	£	s	d
Estates revenue	197,561	16	6	To Magistracy	7,758	16	10
Markets Revenue Accounts—				Criminal Justice	15,124	16	8
London Central Markets	49,511	13	11	Civil Government	20,777	0	9
Billinggate Market	11,499	16	9	Open Spaces	14,894	4	1
Leadenhall Market	3,523	18	4	Guildhall School of Music	9,157	12	0
				City of London School	8,609	4	6
	262,097	7	6	City of London School for Girls	4,567	6	11
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	3,115	14	3	Freemen's School	5,821	11	7
				Sundries	589	19	2
	258,981	13	3	Expenses not allocated to Depts.			
Graham Estate Revenue				and Committee Allowances	4,307	12	7
(Molety)	10,674	3	4	To Officers' Establishments	24,284	15	11
Various Contributions	29,434	11	7	Expenses of Bonds and Debentures	3,022	6	1
				Charitable and Public Donations	9,381	1	6
	£299,090	8	2	Contributions to Victoria Dock			

* The above is abstracted from the 29th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1932 to 1933-34 (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1933 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, temp. Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief). The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 24th Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1926 to 1927-28. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, the 14th December, 1905, and 29th January, 1917, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committees, and they are printed in conformity with the 29th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

Road Improvement Scheme	12,000	0	0
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500	0	0
Expenses of Honorary Votes	204	5	0
Freedom and Addresses	3,476	0	8
To London Almshouses	1,869	7	8
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000	0	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund	15,000	0	0
Contingencies Reserve Fund	30,000	0	0
Market Improvements Res. Fund	15,000	0	0
Purchase of Pictures Reserve Fund	525	0	0
Staff Compassionate Fund	20,000	0	0
Alterations and Repairs Res. Fund	20,000	0	0
Suspense Account—Fruit Brokers			
Leasehold Premises	27,126	13	1
Balance.....	1,012	13	2

£299,090 8 2

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

IN the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulterers (poultryers), Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

9,716 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (see p. 684). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild, and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

There are 28 Guilds in existence. The Liveries of the Loriners' (38a), Stationers' (37b), and Merchant Taylors' (32a), are the most numerous, the Up-holders' (18), the smallest.

COMPANY	No of Livery	Corpo rate Income	Trust Income	Total Income	Hall	Clerk	Master or Prime Warden, 1932-1933.
	£	£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	228	53,000	58,000	111,000	4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 4	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.	Dr V. S. Hodson, M.A.
Grocers (2)	158	37,500	500	38,000	Princes Street, E.C. 2	J. Hickman Barnes	L. H. Tufnell
Drapers (3)	180	50,000	28,000	78,000	Throgmorton St. E.C. 2	Sir Ernest Pooley, M.A.	Sir L. Macnaghten, M.A.
Fishmongers (4)	273	47,798	2,428	50,226	London Bridge, E.C. 4	C. N. Hooper, J.P.	R. Corrie Evans
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	Foster Lane, E.C. 2	J. T. Padden	J. H. Whitehorn, M.A.
Skinners (6)	197	33,200	33,500	66,700	Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4	J. I. Lambert	Hammond D. Poland
Merchant Taylors (7)	229	33,000	13,000	50,000	30 Thendrodder St., E.C. 2	C. Roche Phinns, M.A.	John Walter Gibbs
Haberdashers (8)	325	8,000	49,000	57,000	33 Gresham St., E.C. 2	Guy Eagleton	H. W. Pichey, J.P.
Salters (9)	145	20,000	2,000	22,000	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4	G. Everard Nichols	R. W. Ledger
Ironmongers (10)	31	12,000	13,000	25,000	Shaffesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C. 1	J. F. Adams Beck	M. H. W. O'Brien
Vintners (11)	202	12,700	4,600	17,300	Upper Thames St., E.C. 4	Paym. Com. H. B.	James Henry Todd
Clothworkers (12)	168	57,160	27,308	84,507	41 Mincing Lane, E.C. 2	P. M. Evans, M.A.	C. M. Neate
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58)	176	1,000	1,200	2,200	Water Lane, E.C. 4	Group Capt H. Cooper, D.S.O.	Dr Cecil Wall
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	90	7,940	60	8,000	81 Coleman St., E.C. 2	Hewitt Pitt, M.A.	A. Hervé Browning
Bakers (19)	130	1,580	320	1,900	16 Harp Lane, E.C. 3	Frank C. Langard, M.A.	Election 25/10/32
Barbers (17)	120	..	..	..	33 Monkwell St., E.C. 2	H. H. Robart, M.A.	H. S. Spill, M.A.
Basketmakers (50)	176	..	95	684	Greenwich College, E.C. 1	F. C. Luffman, M.A.	W. A. Dickson
Blacksmiths (40)	70	684	400	684	65 Lar. Thames St., E.C. 1	H. E. Griffith	E. J. Stannard
Burgers (38)	28	640	..	684	15 Gray's Inn Sq., W.C. 2	H. E. Griffith	Ed. Col D. Straight, M.A.
Brewers (14)	48	3,140	21,300	24,440	Addle St., E.C. 2	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.A.	Maj. H. N. Buxton, M.A.
Broderers (48)	48	..	..	..	[13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.]	Sir William Barber	Col Hon A. G. Brod- ick, T.D., D.I.
Butchers (24)	245	..	18	..	87 Bartholomew Close, E.C.]	L. E. Hall, M.A.	L. van Zwanenberg
Carmen (89)	129	220	..	220	Cripplegate Inst. Golden Lane, E.C.]	J. Woodman Smith, T.D., M.A.	W. Austin Ballis, M.A.
Carpetweavers (26)	150	16,000	1,280	17,280	Throgmorton Av., E.C. 2	J. Hutton Freeman	J. Roy Lancaster
Clockmakers (61)	140	1,650	350	2,000	108A Cannon St., E.C. 4	W. J. S. Pennafather	Bernard Kettle
Cordwainers (99)	118	1,100	none	1,100	Noble St., E.C. 2	Henry Smith	H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.
Cooks (35)	66	2,000	100	2,100	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	David Haydon, M.A.
Copers (36)	128	2,400	5,000	7,400	71 Basinghall St., E.C. 2	Leslie Clarke, M.A.	Harold Griffin
Cordwainers (27)	102	9,000	1,600	10,600	1 Cannon St., E.C. 4	F. W. Mander, M.A.	F. S. Francis
Crozierers (29)	155	1,088	74	1,162	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4	F. W. Mander, M.A.	A. E. Steinhil
Cutlers (18)	84	5,350	50	5,400	Warwick Lane, E.C. 4	W. H. Beaumont	J. P. Hamilton
Dentists (74)	77	..	..	..	[Guildhall, E.C. 2]	W. N. Earle	Capt R. Corfield
Drapers (12)	85	6,000	1,000	7,000	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	W. J. Combridge
Farmmakers (84)	70	150	none	150	62 London Wall, E.C. 3	H. D. P. Francis, M.A.	His Hon Judge She- well Cooper
Furriers (55)	122	325	none	325	146 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2	W. R. Starlie	Robert McConnell
Filmmakers (64)	204	87	184	271	Alnadel House, W.C. 2	S. A. Williamson	Col F. M. Falker, O.B.E., T.D.
Fletchers (39)	25	70	none	70	14 Broad St. Place, E.C. 2	P. B. Shephard	R. M. Hewett
Founders (32)	80	1,710	115	1,825	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.]	Sydney R. Pollard	A. Stanley Young
Frame-makers	155	142	745	887	15 Essex Court, Temple, E.C. 4	E. A. Ebbelwhite, J.P., M.A.	William Moore
Knitters (65)	102	350	210	560	40 Chancery Ln., W.C. 2	John Eagleton	Sir F. Keeble, C.B.E.
Knitters (45)	107	60	46	106	15 Essex Court, Temple, E.C. 4	E. A. Ebbelwhite, J.P., M.A.	John Weir, M.A.
Gardeners (66)	102	350	210	560	40 Chancery Ln., W.C. 2	John Eagleton	Sir F. Keeble, C.B.E.
Gardeners (66)	107	60	46	106	15 Essex Court, Temple, E.C. 4	E. A. Ebbelwhite, J.P., M.A.	John Weir, M.A.
Gilders (23)	90	4,000	2,500	6,500	39 Basinghall St., E.C. 2	W. D. Smythe, ..	Evan W. Brodie
Glass-sellers (77)	60	141	85	226	12 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W. 1	George J. Lockie	Robert J. Dredge
Glaziers (53)	198	243	66	309	12 Garden Court, E.C. 4	Col R. J. Blackham, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.F., D.S.O., C.C.	E. N. J. Jacobson
Golders (62)	115	100	58	173	28 Sackville St., W. 2	J. J. Edwards, C.B.	J. H. White, Dep. C.C.
Grocers & Silver W'retascers (109)	200	110	3	213	33 Walbrook, E.C. 2	A. Edwards Knight, J.P., M.A., C.C.	Col S. Simpson, M.A., T.D., D.I.
Gum-makers (80)	33	900	none	2,800	7-11 Moorgate, E.C. 2	Norman Cayley	W. D. Borland

COMPANY.	No of Livery	Corporation Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Hall.*	Clerk.	Master or Prime Warden, 1922-1923.
*Horners (74)...	110	105	none	105	[90 Cannon St, E.C. 4.]	Howard Deighton, c.c.	Lt.-Col. H. Hamilton-Wedderburn, o.s. & E. M. Collinson.
Innholders (32)...	90	3,000	250	3,250	College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4	John C. Druce	L. M. Wells, c.c. C. N. Lutter C. Walker-Arnott.
*Joiners (41)....	59	1,300	none	1,300	[121 Worinwood St, E.C. 2]	Arthur Bedford, c.c.	L. M. Wells, c.c.
*Leathersellers (15)	158	26,000	7,500	33,500	St Helen's Place, E.C. 3	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	C. N. Lutter
*Loriners (57)	382	580	120	700	[13 St Swithun's Lane, E.C. 4]	C. F. J. Jennings, c.c.	C. Walker-Arnott.
Muster Mariners	200	..	..	..	[84 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3]	W. T. C. Smith	H. R. H. Prince of Wales, K.G. (Capt. Sir B. Chadwick, Deputy Master) Willoughby Bullock.
*Masons (30) ..	61	550	none	550	[9 New Sq, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2]	H. M. Clowes, D.S.O.	H. Saxe-Wyndham.
*Mechanics (50)	123	620	662	1,282	[1 New Court, W.C. 2]	H. A. F. Crowdon, M.A.	H. Saxe-Wyndham.
*Needlemakers (69)	250	..	none	..	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4]	C. D. King Farrow, M.A., c.c.	H. F. Jackson, J.P.
Painters (28) ..	180	700	2,200	2,900	Little Trinity Lane ..	T. M. Pritchard, M.A.	F. J. Green
*Patternmakers (76)	74	150	100	250	[32 Walbrook, E.C. 2]	O. C. Iard	T. C. Lattier-Jones, J.P.C.
*Paviors (56) ...	200	..	..	..	[14 Coleman St, E.C. 2]	Henry C. Head	Maj. E. J. Burt, r.p.
*Peelers (16) ..	95	6,500	232	6,732	15 Lime St, E.C. 3	Arthur S. Grant	G. J. Collins
*Plasterers (46)	42	1,250	30	1,280	[24 Theobalds Rd, W.C. 2]	Alfred F. Mott	W. J. Hepden
*Playboys (112)	106	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	[147 Cannon St, E.C. 4]	W. Hayes, M.A., J.P.	George D. Perks.
*Plumbers (83)	92	880	20	900	[36 Fumival St, E.C. 4]	Maj. W. H. Champness, c.c.	P. F. Glead, F.S.I.
*Poulterers (34)....	78	750	250	1,000	[19 Great Winchester St]	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	A. P. Cork.
Saddlers (25) ..	86	11,200	1,000	12,200	[121 Chancery Lane, E.C. 4]	A. F. G. Everitt	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (A. J. Torry, Prime Warden)
*Scrivener's (44) ..	50	..	..	..	[56 Victoria Street, S.W. 1]	A. A. Pitcairn	J. D. Watts
*Shipwrights (59)	230	830	none	830	[4 New London St, E.C. 3]	F. C. Lingard, M.A.	H. R. H. Duke of York, K.G. (W. Lionel Hichens, and Master).
*Spectaclemakers (50)	214	400	..	400	[36 Fumival St, E.C. 4]	Maj. W. H. Champness, c.c.	Lord Aldenham
Stationers (47) ..	376	1,600	3,100	4,700	Stationers' Hall, E.C. 4	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	The Lord Mayor
*Tailor & Haberdashers (12)	80	..	220	220	[4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3]	M. F. Monier-Williams	W. Ellis Hill
*Tin Plate Workers (67)	148	70	76	146	[5 Essex Court, Temple, E.C. 4]	E. A. Kibblewhite, I.D., F.S.A.	R. Emanuel Hirsch
*Turners (52)...	178	74	none	74	[Broad St Ho, E.C. 2]	Frederic A. Stone	C. H. Isdell-Carpenter
*Tynders & Hides (37)	66	1,000	80	1,080	[6 Bedford Row, W.C. 2]	Arthur H. Bird	E. F. Dickens.
*Upholders (49)	18	376	20	396	[27 Leadenhall St, E.C. 3]	Geoffrey Crump	E. C. Fish
*Watches & Jewellers (100)	30	1,370	230	1,600	Greenwich Street, E.C. 2	Albert James Wood	Rev. H. F. Robins.
*Weavers (42) ..	105	1,500	1,500	3,000	[7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1]	L. E. Tanner, M.O.	Earl of Athlone, K.G.
*Wheelwrights (73)	162	35	122	157	[Mansion House, E.C. 2]	T. Harvey Hull	T. B. Townson
*Woodmen (43)	35	400	none	400	[62 London Wall, E.C. 2]	G. M. Canham	Robert W. Watson

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets

THE LONDON FIRE BRIGADE. Headquarters

PREVIOUS to the formation of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade in 1866 the churchwardens and overseers of every parish had been compelled, under an Act passed in 1774, to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; and from about 1830 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organised and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. On January 1, 1866, under the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, 1865, the Metropolitan Board of Works took over these responsibilities. On January 1, 1867, the Board also took over from the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire (founded 1844) the service of the saving of Life from fire. By the passing of the Local Government Act, 1888, the London County Council assumed control of the Fire Brigade. In 1904 the title of the Brigade was altered from "Metropolitan Fire Brigade" to "London Fire Brigade."

On Dec. 31, 1931, the complement of the Brigade consisted of:—1 chief officer; 2 divisional officers; 3 assistant divisional officers; and 1,925 officers, firemen, and pilots; a technical and clerical staff of 193. There were 61 land fire-stations, 3 river stations and 1 river repairing depot. The appliances included 87 motor fire engines, 74 motor escape vans, 6 petrol-electric motor ladders, 5 petrol motor ladders (in addition to tenders, &c.), 3 hose carts and 104 fire escapes, 1 long fire ladder, 64 miles of hose, 1 steam and 3 motor fire floats, 55 smoke helmets, 399 hook ladders and 293 hook belts. There were 1,691 street fire-alarm posts, 97 telephone lines from station to station and 357 telephone lines to public and other buildings. The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, totalled 8,080, and the fires numbered 4,465, of which 24 were classed as "serious."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Officer, Arthur R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E.

Divisional Officers, Maj. C. C. B. Morris, M.C.; Com. A. N. G. Firebrace, R.N.

Assistant Divisional Officers, Maj. F. W. Jackson, D.S.O.; C. M. Kerr, A.M.I.C.E.; F. W. Field.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

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Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 3 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c., and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member of alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken. In addition to members of the Council co-opted members are included on the following committees: Central Public Health, Education, Housing, Mental Hospitals, Midwives Acts and Public Assistance.

Under the Local Government Act, 1929, the Council, as from April 1, 1930, became responsible for the administration of all forms of poor relief in London, including the services previously maintained by the late Metropolitan Asylums Board. As required by the Act the Council prepared an administrative scheme for discharging the functions transferred, and the transferred services were merged as far as possible in the Council's existing organisation and allocated to the committees of the Council to which they were appropriate.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £83,222,000 (of which £45,959,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about forty millions.

The Central Public Health Committee, among other duties affecting public health, are responsible for the treatment of tuberculosis, the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, the maintenance of 74 hospitals, with accommodation for over 41,000 patients, and the Council's ambulance service.

The Education Committee comprise thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Education service involves an annual expenditure of nearly £12,000,000. The Council maintains 1,171 elementary schools with over 600,000 pupils, and 156 secondary and technical schools, evening

institutes and training colleges, with about 200,000 students. In addition it gives grants-in-aid to the University of London and to 21 secondary and technical schools and training colleges.

The Housing Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1932, in respect of all schemes was £39,780,000, and very large works are still in progress. Over 50,000 houses and tenements have been completed since the war.

The Improvements Committee deal with questions relating to the carrying out of street improvements and construction of bridges, tunnels and ferries. Among other works now being carried out is the widening of Putney bridge.

The Mental Hospitals Committee administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and also the mental hospitals transferred from the Metropolitan Asylums Board. The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives, with accommodation for over 32,000 patients.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage system covers about 159 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises about 400 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, twelve pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and five sludge vessels. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £16,000,000, and further expenditure is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain, and for the installation of plant at the northern outfall for the treatment of sewage by the activated sludge process.

The Public Assistance Committee administer the duties in connection with poor relief, other than hospital treatment, including the maintenance of institutions, receiving homes and training centres, for over 11,000 inmates.

The Council is the Tramway Authority for London. The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 166½ street miles, all of which are electric lines (123½ miles on the underground conduit system and 43½ miles on the overhead system). The whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through-running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1932, to £18,915,000, and the net debt outstanding to £8,386,000. The results of working for the year 1931-32 were: gross receipts £4,211,603, surplus on working £647,799, deficiency for year, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt £209,125, which was met to the extent of £21,637 by the surplus brought forward from the previous year, the balance (£77,492) being charged on the special county rate.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; maintenance of fire brigade; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers, town planning; controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses, supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases, controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses, the granting of licences for music, dancing and boxing, historic buildings and monuments, inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire, administration of the Shops Acts, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts, licensing and inspection of employment agencies, registration of massage establishments, licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act, registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences, registration of War charities, and welfare of blind persons

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at September 30, 1932, was £98,135,599. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amount outstanding at September 30, 1932, being £6,067,760 Local Bonds for Housing.

The *Rating* for the year 1932-33, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 6s 3½d in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 3d in the pound, together 6s 6½d. The total rate for 1932-33 was 6s 7½d. The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on April 6, 1932, was £59,662,000—a 1d rate over the whole county producing £248,592.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1932-33.

Service	Expenditure, including Debt Charges	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Net Expenditure	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling on Rate
Administrative expenses not allocated to specific services	£ 823,267	£ 8,380	£ 814,887	£	£ 814,887
Education	12,776,710	546,545	12,230,165	448,860	7,781,305
Fire Brigade	865,546	107,595	757,951	10,000	747,951
Highways, Bridges and Street Improvements	607,635	13,120	594,515	...	594,515
Housing Accounts—net deficiency	360,550	...	360,550	...	360,550
Judicial Expenses	84,733	6,310	78,423	55	78,368
Main Drainage	829,712	62,800	766,912	...	766,912
Mental Deficiency	502,291	28,470	473,821	2,500	471,321
Mental Hospital Buildings	217,689	18,460	199,229	...	199,229
Parks	352,726	71,275	281,451	...	281,451
Public Assistance	5,965,012	558,510	5,406,502	...	5,406,502
Public Control	240,259	148,285	91,974	...	91,974
Public Health	5,134,641	323,250	4,811,391	...	4,811,391
Welfare of the Blind	92,320	...	92,320	...	92,320
Miscellaneous	115,918	60,900	55,018	20	54,998
Provision to meet Capital Expenditure of the year	250,000	...	250,000	...	250,000
Special Provision for Contingencies	550,000	...	550,000	...	550,000
	29,769,009	1,953,870	27,815,139	4,461,435	23,353,704
General Exchequer Grant	...	...	...	2,652,921	-2,652,921
Proceeds of Local Taxation Licence Duties	...	...	...	123,000	-123,000
	29,769,009	1,953,870	27,815,139	7,237,356	20,577,783

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED BY RATE IN 1932-33.

Rate Account	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances	County Contributions	
	£	£	£	£	Amount	Rate in d.
General County	28,991,806	9,062,241	19,929,565	1,160,894	18,768,671	8. 3½
Special County	777,203	128,985	648,218	12,431	635,787	0. 3
Corresponding figures for 1931-32	29,769,009	9,191,226	20,577,783	1,173,325	19,404,458	6. 6½
	31,988,058	11,234,799	20,753,259	1,237,755	19,515,504	6. 7½

THE FOURTEENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 5, 1931, for three years

Chairman (1931-33)	Angus N. Scott, F.C.A., D.L.
Vice-Chairman	Dame Beatrix Lyall, D.B.E.
Deputy Chairman	Miss Agnes Dawson.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division.
Adams, D. M., M.P. (Lab.)	South Poplar.	eHayward, I. J. (Lab.)	Rotherhithe
Allpass, Charles J. (M.R.)	South Battersea	Head, Geoffrey (M.R.)	City of London.
Arlott, David (Lab.)	Central Southwark.	Henwood, F. Stanley (M.R.)	North Farringdon.
Baker, Sir Alfred (Lab.)	South Hackney.	Hill, Percy (M.R.)	Holborn.
Bateman, Arthur L., M.P. (M.R.)	Peckham.	Howard, Frank H. (M.R.)	Hampstead
Benskin, Lieut.-Col. J., D.S.O., O.B.E. (M.R.)	E Lewisham.	Howard, T. F., D.C.M., M.P. (M.R.)	South Islington.
Berry, H., A.M.I. Mech. E. (Lab.)	East Woolwich	Hume, Sir George, M.P.	Alderman till 1934.
Blacketer, J. J. (Lab.)	Bow and Bromley	eHunter, Admiral Outlibert (M.R.)	Greenwich.
Boggis-Rolfe, D. H.	Alderman till 1934.	eJackman, Marshall (Lab.)	South Hackney.
Bosson, Alfred C., F.R.I.B.A., M.P.	Alderman till 1934.	Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (M.R.)	Clapham.
Briant, Frank, M.P. (Lab.)	North Lambeth	Jeger, Dr. S. W. (Lab.)	Shoreditch
Brook, C. W., M.A., Ph.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.O.P. (Lab.)	N. Southwark	eJennings, W. J. (M.R.)	Peckham
Adman, Lady (M.R.)	North St. Pancras	eJones, Ronald P., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (Lab.)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Campbell-Johnston, M., M.P. (M.R.)	Balham & Tooting	eKeeling, Miss C., M.B.E. (M.R.)	South Kensington.
Clarke, A. Vincent, M.I. Mech. E., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E. (M.R.)	North Battersea	Kemp, E. H. (M.R.)	West Woolwich
Clavering, Albert (M.R.)	S.E. St. Pancras	Kenyon, H. V., M.B.E. (M.R.)	South Farringdon.
eCobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P. (M.R.)	West Fulham	eKingston, Charles (M.R.)	Brixton.
eCobb, Capt. Edward, D.S.O. (M.R.)	East Islington	Lambert, Dr. Barrie, C.B.E., D.P.H. (M.R.)	St. George's
Cooksey, W. Thoresby (M.R.)	South Islington	Latham, Charles, F.L.A.A.	Alderman till 1934.
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (M.R.)	Stoke Newington.	elatham, Sir Paul, Bt., M.P. (M.R.)	E. Lewisham
Cruse, Edward (Lab.)	Bow and Bromley	Lazare, H. (Lab.)	Emmhouse
Culpin, Ewart G., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I.	Alderman till 1937	Levita, Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.L. (M.R.)	North Kensington.
Dalton, J. C., D.L. (M.R.)	Abbey	eLowe, Mrs. Evelyn M. (Lab.)	W. Bermondsey.
Davies, A. Emil	Alderman till 1934	Lyall, Dame Beatrix, D.B.E. (M.R.)	East Fulham.
Davies, Sir Alfred, C.B.E. (M.R.)	North St. Pancras	MacDonald, Miss Isabel (Lab.)	South Poplar.
Davies, D.	Alderman till 1934	Macdonell, J. H., F.R.S.A. (Lab.)	N. Southwark.
Davis, M. H. (Lab.)	Whitechapel and St. George's	eMahoney, Rev. James, Ph.D. (Lab.)	Deptford.
Dawson, Miss Agnes (Lab.)	N. Camberwell.	eMarchant, W. F., O.B.E. (M.R.)	Notwood
Day, Col. Harry (Lab.)	Central Southwark.	Mark, J. Elliot (M.R.)	Streatham.
Dence, Ernest M. (M.R.)	Greenwich.	Martin, Edward P. (M.R.)	Cent. Wandsworth.
Emmet, Miss E., M.A. (M.R.)	North Hackney.	Martin, W. H. (Lab.)	Finsbury.
Evaus, Evan (M.R.)	S.E. St. Pancras.	eMathew, Miss. Charles J. (Lab.)	Limehouse.
Frankel, Dan (Lab.)	Mile End	Matthews, Lt.-Col. M. K. T.D. (M.R.)	S.W. St. Pancras.
eFulford, Miss C.	Alderman till 1934	Meinertzhagen, Sir Ernest (M.R.)	Chelsea.
Galer, F. Bertram, M.A., F.I.A. (M.R.)	Streatham.	Mills, Capt. Brian W. (M.R.)	East Fulham.
eGilbert, Sir John, K.B.E.	Alderman till 1937	Monk Bretton, Lord, C.B., D.L. (M.R.)	Clapham.
Girling, Miss H. (Lab.)	Shoreditch	Moineau, Adrian C., M.A., M.P. (M.R.)	S.W. St. Pancras
Gluckstein, Samuel (M.R.)	Abbey.	Morrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert, M.P. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1937.
eGoff, Miss Moyra (M.R.)	N. Hammersmith	Morton, W. J., O.B.E. (M.R.)	N.W. Camberwell
eGooch, Sir Henry (M.R.)	Dulwich.	eMounstardier, M., F.R.S.A., F.C.S. (M.R.)	Central Hackney.
Gordon, A. McIl (M.R.)	Stoke Newington.	Munster, The Earl of (M.R.)	N. Farringdon.
Grantham, W. W., K.C. (M.R.)	City of London.	Nash, G. B. (Lab.)	W. Islington.
Green, Walter H.	Alderman till 1937	eNathan, Mrs. H. L. (Lab.)	N.E. Bethnal Green.
Haddo, The Earl of, O.B.E., D.L. (M.R.)	West Fulham.	Newton, Sir Louis, Bt. (M.R.)	City of London.
eHall, Eric, M.A.	Alderman till 1937.	Norman, R. C.	Alderman till 1934.
Halse, F. T. (M.R.)	West Woolwich.		
Harper, Sidney C. (M.R.)	North Islington.		
Harris, Sir Percy, Bt., M.A., D.L., M.P. (Lab.)	S.W. Bethnal Green.		
Hastings, Dr. Somerville, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Lab.)	Mile End.		

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Northcott, W C (MR) . . .	S. Hammersmith.	eScriven, J. T. (MR)	South Paddington.
Oakey, J. M. C.	Alderman till 1937	Selley, H. R., M.P. (MR)	South Battersea.
Oldfield, J. E. (Lab.) . . .	Whitechapel and St George's	Sidney, Hon. William (MR)	Chelsea.
Pearson, R. E. (Lab.) . . .	N E. Bethnal Green	Silkin, L. (Lab.)	S. E. Southwark.
Perrins, Colonel John, D. L. (MR)	Balham & Tooting	Simmons, Sir Percy, K. C. V. O., D. L. (MR)	City of London.
Pierrepont, Capt G. E. M. C. (MR)	Brixton	eSimpson, Charles R. (Lab.)	Finsbury.
Pollitt, F. Leigh (MR) . . .	W. Lewisham.	Smith, Miss Rosamond (MR)	North Islington
Pott, Reginald H. (Lab.)	E. Woolwich	Speakman, John (Lab.) . . .	Deptford.
ePrichard Rev A. G. (Lab.)	W. Islington.	eSpencer, Major Robert, M.C., B.A. (MR)	North Hackney.
Ray, Sir William, M.P. (MR)	Central Hackney	Steer, W. R. Hornby, M.A., LL.B. (MR)	Hampstead.
Reed, Percival H.	Alderman till 1937	Stranks, B. (Lab.)	Rotherhithe.
Richards, N. Geoffrey (MR)	W. Lewisham.	Strauss, G. Russell (Lab.) . .	S. E. Southwark.
Richards, Miss E., M.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	Alderman till 1934.	Studholme, Henry (MR) . . .	Kennington.
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E. (MR)	St. Marylebone.	eSwann, Harold (MR)	Kennington.
eRobertson, Charles, M.A. (Lab.)	E Islington	Tasker, Sir Robert, D. L. (MR)	Holborn.
Robinson, Dr. Henry, M.A., M.D. (MR)	N. Kensington	Taylor, Robert G. (MR) . . .	Putney.
eSainsbury, E. J., O.B.E., B.A. (MR)	North Battersea	eVenn, Commander L. R., R.N. (retired) (MR) . . .	N Hammersmith.
Salter, Mrs. Ada (Lab.) . . .	West Brompton	eWallis, Miss K. T.	Alderman till 1934.
Samuels, B. J. (MR)	S. Hammersmith.	Warburg, Sir Oscar, O.B.E.	Alderman till 1937
Samuel, Miss Ida, M.B.E. (Lab.)	N Lambeth	eWebbe, W. H., C.B.E. (MR)	N W. Camberwell
eSandon, Viscount, D. L. . . .	Alderman till 1937.	Wedderburn, A. H. McVill (MR)	S Kensington.
Sanger, Ernest (MR)	St. Marylebone.	Willmot, H. A. F. A. I. (MR)	Dulwich.
Scott, Angus N., F.C.A., D. L. (MR)	Putney.	Williams, T. E. (Lab.)	N. Camberwell.
		Wilson, Clyde T., B.A., LL.B., M.P. (MR)	Central Wandsworth
		Wood, E. W. H. (MR)	St George's.
		eWorsthorne, Mrs. Priscilla (MR)	Norwood.

NOTE.—The letters (MR), (Lab.), (Lib.), stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (MR) Municipal Reform, (Lab.) Labour; (Lib.) Liberal.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Chairman, Captain Edward Cobb; Vice-Chairman, W. F. Marchant) — Members whose names are marked * form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members — J. P. Blake, Francis Bowie, Mrs. Barbara Drake, Herbert A. Game, M.A., Major A. G. Bailey Hawkins, Dr. Sophie Jevons, M.A., the Hon. Lady Lawrence, Dame Jessie Wilton Phipps, D.B.E., Walter T. Pridcaux, A. E. Samuels, LL.B., Miss Tomes.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Montagu H. Cox, LL.B. (Barrister-at-Law), J.P.	£3,000	Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O.	£3,000
Deputy Clerk, W. H. Waddington	£3,000	Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., H. J. C. Davies	£1,350
Comptroller of the Council, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.	£3,000	Chief Officer, Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E.	£1,400
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, T. Peirson Frank, M. Inst. C.E., F.S.I.	£3,000	General Manager of Tramways, T. E. Thomas	£2,000
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.E.	£3,000	Education Officer, G. H. Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A.	£3,000
Solicitor, S. A. R. Preston-Hillary	£2,000	Chief Officer of Supplies, F. W. Mackinnay, C.B.E.	£2,500
Chief Officer of Fire Brigade, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E.	£1,800	Parliamentary Officer, H. M. Hooke (Barrister-at-Law)	£2,000
Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer, Sir Frederick Menzies, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.P. Ed., D.P.H., F.R.S.E.	£3,000	Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept., R. H. Curtis	£1,450
		Chief Officer of Public Assistance, E. C. Blight	£2,500

§ Salaries are temporarily subject to percentage reductions.

CRIME IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Year	Total No of Crimes	Total No of Persons Apprehended	First Loss	Amount Recovered	Total Loss	Estimated Population	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop.
1926	15,662	10,731	£451,327	£110,534	£340,793	7,728,583	2'026
1927	14,908	10,427	£54,269	130,020	434,249	7,777,790	1'916
1928	15,484	10,322	£17,758	137,950	379,808	7,783,066	1'989
1929	17,118	10,917	787,021	191,545	595,476	7,837,290	2'184
1930	20,063	12,560	915,495	230,889	684,606	7,889,500	2'543
1931	25,522	12,678	949,607	192,278	757,329	8,129,943	3'122

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the second City in England, situated in the heart of industrial England, is the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 91 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 71 square miles), with a population at the census of 1931 of 1,017,500.

It is estimated that over 1,200 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of ammunition and small arms, chocolate chemicals, cycles and their component parts, magnetos, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wireless sets and components, jewellery and brass working.

Gas, water and electricity are supplied by the Corporation, who also own the transport undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank. An Information Bureau has been opened at the Council House to deal with all enquiries relating to the Municipal and Industrial facilities of Birmingham.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832-1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall, the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878), the University (1800 Webb, 1909), the Central Library, the 13th century Church of St Martin (rebuilt 1873), the Cathedral (formerly St Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889, it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 91 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the ham or dwelling-place of the ing of the family of *Berim*, presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries, the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933), H. E. Goodby.
Recorder, E. W. Cave, K.C. (1932).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 30,204 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 855,539. The net tonnage of British and Foreign ships engaged in ocean trade arriving in the port during 1930 was 14,303,649, and of those departing 13,145,639, these figures exclude 2,628,220 tons for arrivals and 3,771,031 for departures in the coasting trade, while the value of the sea-borne trade of the port was stated at £351,246,047 for 1930. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a lineal quayage of about

37 miles, and the Gladstone docks can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, oil, fruit, timber, cotton and provisions.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England. St George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood, the Walker Fine Art Gallery, the University, the Royal Infirmary, the Municipal Offices, and the Custom House. A Roman Catholic Cathedral, designed to be the largest in the world, will be built on Brownlow Hill.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 12th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 39 Aldermen and 118 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933), J. Gates.
Recorder, Edward G. Henmerde, K.C. (1909).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 22,577 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 766,333. In April, 1931, the area and population were increased by the addition of the Wythenshawe area.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, India-rubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 to 30 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 220 feet. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 3,677,681 for arrivals and 3,098,698 for departures in 1929, the value of the sea-borne trade of the port being £59,886,967 in 1929. The net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 552,463, and of departures 1,071,756 net tons in 1929. In 1929 the weight of sea-borne merchandise which passed over the Waterway amounted to 6,344,005 tons, as compared with 6,022,316 tons in 1928.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1809, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands

Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 18th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council will consist (from April 1, 1931), of 36 Aldermen and 108 Councillors. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933), W. Walker.

Recorder, Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P. (1925).

Stipendiary Magistrate, J. Wellesey Orr (1927).

Town Clerk, F. E. Warbeck Howell (1929).

Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead.

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire, 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 34,163 acres (about 53 square miles), with a population at the census of 1931 of 511,742. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armor plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742-1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum, the University and City Hall (1932).

The Saxon town of *Kesfeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 24 Aldermen and 72 Councillors.

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933), Ernest Wilson.

Recorder, Walter Hadley, K.C. (1931).

Master Cutler (1932-1933), Lt.-Col. A. N. Lee,

D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.

Town Clerk, E. B. Gibson (1931).

Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, printing works, and factories of thread, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 38,106 acres (nearly

60 square miles), the population at the census of 1931 being 482,789.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1848), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 12th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. *Temple Newsam*, birth-place of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately edifice in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1620. Adel Church, about 3½ miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1666, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 26 Aldermen and 76 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933), R. H. Blackburn.

Recorder, J. W. Jardine, K.C. (1932).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910).

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896).

Town Clerk, Thomas Thornton (1924).

BRISTOL

BRISTOL is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somerset and is a City and County in itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 19,615 acres with a population, at the census of 1931, of 396,918. Bristol is noted for its maritime history. Within one mile of the centre of Bristol is Clifton. The beautiful Clifton and Durham Down, containing in all some 442 acres, has long been a favourite place of resort and recreation, and is a great asset to the City.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and cardboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon, the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river, and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships (engaged in the Foreign Trade) entered in 1931 was 2,648,608 tons, and of those cleared 1,067,079 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £30,317,121 for 1930; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 899,972, and of the departures 2,291,366 net tons in 1931. The principal imports are grain, flour and meal, fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oilseeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tin-plates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, stroutia, hardware, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1866-1883), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest,

goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canyiges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860. It is a remarkable engineering triumph, affords by far the best view of the wonderful *Avon Gorge* and new low level road from Bristol to the Royal Edward and Avmouth Docks, known as *Portway*, and it is seldom that such a panoramic view is to be found in such close proximity to a great city. The *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river to Clifton Down add enormously to the beauty of the surroundings. Bristol offers to the visitor a wealth of beauty and charm of historic and romantic associations which can in no other part of the country be surpassed.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Briston*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933), Thomas James Wise.

High Steward and Lord Lieutenant, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, G C V O
Recorder, Stuart James Bevan, K C, M P (1932).
Town Clerk, Josiah Green.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 18½ miles N. of London. The municipal area is 13,392 acres, with a population of 313,366 at the census of 1931.

Hull is the third port in the United Kingdom and the chief port of North-Eastern England. Ten docks cover a water area of 210 acres and are equipped with every modern appliance for the rapid handling of cargoes. Hull has the reputation of being the cheapest port in the U.K. Net registered tonnage of ships using the docks in 1931, 6,570,546. Value of imports (grain, oilseed, provisions, wood, fruit, wool, &c.) £61,208,853 in 1930, exports (cotton, woollen goods, coal, machinery, cattle food, &c.) £27,669,961. Hull is the largest centre of the seed-cushing and oil-extracting industry in the world, the premier fishing port of the U.K. and an important centre of the flour-milling industry, other manufactures are acetates, canisters, cement, colours and chemicals, electric lamps, mill machinery, oil cakes and meals, paint, paper, polishes, power alcohol, radiators, rope, shipbuilding, soap, starch, surgical dressings, tanning, tar products, varnish, vegetable oils, wood milling, &c.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1913), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce House, Trinity House (1753), and the Forens Art Gallery. A Municipal

Art Gallery has been established under the gift of the late Mr. T. R. Forens. A municipal aerodrome was opened in 1929.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston upon Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1440 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933), J. M. Dossor.
Recorder, Charles Frederick Lowenthal, K.C. (1929).

Town Clerk, A. J. R. Howard Roberts (1929).

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 24,341 acres (about 38 square miles), with a population at the 1931 census of 298,041.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Wudson (Baths and Public Halls, 1905), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 22 Aldermen and 66 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1932-1933), J. W. Longley.

Recorder, Frank Beverley (1926).

Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).

Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 27½ miles N. of London, has an area of 8,458 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 283,145 at the census of 1931.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal, chemicals, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, sulphur ore, petroleum, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships engaged in the Foreign Trade was 7,072,837 for arrivals and 8,324,027 for departures in 1930, the value of ocean borne trade being £39,061,331 in 1931; the net tonnage of arrivals in the Coasting Trade was 3,740,523 and of departures 2,599,030 net tons in 1930. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings include the (12th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St.

Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1698), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of 1st Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges, viz.:—High Level (Stephenson) for road and rail, Swing bridge (road), Redheugh (road), Scotswood suspension (road), King Edward VII. (rail), Tyne (road).

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 29 Aldermen and 57 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1922-1923), Dr. J. W. Leech, M.P. Recorder, R. Storry Deans, LL.B. (1922).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E. (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 225 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is

20,935 acres (27 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, recently laid out as an ornamental garden, &c. Population, Census of 1921, 268,802.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters, and colour printing.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1876, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580-88) recently purchased by the Corporation, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House, opened by the Prince of Wales in 1929, the Guildhall and Court House (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary. New University College, opened July 20, 1928.

Snotengaham or *Notningeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobawo*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1297. The Corporation comprises a Lord Mayor, 26 Aldermen and 48 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1922-1923), H. S. Whitby. Recorder, Henry Holmes Joy, K.C. (1922).
Town Clerk (1922) and *Clerk of the Peace* (1922), William John Board, O.B.E.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON (a municipal borough in Warwickshire, on the west bank of the River Avon), had a population (Census 1921) of 11,616. As the birthplace of Shakespeare the borough is visited annually by travellers from all parts of the globe. The principal buildings, &c., are:—

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), bought for £3,000 in 1847 and restored in 1857. Managed by 32 Trustees (22 *ex-officio*, 4 representative). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Founded A.D. 1269. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804 and 1909, mural allegorical paintings, done by medieval priests.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House.—Built 1506 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Here Shakespeare

acquired his "small Latin and less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife Group compiles Library, with 20,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and dramatic literature, including Irving and other collections. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Tower*, affording extensive views of river and district. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre*, burnt down in 1926, has been rebuilt by international subscription. Special spring and summer performances, commencing about April 23, with floral procession to tomb and unfurling of national flags, on the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1705, and demolished by Rev. Francis Gastrell, 1750.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1553 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15-16th Century.

Trinity Church.—Dates from 13th Century. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

Wilmote.—The house of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden, was purchased in 1930, now open to the public. Interesting medieval manor house with dovecote and ancient barns.

THE LARGEST TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Name.	Census Population.		Name.	Census Population.	
	1921.	1931.		1921.	1931.
England:—					
London	7,480,201	8,202,818	Heaton and Isleworth	46,664	75,446
Birmingham	922,167	1,002,413	Darlington	66,847	72,092
Liverpool	805,046	825,539	Barnsley	67,906	71,522
Manchester	735,774	766,333	Acton	61,299	70,523
Sheffield	511,696	511,742	Rotherham	68,022	69,689
Leeds	463,122	482,789	Bath	68,669	68,801
Bristol	377,018	396,918	Luton	60,266	68,526
Kingston-upon-Hull	290,681	313,366	West Hartlepool	68,641	68,134
Bradford	291,004	298,041	<i>Enfield U D</i>	60,650	67,859
West Ham	300,860	294,086	Stockton-on-Tees	64,126	67,724
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	275,009	283,145	Cambridge	59,264	66,803
Stoke-on-Trent	267,647	276,619	Barrow-in-Furness	72,244	66,368
Nottingham	262,624	268,801	Lincoln	66,042	66,246
Portsmouth	247,284	249,288	Exeter	59,582	66,029
Leicester	234,143	239,111	Hastings	66,495	68,199
Croydon	191,375	233,115	Tynemouth	63,770	64,912
Salford	234,045	223,422	Chesterfield	61,222	64,146
Plymouth	210,036	208,166	Doncaster	54,064	63,308
Sunderland	182,179	185,870	Bren'ford and Chis-		
<i>Willesden U D</i>	165,674	184,410	wick	57,970	62,617
Bolton	178,683	177,253	Swindon	56,141	62,407
Southampton	160,994	176,025	Gillingham	58,361	60,983
Coventry	146,108	167,046	Dudley	56,098	59,579
<i>Tottenham U D</i>	146,711	157,748	Wimbleton	61,418	59,520
Birkenhead	147,819	147,946	Wakefield	53,052	59,115
Brighton	147,373	147,427	<i>Finchley U D</i>	49,716	58,961
East Ham	143,246	142,460	Eastbourne	62,028	57,435
Derby	131,351	142,406	Poole	43,649	57,258
Oldham	144,983	140,309	Carlisle	52,710	57,107
Middlesbrough	131,070	138,489	<i>Mitcham U D</i>	35,119	56,856
Wolverhampton	121,216	133,190	Watford	46,284	56,799
Walthamstow	129,395	132,965	<i>Stretford U D</i>	46,535	56,795
Ilford	85,194	131,046	Great Yarmouth	60,700	56,769
Leyton	126,430	128,317	Bury	56,403	56,186
Norwich	120,661	126,207	<i>Southgate U D</i>	39,122	55,579
Stockport	123,309	125,505	Hove	47,507	54,094
Blackburn	126,922	122,695	Dewsbury	54,160	54,303
Gateshead	125,122	122,379	<i>Wood Green U D</i>	50,707	54,100
Southend-on-Sea	106,010	120,093	Gloucester	51,330	52,937
Preston	117,406	118,839	Ashton-under-Lyne	51,409	51,573
Ealing	90,433	117,688	Barking	35,523	51,277
Bournemouth	95,751	116,780	Worcester	48,823	50,407
Hendon	57,529	115,622			
Huddersfield	110,102	113,467	Wales:—		
South Shields	112,599	113,452	Cardiff	219,580	223,648
St. Helens	102,640	106,793	Swansea	157,554	164,223
Walsall	97,567	103,102	<i>Rhondda U D</i>	162,717	121,344
Blackpool	99,639	101,543	Newport, Mon	92,358	89,198
Burnley	103,186	98,259	Merthyr Tydfil	80,116	71,099
Halifax	90,183	98,122			
Wallasey	94,848	97,465	Scotland:—		
Reading	92,278	97,153	Glasgow	1,034,174	1,082,417
Hornsey	87,659	95,524	Edinburgh	420,261	438,998
Grimsby	85,827	92,463	Dundee	168,315	175,823
Rochdale	90,816	90,278	Aberdeen	158,969	167,220
<i>Dagenham U D</i>	9,127	80,395	Paisley	84,837	86,441
Ipswich	79,371	87,557	Greenock	81,123	78,948
Wigan	80,421	85,337	Motherwell & Wishaw	68,860	64,708
York	84,039	84,810			
Smethwick	82,123	84,354	Northern Ireland:—		
West Bromwich	75,097	81,221	Belfast	1921.	1931.
Oxford	67,290	80,540	Belfast	386,947	412,151
Warrington	76,811	79,322	Londonderry	40,780	43,120
Southport	76,621	78,927			
<i>Edmonton U D</i>	64,807	77,652			
Bootle	76,487	76,799			

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts with a population exceeding 20,000 (in italics); the County Boroughs named in the Third Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1888, are distinguished by having § prefixed.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Popu- lation, 1931	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)	Mayor, 1932-33. • Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C.
		Births	Deaths			
England						
Abingdon, Berks	7,240	14 1	14 6	37,824	W. Carlyle Crossdell	A. E. Tombs.
Accrington, Lancs. . . .	42,973	10'6	14 1	239,532	W. H. Warhurst, LL.B.	R. I. Constantine.
Acton, Middlesex	70,510	14'4	10 5	709,044	J. Morgan	W. Palmer.
Adwick le Street, Yks (W. R.)	20,257	22 4	10 1	68,719	C. R. Marshall . . .	† J. W. Lane.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,480	10'8	15'3	17,476	H. C. Casley . . .	Mrs. Galsworthy.
Aldershot, Hants . . .	34,281	18'5	12 2	210,418	D. L. Griffiths, O B E	J. A. Dines.
Alfreton, Derby	21,232	17'74	10 53	70,666	H. R. Cleaver . . .	† Henry Chandler.
Altrincham, Cheshire . .	21,352	15'1	11 8	151,511	A. Glossop	† W. Bradley-Jones
Andover, Hants	9,662	17 2	11'9	50,018	C. J. Phillips . . .	F. L. Shrimpton.
Appleby, Westmorland . .	1,618	9 52	10 16	9,321	Guy H. Heels . . .	H. A. Counsell.
Arundel, W. Sussex . . .	2,489	12 9	14 1	16,099	Herbert A. E. Hey .	N. C. Cowd.
Asington, Northumb. . .	29,418	20'46	12 55	89,369	J. W. Cuthbertson	† James R. Tilley.
Ashton in Makerfield, Lancs.	20,541	17 5	13'3	65,566	A. Sykes	† Harry Heaton
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs	51,753	14 2	12'4	220,493	D. W. Bromley, LL.B.	§ A. Platt.
Aylesbury, Bucks. . . .	13,382	14 6	11 2	97,454	Harold Crookes . .	G. Gargini.
Bacup, Lancs.	20,506	14 4	15 9	81,677	P. J. Hodges . . .	S. C. Smith
Banbury, Oxon	13,953	13'21	11 9	77,700	E. Owen Reid . . .	J. Friswell
Barking, Essex	51,177	18 3	10 3	482,935	A. A. Jewers . . .	Col. A. E. Martin.
Barnes, Surrey	42,439	12'3	10 3	471,341	W. T. Goodale . .	D. L. Firmston.
Barnsley, Yorks (W R)	71,322	18'79	13 8	314,048	A. D. Mason . . .	H. Smith
Barnstaple, Devon . . .	14,693	14'58	15 34	81,326	J. H. L. Brewer . .	C. F. Dart.
§Barnrow-in-Furness, Lincs	66,366	14'9	12 2	335,330	W. A. Chislett . .	F. Morton
Basinstoke, Hants . . .	13,862	17'04	10 8	111,383	Mention O. Jones .	E. S. W. Dale.
§BATH, Somerset	68,801	11 7	10 6	565,767	J. B. Ogden, M A	R G Cook
				LL B		
Batley, Yorks (W R) . .	34,573	14 6	13 3	143,206	Thos E Craik, M C	Miss G. E. Taylor.
Bebington, Cheshire . .	26,742	18 1	8 9	204,216	J Wilson, M.C., LL B	† J. E. Cameron-Grant
Beccles, E. Suffolk . . .	6,544	16 6	13 0	31,805	W. Bryan Forward .	C. G. N. Trollope.
Beckenham, Kent	43,834	13'01	9 57	513,000	C. E. Staddon . . .	† Bayford Stone, M A
Beddington, and Wall- ington, Surrey	26,249	14 4	9 1	298,000	T. Booth	† O. E. Wiltshire.
Bedford (Town)	40,573	12 1	12 5	304,535	H. Darlow, B A, LL M	S B Moulton.
Bedfordshire, North- umberland	27,315	18 2	11 6	81,603	H G Lester. . .	† R H Raffle.
Berwick-upon-Tweed . . .	12,299	16 16	10'91	60,457	Fred G Normanton	J Stoddart.
Beverley, Yorks (E R) .	14,011	17 3	15'5	54,817	J. Dennett	F. W. Lenson.
Bewdley, Worcestershire .	2,868	16 9	13 3	9,471	T. Norman Fisher .	H. N. Frost.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	21,229	11'5	10 1	297,161	S. J. Taylor	Lord De La Warr
Bexley, Kent	32,400	16 9	8 3	233,649	T. G. Baynes . . .	† O. F. C. Bromfield
Bideford, Devon	8,782	12'05	11 6	53,132	G. H. Seldon . . .	W. Harris
Bilston, Staffs	31,248	22 15	12 85	107,500	J. L. Arlidge . . .	† Herbert Beach
Bingley, Yks (W R) . . .	20,553	11'9	12'5	119,432	H. O. Hilary . . .	† R. W. Addison
§Birkenhead, Cheshire . .	147,946	18'4	13 4	919,871	Ernest W. Tame . .	D. McWilliam.
§BIRMINGHAM, W. Warwick.	1,002,443	16 9	11 7	6,195,036	(See p. 693)*	
Bishop's Castle, Salop . .	1,352	20'1	16 4	5,460	F. Lavender . . .	F. T. Bedell.
§Blackburn, Lancs. . . .	122,605	12 4	14 1	692,557	Biggs H. Marsden .	W. Kenyon.
Blackpool, Lancs. . . .	101,543	10 85	15 1	1,327,316	D. L. Harbottle, LL B	T. Fenton
Blanford Forum, Dorset . .	3,371	15 1	14'8	20,985	W. H. Wilson . . .	Miss E. G. C. Smith.
Blaydon, Durham	32,259	19 84	6 13	107,038	J. H. Mulcahy . . .	† Henry Bolton.
Blyth, Northumberland . .	31,808	18 6	12 2	130,840	J. Leigh Turner . .	A. Walton
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,526	11'07	11 61	24,247	Ernest W. Gill . . .	J. Pethybridge.
§Bolton, Lancs.	177,253	13 7	13 4	981,488	Samuel Parker . . .	S. Lomax.
§Bootle, Lancs.	76,799	21 6	14 8	483,386	H. Partington . . .	J. Scott
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	22,249	19 9	12'0	108,307	Edmund Waite . . .	C. W. Fleet
Bournemouth, Hants . . .	116,760	11 11	14'08	1,581,843	Herbert Ashling . .	J. R. Edgecombe.
Brackley, Northants . . .	2,181	11 2	15 1	10,207	Charles Eric Barnes .	G. W. Newbery.
§BRADFORD, Yorks (W. R.)	298,041	13 56	14 21	2,232,005	(See p. 695)*	
Brentford and Chiswick, Middlesex	62,617	14'27	10 48	581,781	J. Skinner	F. S. Hayburn.
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,151	15 5	14'1	22,763	Harold A. E. Gardner	Mrs. F. M. Weale.
Bridgwater, Somerset . .	17,139	17'91	13'89	89,635	H. Bedale	C. Bryer.
Bridlington, Yorks (E. R.)	19,704	13 24	14'13	159,564	George Melvin . . .	J. Byass.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1932.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value. £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1938-39. * Lord Mayor, † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Bridport, Dorset	5,917	12.1	20.3	35,793	S. Edgar Howard	S. J. Gale.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	29,756	11.0	13.7	88,764	Ernest H. Clegg	J. H. Turner.
Brighton, E. Sussex	147,427	13.44	13.9	1,568,837	J. H. Rothwell, O.B.E.	F. G. Beal.
BRISTOL (City & County)	396,918	15.10	11.84	2,747,873	(See p. 694-5)	
Bromley, Kent	3,082	13.5	10.9	489,935	S. Critchley Auty	W. D. Gibbs
Buckingham	98,259	12.2	14.8	17,476	Philip Wood	Lord Addington.
Burley, Lancs.	49,485	13.35	14.23	559,457	Colin Campbell	R. Place
Burton upon Trent, Staffs	56,186	15.9	12.6	274,934	H. B. Chapman	W. Hutson.
Bury, Lancs.	15,708	12.0	14.5	345,791	Richard Moore	W. G. Beal.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk.	15,363	14.26	13.68	82,393	Thomas Wilson	S. E. Smith.
Buxton, Derbyshire	3,463	14.13	10.85	144,876	H. C. Hoggett	J. Brindley
Calne, Wilts.	66,803	10.3	10.5	16,465	C. O. Gough	A. G. Angell
Cambridge	34,588	11.6	11.2	573,600	Cecil H. Kemp	Mrs F. A. Keynes.
Cannock, Staffs.	24,450	17.4	7.0	120,774	C. A. Loxton, LL.B.	† J. Hallawood
CANTERBURY, Kent ..	57,107	14.6	13.1	186,198	R. H. Wanklyn	F. Hooker
CARLISLE, Cumberland	22,336	17.6	11.8	344,502	Fred. G. Webster	H. Atkinson.
Carlton, Notts	28,769	17.2	9.2	74,856	E. W. Turpin	A. T. Marwood.
Carshalton, Surrey ..	21,781	16.7	7.5	276,432	J. W. Wright	† J. E. Reeves.
Castleford, Yks (W.R.)	27,455	17.06	12.9	90,887	W. E. S. Barnes	† J. E. Miller
Chadderton, Lancs.	4,045	11.8	12.6	121,458	J. Scholfield, M.B.E.	† H. Brabin
Chard, Somerset	42,990	9.88	10.63	20,119	John Adams Forward	H. E. Denning
Chatham, Kent	20,537	18.04	10.9	219,188	Edward B. Lee	H. J. Cloake
Chelmsford, Essex ..	49,385	15.4	9.8	235,594	G. E. Barford	H. Wright
Cheltenham, Gloucester	37,987	12.9	13.4	392,154	Robert Owen Seacombe	† Capt J. H. Hyde.
Chepping Wycombe, Bcks.	41,438	17.0	9.2	184,861	P. B. Beecroft, LL.B.	W. S. Toms
CHESTER	64,146	16.1	12.5	299,225	J. Husband Jackson	L. S. Fox
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	13,911	17.3	11.4	308,539	J. L. Feather	A. W. Swale
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	22,051	17.64	11.29	182,000	J. W. Loader Cooper.	G. T. Apps.
Chipping, Essex	8,493	18.7	8.7	46,824	A. S. Coldham	† Miss E. E. Stutely.
Chippingham, Wilts.	3,489	11.8	12.6	12,305	A. Strand	A. G. Townsend.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	30,795	14.3	17.8	138,619	Frank W. Morris	W. Hannis
Chorley, Lancs.	13,109	14.5	13.7	83,639	George Jackson	Mrs B. M. Gillett.
Christchurch, Hants ..	..	12.9	12.9	..	W. D. Platt, LL.B.	† Maj G. F. C. Saunders
Cinque Ports (see Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	..	..	..	..	{ Registrar — R. E. { Knocker, M.B.E. { Dover	{ Lord Walsden, { Earl Beauchamp, { K. G. (1913).
Cleethorpes, Lancs ..	28,008	16.27	10.08	134,279	A. S. Barter	† Robert F. Dove
Cleethorpe, Lancs.	21,886	11.7	14.0	58,407	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.	R. Manley
Coalville, Leicester ..	48,704	17.5	11.6	77,603	F. W. Newbold	† Seth Marper
Colchester, Essex	23,790	15.0	11.5	281,698	R. L. H. Hiscott	M. Pye.
Colne, Lancs.	12,885	14.5	8.5	125,912	L. A. Venables	J. King
Congleton, Cheshire ..	37,666	15.0	13.3	49,922	Edward A. Plant	F. W. Gibson.
Coseley, Staffs.	167,046	19.7	11.38	63,800	J. C. Roper	† W. Elwell.
Coulston and Pwllay, Surrey	15,061	12.6	7.7	493,304	E. C. King	† Frank W. White.
COVENTRY, Warwick ..	23,115	14.8	10.3	1,033,293	Fredk Smith, B.A.	O. M. Flinn
Cleve, Cheshire	89,265	15.3	11.6	205,197	A. E. Illingworth	P. Timperley.
CROYDON, Surrey.	72,923	14.6	11.4	2,019,342	J. M. Newnham, O.B.E., LL.D.	W. Peet.
Dagenham, Essex	28,938	23.6	7.2	420,671	F. W. Allen	† Mrs. M. Rothwell.
Darlington, Durham ..	6,707	15.3	12.5	458,211	H. Hopkins	G. R. Campbell.
DARTFORD, Kent	36,010	14.64	8.39	198,536	J. J. Hurlley	† A. Webb
Dartmouth, Devon	3,608	11.5	13.3	48,000	Gilbert Jones	G. H. Marshall
Darwen, Lancs.	13,608	11.23	15.56	181,181	Charles C. Byers	W. Jepson.
Daventry, Northants ..	12,850	14.41	19.67	16,119	Geo. E. Foster	W. T. Kilsby.
Deal, Kent	142,406	18.17	14.51	87,174	Douglas A. Daniels	E. Cavell.
Derby	6,088	17.1	11.7	791,678	Charles Ashton, M.A.	A. E. Monit.
Devizes, Wiltshire ..	54,303	17.4	14.0	32,553	A. Hodge	Dr. G. H. H. Waylen.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	63,308	14.5	14.6	290,292	Holland Booth	H. Shaw
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	10,031	16.3	11.1	457,233	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.	T. Gilberthorpe.
Dorchester, Dorset	41,097	17.04	13.53	63,626	J. A. Hands, B.Sc.	R. N. Dawes.
Dover, Kent	4,553	16.42	11.22	251,170	R. E. Knocker, M.B.E.	F. H. Morecroft.
Droitwich, Worcs.	59,579	19.42	13.86	24,792	Arthur V. Holyoake	A. Blake.
Dudley, Worcestershire	19,309	20.31	12.9	219,050	George C. W. Cant	J. Fullwood.
Dukinfield, Cheshire ..	8,972	12.42	13.21	66,925	Ernest Barlow	H. D. Brice.
Dunstable, Beds.	16,222	13.68	11.45	41,857	J. Murray Coombs	A. Cook.
DURHAM	16,222	16.81	13.04	89,104	G. A. Carpenter	C. Wilkinson.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1922-23. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Ealing, Middlesex	117,688	15'0	10'1	1,193,253	George E. Brydges	A. E. Cobbin.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex ..	57,435	11'7	12'8	824,461	Hy. West Kovaryue	I. MacLachlan
East Ham, Essex	142,342	14'3	10'6	692,517	C. Eustace Wilson	G. H. Manser.
East Retford, Notts	14,228	17'99	11'53	71,257	Wm. Percival Jones	A. P. Williamson
Eccles, Lancs.	44,415	13'5	11'7	231,895	A. V. Ridgway	M. J. Peacock
Edmonton, Middlesex ..	77,652	17'5	10'0	445,864	E. W. Claxton	† G. D. Enesden
ELY, I. of Ely	8,382	15'3	10'1	36,379	A. E. Woodrow	† Lt.-Col. G. L. Archer
Enfield, Middlesex	67,869	14'52	10'4	506,891	K. E. Tansley	† H. Hill.
Epsom, Surrey	27,089	10'3	6'4	274,949	P. E. Whiteoak	† H. Skelton
Erith, Kent	32,740	14'94	10'99	209,437	D. S. Twigg	† C. G. Humphreys
Eston, Yorks (N.R.)	11,142	14'4	12'2	111,800	T. Belk	† Miss A. Eales
Evesham, Worcestershire ..	8,799	16'3	11'8	57,782	Thomas Allard Cox.	Richard White.
EXETER	66,039	14'42	10'8	554,506	C. J. Newman	K. Gatey
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,732	12'1	12'7	7,735	John A. Armstrong	Miss M. E. Short
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,492	15'03	14'48	83,607	Ernest P. Skuiner	J. Harris.
Farnworth, Lancs.	28,711	12'3	12'6	115,176	F. Entwistle	† G. Tomlinson, C.C.
Faversham, Kent	10,091	15'1	13'4	50,187	Guy Tassell	W. I. Gould
Felling, Durham	27,041	18'9	14'0	77,944	W. P. Parkin	† J. M. Harrison
Fenchley, Middlesex	58,961	12'9	10'0	688,276	H. Wood Barter	† A. T. Pike
Fleetwood, Lancs.	22,983	19'3	10'6	131,250	A. Cottam	† A. J. Priestley
Folkestone, Kent	35,890	14'1	13'6	389,820	C. F. Nicholson	J. W. Stainer
Fowey, Cornwall	2,382	7'78	14'18	14,962	W. C. P. Gately	C. J. Mitchell
Frern Barnet, Middx	23,081	15'0	8'9	209,045	G. T. Fletcher	† G. E. J. Mead
Gateshead, Durham	122,379	20'0	13'8	505,809	John W. Porter	J. H. Ratson
Gillingham, Kent	60,983	15'7	12'5	305,928	F. J. R. Mountain	S. O. Summers.
Glastonbury, Somerset ..	4,515	9'8	13'8	22,907	R. T. Gould, M.A.	H. F. Stokes
Glossop, Derby	19,510	11'6	15'0	85,553	Roger Rose	R. J. Bask
GLOUCESTER	52,927	15'9	13'7	347,416	L. O. Nead	W. L. Edwards
Godalming, Surrey	10,490	12'47	11'91	83,422	Alfred P. V. Moon	E. D. Brown
Godmanchester, Hunts ..	1,991	15'3	11'4	6,848	Kenneth Hunnybun.	Mrs D. M. Carr.
Goole, Yorks (W.R.)	20,238	19'3	13'1	87,743	J. W. Pullon	† J. T. Harrison
Gosport, Hants.	37,928	15'8	12'3	269,515	H. R. Mangnall	S. Barnard Smith.
Grantham, Lincs (Keston) ..	19,709	15'3	12'4	109,017	Aubrey Cyril Mallin	G. Weekly.
Gravesend, Kent	32,490	18'8	13'0	264,225	Hy. H. Brown, B.A.	J. W. Clunn
Grimsby, Lincs (Lindsey) ..	95,463	17'8	12'0	453,305	J. W. Jackson, O.B.E.	T. Newby
Guildford, Surrey	30,754	13'9	11'4	303,803	Charles H. Wood	W. Harvey
Halesowen, Worcs	31,058	16'0	10'3	86,370	A. Basterfield	† C. H. Hend
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.) ..	98,122	12'6	14'9	550,990	Percy Saunders	W. Crabtree
Harrowgate, Yorks (W.R.) ..	39,785	12'3	11'0	493,075	Jos. Turner Taylor	J. A. Whiteoak
Harrow, Middlesex	26,376	18'34	9'4	344,618	J. Strachan	† E. W. de W. Bruce,
Hartlepool, Durham ..	20,545	22'2	16'4	60,895	W. Woodward	O.B.E.
Harwich, Essex	12,700	16'9	9'5	64,642	A. J. Hanslip Ward	H. Lightfoot
Haringden, Lancs.	16,637	11'2	14'6	81,950	George R. Bull	Mrs. R. Hill
Hastings, E. Sussex	65,199	12'3	11'39	668,924	D. W. Jackson	Capt. W. H. Baxter
Hayes and Harlington, Middlesex	23,646	26'0	7'5	172,835	G. Mervyn Heap	H. G. Burden
Heanor, Derbyshire	22,386	17'2	10'5	78,302	F. Cattle	† A. H. Boot
Hebburn, Durham	24,125	21'8	13'3	73,126	T. Stuart	† P. M. Smith.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,508	12'6	15'7	5,222	J. Watson	† Mrs. M. A. Peter-
Helston, Cornwall	2,544	16'8	15'24	9,576	Jos. Walker Tyacke	kin.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts ..	15,122	14'4	10'3	85,345	Alfred E. Usher	J. E. Tinkler.
Hendon, Middlesex	115,682	33'69	18'10	1,371,687	L. Worden, LL.M.	Henry Toy
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon ..	6,128	18'4	10'3	42,666	Alfred Caldecott	H. Fletcher
HERTFORD	24,159	14'9	14'0	171,513	T. B. Feltham	I. J. Mourou.
Hertford	11,376	15'6	11'3	77,092	Maj. J. A. Long-	W. Lee
Heston and Isleworth, Middlesex.	75,446	17'12	8'65	548,315	more, M.B.E.	P. Powell.
Heywood, Lancs.	25,967	13'7	15'7	113,018	H. J. Baker	W. V. Procter.
High Wycombe, Bucks .....	...	...	...	...	George G. Boucher	† H. J. Nias, M.B.E.
Higham Ferrers, N'thants ..	2,028	14'1	12'1	...	See "Chepping Wycombe"	W. Duckworth.
Hindley, Lancs.	21,629	16'2	15'1	11,514	F. J. Simpson	F. W. Margetts.
Honiton, Devon	3,008	13'8	13'8	63,921	T. Robey	† Robert Scott
Hornchurch, Essex	28,417	22'0	8'4	244,027	E. H. Byrde	Rev. Hon. F. L.
Hornsey, Middlesex	95,524	11'9	12'2	1,002,000	W. C. Allen	Courtenay.
					E. B. Crossdell	† F. H. E. Davis.
						† W. Rowlands.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)	Mayor, 1932-33. * Lord Mayor † Chairman (U D C)
		Births	Deaths			
Hove, E. Sussex	54,994	15 6	11 3	824,567	W J. Harrison, B A	V R Hudson.
§Huddersfield, Yks (W R) . .	113,587	12 27	13 78	782,588	Samuel Procter . . .	T. Shiles.
§HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	313,366	19 2	13 2	1,593,061	(See p 695.)*	W. E. Pittuck.
Huntingdon	4,108	12 6	10 6	22,945	J. W. Winter	A. Haughton.
Hyde, Cheshire	32,066	10 8	13 5	143,565	Thos. Brownson, B A	Capt. G. Few
Hythe, Kent	8,397	11 0	13 7	62,664	Herbert Stainer . .	C. W. Clark
Ilford, Essex	131,046	15 4	9 3	977,033	A. Partington . . .	G. H. Broughton
Ilkeston, Derby	32,869	20 28	10 23	129,141	E. I. E. Williams . .	† J. E. Loe
§Ince in Makerfield, Lancs . .	21,763	22 6	13 9	57,850	F. H. Howgate . . .	R. F. Jackson.
§Ipswich, E. Suffolk	87,557	15 6	11 73	499,437	A. Moffat	R. I. Dodds.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham . .	32,018	21 16	16 65	113,796	Samson Walker . . .	D. Rhodes
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.) . . .	40,440	13 8	13 5	243,353	Harold Rhodes . . .	T. Martindale.
Kendal, Westmorland	15,575	15 09	14 51	100,851	J. Chaston	† H. J. Potter.
Kettering, Northants	31,220	14 7	10 5	178,711	Col J. H. Thursfield,	G. R. Woodward.
Kidderminster, Worcs. . . .	28,914	15 87	15 29	131,560	M.C. T.D.	Col G. G. Woodwark.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	39,580	16 36	11 28	94,101	J. W. Woolstencroft	Sir A. Woodgate
Kingston-upon-Thames (Royal), Surrey	20,555	12 6	12 8	391,214	Alfred W. Forsdike .	Mrs A. E. Helme.
Lancaster	43,396	14 8	12 1	234,521	R. M. Middleton . .	G. E. Trood
Lanunceston, Cornwall	4,071	13 89	14 88	22,560	Stuart L. Peter . . .	W. E. Jones.
Leamington, Spa (Royal), Warwick	29,662	13 0	14 8	271,821	Leonard Rawlinson .	(See p 694.)*
§LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	482,789	14 8	13 4	3,144,910	(See p 683 and	† J. E. Jarvis
§LEICESTER	239,111	15 26	12 36	1,624,929	H. A. Pritchard . . .	F. J. Chirgwin.
Leigh, Lancs	45,131	15 7	11 9	201,197	T. B. Bamber	B. W. Dawson.
Leominster, Hereford	5,707	17 0	14 3	30,365	A. H. Gibson	J. Rushforth
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,785	12 78	13 71	83,774	C. W. Stephenson . .	S. W. Humphrey.
Leyton, Essex	128,317	14 09	10 61	677,258	John Atkinson . . .	W. Parsonage.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,508	14 67	12 57	46,296	W. Brockson	G. W. Walker.
§LINCOLN	66,246	14 1	12 6	411,286	G. H. Banwell . . .	G. T. Paine
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,266	14 45	17 39	20,967	R. A. Peter	G. H. Worth
§LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	855,539	21 7	14 3	6,535,288	(See p 693.)	E. A. S. Stone.
LONDON	8,202,818	17 9	11 9	55,925,428	(See p 683 and	J. H. Dawson
Long Eaton, Derbyshire . .	22,339	14 0	9 64	123,426	W. E. Stanley	E. Lomas.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,325	10 88	10 44	5,223	J. Percival Heath . .	E. B. Norris
Loughborough, Leics	26,045	16 3	10 2	154,944	W. S. A. Robinson . .	J. H. French
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey) . .	9,678	13 86	16 89	45,085	Hugh E. Roberts . .	† Ernest Card, B.Sc.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	41,768	16 9	10 8	213,105	C. Ashton Stray . . .	
Ludlow, Salop	5,642	15 8	12 3	29,104	W. Charles Tyrrell . .	
Luton, Beds	68,526	14 03	10 7	488,170	Wilfrid H. Robinson .	
Lydd, Kent	2,778	14 15	14 49	10,644	Walter Lammcraft . .	
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,620	11 3	10 0	20,584	H. J. Ramsbotham . .	
Lymington, Hants	5,157	20 1	14 3	34,002	F. J. Beeching	
Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs . .	25,760	8 4	14 4	299,578	Walter Heap	
Macclesfield, Cheshire	34,902	12 4	10 5	151,320	Richard Clegg	
Maidenhead, Berks	17,520	15 18	11 17	135,714	H. E. Davies	
Maldstone, Kent	42,259	15 5	11 2	355,602	Graham Wilson . . .	
The Maidens & Coombe, Surrey	23,412	14 5	8 3	256,959	J. W. Johnson, M.B.E.	
Maldon, Essex	6,559	15 3	12 0	32,659	C. H. Cloughton . . .	
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,334	10 1	13 2	9,891	Montagu Hy Chubb . .	
§MANCHESTER, Lancs	766,333	15 98	13 86	6,530,243	(See p 693.)	
Mansfield, Notts	46,073	15 2	11 4	236,062	A. C. Shepherd . . .	
Margate, Kent	31,312	11 3	11 7	395,858	P. T. Grove, LL.B.	
Marlborough, Wilts	3,492	11 2	13 1	28,823	W. H. Vowles	
Merton & Morden, Surrey . .	41,228	15 1	8 0	337,423	C. J. Mountfield . .	
Middlesbrough, Yorks (N.R.)	138,489	21 36	14 07	638,493	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.	
Middleton, Lancs	29,189	13 2	14 8	125,320	J. P. Walmsley . . .	
Mitcham, Surrey	56,856	13 2	9 8	335,207	S. Chart	
Morecambe, Lancs	24,586	11 4	15 1	192,875	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.	
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	73,397	14 5	14 1	95,017	F. Thackray	
Morpeth, Northumb	21,390	18 1	14 8	36,190	Edward C. Jackson . .	
Mossley, Lancs.	12,041	11 8	11 8	44,968	V. C. Procter	
Nelson, Lancs.	38,306	10 5	13 0	232,496	J. H. Haldwick . . .	
Newark-on-Trent, Notts	18,055	16 95	13 35	89,557	Lt.-Col H. Tallents, D.S.O., T.D., M.A., B.C.L.	

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1931.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C).	Mayor, 1932-33 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C.
		Births	Deaths			
Newbury, Berks	13,336	15 6	12 2	79,287	S. Widdicombe ..	Miss E. Kimber.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.	23,246	19 8	11 6	96,636	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.	Sir L. Lamb, M.P.
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE	283,145	17 8	13 4	2,291,351	(See p 695-6)*	
Newport, I. of Wight ..	11,313	15 9	13 5	65,938	T. Ross Pratt ..	J. L. Mitchell.
New Romney, Kent	1,786	14 04	17 24	11,041	Walter Lamcraft	Maj. M. Telchman-Derville, O.B.E.
Newton in Makerfield, Lancs.	20,150	18 5	11 83	83,422	C. Cole	† E. C. Martin.
Nottingham	92,314	13 3	11 8	636,293	W. R. Kew	P. F. Hanay.
NORWICH, Norfolk	126,207	15 4	12 09	640,930	Noel B. Rudd, M.A.	H. N. Holmes.
NOTTINGHAM	268,801	17 16	13 56	1,770,330	(See p 696.)	
Nuneaton, Warwick ..	46,305	19 2	10 0	192,989	J. J. Newcombe ..	W. T. Smith.
Okehampton, Devon ..	3,352	9 6	15 1	18,803	A. Culwick	W. B. Chamings.
Oldbury, Worcestershire ..	35,918	20 8	11 1	130,426	J. W. Williams, LL.D.	† H. Edwards.
Oldham, Lancs.	140,309	13 5	14 3	700,118	T. W. Wilson ..	A. Bardsley.
Ossett, Yorks.	14,288	15 09	12 6	60,842	H. Bird Jones	J. Illingworth.
Oswestry, Salop	9,754	15 2	15 2	66,870	Arthur Holt	C. H. Proffit.
OXFORD	80,540	15 04	10 76	734,453	A. J. Elson	J. H. Brown.
Penge, Kent	27,768	16 4	9 7	201,874	Matthew H. Truscott	† F. Theobald.
Pennryn, Cornwall	3,114	18 6	13 6	11,135	E. W. J. Nicholson,	A. T. Greenwood.
Penzance, Cornwall	11,342	13 1	15 9	73,447	LL.B.	J. W. Meek.
PETERBOROUGH	43,558	15 2	11 9	267,871	Arthur J. Reeves ..	W. O. Snowden.
PLYMOUTH	208,166	16 4	13 5	1,621,597	R. J. Pittall, O.B.E.	R. R. Oke.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	19,053	19 56	13 86	87,292	Gilbert Wilkinson	G. Sainter.
Poole, Dorset	57,258	15 85	10 54	461,327	Charles Lisby	W. C. J. Shortt.
PORTSMOUTH, Hants ..	249,288	17 4	12 8	1,741,593	F. J. Sparks	W. A. Billing.
Preston, Lancs.	118,839	15 37	11 85	631,224	Sir Alfred Howarth	D. T. C. H. Derham
Prestwich, Lancs.	23,876	12 0	12 16	165,341	F. H. Ashton	W. Horsley.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,762	13 5	14 9	68,112	Hanson A. Deniahe	W. Womersley.
Queensborough, Kent ..	2,441	16 6	9 7	13,690	E. C. Harris	B. T. Mayland.
Radcliffe, Lancs.	24,674	13 3	12 8	138,711	Samuel Mills, M.B.E., F.S.A.	† Tom Jackson.
Ramsgate, Kent	33,597	14 82	10 67	215,857	H. G. Curtis	Mrs. E. R. Dunn.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,575	12 7	13 4	137,283	Harry Isherwood ..	J. Hamer.
Reading, Berks	97,153	15 1	12 0	703,053	C. S. Johnson, M.C.	A. W. Tudor.
Redcar, Yorks (N. Riding)	20,159	16 7	11 6	116,600	R. McClean	W. Charlton.
Reigate, Surrey	30,830	13 7	11 9	235,031	Edwin M. Neave	F. J. Spranger.
Richmond, Surrey	37,791	17 06	10 8	503,595	W. W. Foster	A. Reid.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	4,769	12 09	11 5	20,287	J. Henry Gough ..	Mrs. M. Hodgson.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8,576	15 6	14 47	51,769	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.	R. Thorpe.
Rochdale, Lancs.	90,278	10 6	9 1	504,393	John L. Percival,	W. J. Dutton.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,196	14 0	12 8	182,124	M.C., LL.B.	J. W. Leech.
Romford, Essex	35,918	20 5	10 3	272,542	C. T. King	† W. T. Boston.
Romsey, Hants.	4,863	17 2	12 9	21,492	B. W. Attlee, M.A.	W. H. Summers.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	69,689	18 28	12 03	322,884	Chas. L. des Forges,	J. Ketton.
Rowley Regis, Staffs.	41,238	16 85	11 35	121,924	Clifford Buckley ..	† David M. Chapman.
Rugby, Warwickshire ..	33,824	10 5	11 2	240,890	D. E. Biart	J. J. McKinnell.
Ryde, I. of Wight	10,519	11 5	14 3	80,323	Thomas J. Fawdry ..	E. C. Goble.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,947	13 73	16 84	35,904	Edwin P. Dawes, T.D.	J. M. Jenkins.
Saffron Walden, Essex ..	5,930	10 1	10 4	32,015	William Adams, D.L.	J. Custerson.
ST. ALBANS, Herts	28,625	13 4	12 0	253,813	W. G. Marshall	H. S. Gibbs.
St Helens, Lancs.	106,793	20 1	12 5	412,922	W. H. Pollitt, LL.B.	T. Wood.
St Ives, Cornwall	6,687	13 76	13 14	33,034	J. J. Chellaw, O.B.E.	G. G. Warren.
St. Ives, Hunts.	2,664	12 2	11 9	12,861	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.	J. Johnson.
Salisbury, Wiltshire ..	28,063	11 7	10 9	199,780	J. W. L. Foulkes ..	† W. H. Wright.
SALFORD, Lancs.	223,442	15 4	14 2	1,116,699	H. H. Tomson	J. F. Emery.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	26,452	15 4	11 9	195,272	Arthur Smart	G. Hancock.
Salisbury, Cornwall	3,603	11 5	18 0	19,365	Reginald McDonald	G. H. Howard.
Sandwich, Kent	3,287	14 38	18 2	19,060	E. Cotton Byrne, O.B.E.	G. T. S. Martin.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	41,791	12 5	12 3	364,739	Sydney Jones	G. K. G. Pinder.
Scunthorpe, Lancs.	33,761	18 1	10 2	171,022	J. F. Auld	† C. T. Goy.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,366	11 9	15 3	14,898	W. Farley Rutter ..	F. R. Matthews.
SHREFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	511,742	15 0	11 3	2,730,637	(See p 694)*	
Shrewsbury, W.R.	31,743	13 57	14 04	285,016	H. Barnes	† Gordon Waddilove.
Shrewsbury, Salop	22,370	15 3	12 8	229,464	R. F. Frideaux	R. Mansell.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U D C)	Mayor, 1928-33. * Lord Mayor † Chairman U D C
		Births	Deaths			
<i>Sittingbourne and Milton, Kent.</i>	20,175	18 0	10 0	96,000	G. H. Potter .	† H. D. Orrom.
<i>Slough, Bucks</i>	33,530	19 05	8 9	268,844	F. R. Duxbury, M.A.	† Charles Ford.
<i>Smethwick, Staffs.</i> ..	84,354	18 0	11 2	374,372	Frank Chapman	Mrs E. M. Sands.
<i>Southall-Norwood, Middx.</i>	38,932	16 72	8 78	298,652	H. E. Burwell .	† J. A. Saxon.
<i>Southampton, Hants</i> .	176,025	17 2	11 3	1,331,407	R. R. H. Meggeson, B.A.	F. Woolley
<i>Southend-on-Sea, Essex</i>	120,093	12 9	10 6	1,198,307	H. J. Worwood	R. Tweedy-Smith
<i>Southgate, Middlesex</i> ..	55,570	11 76	9 07	625,764	A. E. Lander	T. Hopper
<i>South Molton, Devon</i> ..	2,831	11 37	13 11	11,523	J. Furse Saunders	Dr. P. H. Seal.
<i>Southport, Lancs</i> ..	78,997	10 66	12 60	868,551	R. E. Pettins, LL.M.	G. Hardman
<i>South Shields, Durham</i>	113,452	20 7	15 6	482,633	Harold Ayrey	G. H. Luney
<i>Southwold, E. Suffolk</i>	2,733	10 83	15 69	20,933	Ernest G. Naunton	E. Pipe.
<i>Spenborough, Yks (W.R.)</i>	30,952	12 7	14 1	126,315	J. H. Lanfield	† Andrew Stott.
<i>Stafford</i>	29,485	11 8	11 4	168,068	H. H. Battle	Mrs E. M. South.
<i>Stalybridge, Cheshire</i> .	24,823	14 3	13 8	104,647	Frank H. Worsley	Dr. T. B. Williams.
<i>Stamford, Lincs (Kesteven).</i>	9,946	12 6	12 5	55,436	Charles Atter. ...	S. Bassendine
<i>Stanley, Durham</i> ..	24,458	18 9	9 2	80,982	J. Hamilton . . .	† Wm J. Sasbry.
<i>Stockport, Cheshire</i> .	125,505	13 6	13 85	720,638	F. Knowles . . .	G. Gill
<i>Stockton-on-Tees, Durh</i>	67,724	23 25	12 49	328,122	Thomas Downey .	C. W. Allison.
<i>STOKE-ON-TRENT, Staffs.</i>	276,619	18 8	13 1	1,004,269	E. B. Sharples, O.B.E.	T. Mitchell
<i>Stourbridge, Worcester</i>	19,903	15 66	11 81	98,811	Geoffrey Ince ...	H. E. Palfrey
<i>Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.</i>	11,616	12 65	12 2	84,117	Robert Lunn	J. H. Rowe
<i>Stretford, Lancs</i> . . .	56,795	13 8	10 6	460,228	G. H. Abrahams	† Arthur Sutcliffe.
<i>Sudbury, W. Suffolk</i> .	7,007	15 5	15 7	28,729	T. M. Bantlwaite, M.A., LL.B.	G. F. Sidnall.
<i>§Sunderland, Durham</i>	185,870	21 8	14 4	820,977	G. S. McIntire, B.A., LL.B.	E. H. Brown
<i>Surbiton, Surrey</i> . . .	29,396	16 49	11 69	359,127	R. H. Wright	† H. S. Durbin
<i>Sutton and Cheam, Surrey</i>	46,488	16 3	9 4	504,951	Harry Bolton	† W. Michael Young.
<i>Sutton Coldfield, Warw.</i>	29,924	12 66	11 01	267,905	R. A. Reay-Nadim	J. P. Britton
<i>Sutton in Ashfield, Notts</i>	15,151	16 3	10 7	87,950	Luther Pepper	† H. C. Wright
<i>Swadlowcote, Derbysh.</i>	20,305	15 83	10 75	63,343	E. R. Allen	† A. Plumtree
<i>Swanton and Pendlebury, Lancs</i>	32,761	13 6	11 8	160,119	W. Carter, M.B.E.	† Alfred T. Corns.
<i>Swindon, Wilts</i>	62,407	16 07	10 67	327,310	W. H. Bentley .	W. R. Robbins.
<i>Tamworth, Staffs.</i> ..	7,510	20 0	12 8	56,458	Henry Wood ..	G. H. Jones
<i>Taunton, Somerset</i> . .	25,177	12 3	10 3	177,502	W. H. Bailey . .	† G. H. Stainer.
<i>Teddington, Middx.</i> .	23,362	15 8	11 4	185,392	F. E. Read (T.D.)	† E. G. Ives.
<i>Tenterden, Kent</i>	3,473	15 6	11 4	21,590	Col. J. Munn-Mace.	Dr. T. Martin.
<i>Tewkesbury, Glouce</i> .	4,352	10 2	18 1	20,196	H. Alec Badham .	R. A. Gaze
<i>Thetford, Norfolk</i> ...	4,097	12 3	14 0	15,478	G. R. Blaydon	† W. B. Gentle.
<i>Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks (N.R.)</i>	21,232	23 5	11 3	62,829	J. R. Carr . . .	E. E. Biennan.
<i>Tipton, Staffs</i>	35,792	22 9	11 91	115,294	K. W. Madin	† J. R. Baker
<i>Tiverton, Devon</i> .. .	9,611	13 9	12 6	55,201	J. Follett Pugsley	W. E. Shapland.
<i>Todmorden, Yorks (W.R.)</i>	22,223	12 0	15 1	109,728	H. Garratt M.B.E.	J. Healey.
<i>Torquay, Devon</i> ..	49,165	14 0	14 5	475,950	H. A. Hield, M.A.	W. D. Thomas
<i>Torrington, Great, Devon</i>	2,913	14 72	16 01	10,435	Reginald Boase	J. Wightman.
<i>Totnes, Devon</i> ..	4,525	14 9	14 8	26,503	George E. Windeatt.	C. H. Niles
<i>Tottenham, Middlesex</i> ..	157,774	14 7	10 2	883,687	Eric Townson, LL.B.	† M. E. James.
<i>TRURO, Cornwall</i> ..	11,078	15 1	13 5	59,169	L. Jago Carlyon	F. R. Pascoe.
<i>Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent.</i>	35,367	11 7	11 3	419,427	John Whitehead ..	R. H. Burslem
<i>Twickenham, Middlesex</i>	39,909	15 2	10 9	354,850	Edwin G. Stray . .	J. Wills
<i>Tynemouth, Northumb.</i>	64,913	19 41	11 94	324,424	C. C. Henderson . .	J. W. Fitzhugh
<i>Uzbridge, Middx.</i> ..	31,866	19 5	10 3	248,728	J. Poole.	† Maj. E. W. C. Flavell, M.C.
WAKEFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	59,115	16 85	13 2	336,319	T. N. Grimshaw	W. Emmett
<i>Wallasey, Cheshire</i> ..	97,465	13 7	11 8	804,856	E. Evans, M.A., LL.B.	F. S. Atkin.
<i>Wallingford, Berks</i> ..	2,840	12 3	13 4	15,741	Francis R. Hedges	L. Shepherd.
<i>Wallsend, Northumb.</i>	44,522	18 48	8 71	201,187	Charles S. Bradbury	W. North.
<i>Walsall, Staffs</i> ..	103,102	10 54	11 32	432,754	Herbert Lee . . .	W. Dean.
<i>Walthamstow, Essex</i> ..	132,065	15 7	9 3	651,491	F. G. Garner . . .	B. Cole.
<i>Wareham, Dorset</i> ...	2,957	20 0	12 6	11,411	J. W. Miller . . .	Rev. F. Coram.
<i>Warrington, Lancs.</i> ..	79,322	18 5	13 4	335,000	A. T. Hallaway	J. B. Starkey.
<i>Warwick</i>	13,459	16 3	12 9	81,212	R. H. Wright	Major H. N. Forbes.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population 1931.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).	Mayor, 1932-33. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
Waterloo with Seaforth, Lancs.	31,180	15 '4	13 '5	215,917	G. Wilkinson	†G. W. Bevan.
Watford, Herts.	56,799	14 '6	9 '8	459,987	William Hudson ...	J. Evans.
Wealdstone, Middx.	27,001	21 '2	8 '45	231,343	R. J. Bryant	†H. C. Stunfield.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	31,534	20 '17	10 '6	113,560	N. P. Lester	A. H. Westbury.
Wellingborough, N'thants.	21,221	11 '6	10 '7	111,017	F. E. Gadd	†B. D. Pendered, B.A.
WELLS, Somerset	4,833	13 '43	13 '43	30,819	Ed. Pyndar Foster ..	J. F. Hamilton.
Wembley, Middx.	48,546	16 '05	7 '96	572,283	E. R. Royle, O.B.E.	†C. J. Lufe.
Wenlock, Salop.	14,152	16 '8	15 '9	40,979	Frederick W. Derry ..	E. S. Owen.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	81,281	20 '66	12 '1	311,098	Alfred Wickham.	C. B. Adams.
West Ham, Essex.	294,086	17 '7	11 '4	1,404,007	Charles E. Craufield ..	T. E. Groves.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,134	20 '7	14 '2	323,588	Harold W. Stanton, B.E.E., B.A.	B. Magee.
Weston-super-Mare, Som.	28,555	9 '77	13 '25	325,554	G. Knowles, LL.B.	†E. W. Perrett.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	21,982	13 '19	13 '23	202,696	Percy Smallman, LL.M.	Engr. Capt. F. W. Hamblin, R.N.
Whickham, Durham ...	20,782	18 '89	11 '96	95,837	Joseph Buggle	†R. Worthingham.
Whitley, Northumb.	24,210	11 '67	10 '71	227,463	A. Barker	†George Laug, C.A.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	21,122	21 '5	14 '4	82,936	Tom Cuppage Bone ..	W. Rowe.
Widnes, Lancs.	40,608	19 '7	13 '1	167,349	E. W. McNorton	G. Baguley.
Wigan, Lancs.	85,357	17 '67	7 '93	364,655	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E.	W. Atherton.
Willenhall, Staffs.	21,347	21 '3	11 '2	75,500	F. G. T. Webb	†J. A. Harper.
Willesden, Middlesex	184,410	15 '28	10 '42	1,301,637	Edwin A. Pratt	†Capt. H. Leigh Mossley.
Wilton, Wilts.	2,193	18 '2	14 '6	11,653	Percy D. Aylward ...	The Earl of Pembroke, M.V.O.
Wimbledon, Surrey	59,520	10 '9	12 '3	705,765	Herbert Smith, LL.B.	J. W. Ramshaw.
Winchelsea, Sussex.	693	...	...	4,500	Edwin P. Dawes ..	G. M. Truman, K.C.
WINCHESTER, Hants.	23,969	13 '5	12 '2	226,120	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. D. Ross.
Windsor, Berks (Royal)	20,284	15 '3	11 '9	149,211	J. W. Hambridge ..	R. G. Rawkins.
Witbech, I. of Ely.	12,005	14 '3	11 '9	58,420	F. W. Coulam	F. J. Hobourn.
Woking, Surrey.	29,927	13 '6	8 '7	293,729	F. H. Smith, LL.B.	†A. D. Campbell, B.S.O.
Wokingham, Berks.	7,894	13 '89	14 '44	46,282	J. H. E. Clifton	A. E. Priest. [T.D.]
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	133,190	17 '1	12 '9	737,780	J. Brock Allon, B.A.	Sh. C.A. Maude, Bt.
Woodford, Essex.	23,946	14 '4	8 '9	206,968	J. A. Simpson, LL.B.	†Sir J. Hawkey.
Wood Green, Middlesex	54,190	13 '2	10 '1	457,637	H. Chubb, LL.B.	†G. C. Burton.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,484	14 '6	13 '3	5,191	Stanley Henman	F. T. Whitlock.
WORCESTER.	59,497	15 '1	13 '76	331,121	C. H. Digby-Seymour, M.A.	A. Bryan.
Workington, Cumb.	24,691	19 '1	13 '3	95,047	Thomas Jackson ...	F. W. Iredale.
Worksop, Notts.	26,286	17 '9	10 '5	117,995	A. N. Schofield.	C. A. Longbottom.
Worthing, W. Sussex.	46,220	12 '0	14 '9	479,412	J. Kennedy Allerton ..	T. E. Hawkins.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	56,769	14 '8	10 '9	340,136	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E.	R. H. Middleton.
Yeovil, Somerset.	19,078	15 '5	9 '2	123,869	Maj. H. C. C. Batten, D.S.O.	A. H. J. Stroud.
YORK.	84,810	16 '2	12 '1	501,803	P. J. Spalding, LL.D.	H. R. Brown.

FREEDOMS AND ADDRESSES (CITY OF LONDON).

THE *Honorary Freedom of the City of London* is conferred as a mark of high distinction upon eminent subjects of the Crown for exceptional services to the Country and the Empire. The *Freedom of the City of London* is acquired after strict compliance with regulations from time to time issued pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. The names of applicants who have complied with the regulations are submitted for election to the Court of Common Council at its fortnightly meetings, those applying through the medium of a Livery Company being submitted in a similar manner to the Court of Aldermen. Orphans of Freemen are eligible for election as foundation scholars at the Freemen's School, Ashstead, Surrey, and Freemen of the City of London are themselves eligible for admission to Almshouses at Brixton, in accordance with regulations from time to time issued.

Addresses of Welcome are occasionally offered to Foreign Sovereigns and Presidents pursuant to resolutions of the Court of Common Council. These high distinctions are sometimes confused with the ceremony of admission to the Honorary Freedom of the City, but the Honorary Freedom is conferred only on persons in allegiance to H.M. the King.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or *Môn* (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the Census of 1931 was 2,593,014 (inclusive of Monmouthshire).

Relief—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,557 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.), Berwyn (Arian-fawddy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygfan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.), and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,866 ft., Pen-y-gawr fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Uk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Taf* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Doney* (30 miles), *Tŷ* (25 miles), and *Conwy* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elen and Claeuwrn valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Gondels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratacus), King of the

Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Uk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic *Gondels* and *Brythons* into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelwe*, or Welsh (= Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the *Waelisc* of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (633) similarly cut off communication with the *Waelisc* of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being *Howel Dda*, who codified the laws of the country, while *Llewelyn ap Seissyllt* (husband of the heiress of *Gwynedd*) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1023-1025.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house *Gwynedd*, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and *Llewelyn ap Iorwerth* was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign, but *Llewelyn*, the son of *Iorwerth*, was killed in 1240 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother *David* was captured and executed by the English in 1242. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (*Eisteddfod*), instituted by Prince *Rhys ap Griffith* in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of *Prydian*, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE 13 WELSH ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage	Population, 1931		
		Males	Females	Total
Anglesey (Shire Hall, Llangefni)	176,694	23,640	25,385	49,025
Brecknockshire (County Hall, Brecon)	469,281	29,310	28,461	57,771
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)	364,108	56,713	64,097	120,810
Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth)	443,189	25,411	29,753	55,164
Carmarthenshire (County Offices, Carmarthen)	588,472	88,899	90,164	179,063
Denbighshire (County Offices, Ruthin)	427,977	77,451	80,194	157,645
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	54,755	58,094	112,849
Glamorganshire (County Hall, Cardiff)	469,112	392,351	373,790	766,141
Merionethshire (County Offices, Dolgelly)	422,372	20,929	22,269	43,198
Monmouthshire (County Hall, Newport)	345,001	178,608	167,015	345,623
Montgomeryshire (County Offices, Welshpool)	510,110	24,034	24,428	48,462
Pembrokeshire (County Offices, Haverfordwest)	393,003	42,814	44,365	87,179
Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells)	301,165	10,562	10,752	21,314

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1932.	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt, K.C.B.	R. J. Yeoward	John Jones
Brecknock	Lord Glamusk, D.S.O.	David R. Phillips	His Honour Judge Ivor Bowen, K.C.
Caernarvon	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	Sir M. R. V. Duff Assheton-Smith, Bt	Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George, O.M.
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	R. A. C. Pugh.	A. T. James, K.C.
Carmarthen	Lord Dynevor	Thomas Bevan	Sir F. D. W. Drummond, K.B.E.
Denbigh	Col. R. W. H. W. Williams Wynn, C.B., D.S.O., T.D.	Godfrey E. Fitzhugh	Maj. A. E. Pridelle
Flint	Lord Gladstone of Harwarden	Sir G. W. E. Hammer, Bt	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Banks, G.C.B.
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	Maj. Sir W. Cope, Bt, T.D.	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt, K.C., D.S.O. (son)
Merioneth	Lord Harlech, C.B.	Capt. J. C. Hindley	Sir H. Beyer Robert-
Monmouth	Maj.-Gen. Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Sir W. H. Seager	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams Wynn, Bt., C.B.	Lord Davies	Major John Lomax, O.B.E.
Pembroke	Viscount St. David, G.B.E.	Capt. A. S. Matthias	(Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Haverfordwest	Sir H. E. E. Phillips, Bt		Capt. Hon. Reginald Walsh, M.V.O.
Radnor	Col. Sir C. Venables Llewellyn, Bt.	Llewellyn Evan-Thomas	

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
Anglesey	H. R. Evans	W. O. Jones, B.A. M.B.E.	R. H. Prothero	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	Idris Davies, O.B.E.	Albert Jolly	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	W. F. W. Betenson [chard, M.D.
Caernarvon	Sir R. Williams	David G. Jones	Edward Williams	E. L. Parry Prit-
Cardigan	John Evans	Ivor Evans, M.A.	Steven Jones	Ernest Jones, M.D.
Carmarthen	Sir F. D. W. Drummond	Daniel Johns	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Denbigh	D. O. Williams	William Jones	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Banks, G.C.B.	J. Harvey Davies	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	D. T. Williams	Henry Rowland	L. Lindsay, M.V.O., O.B.E.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	William Roberts	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Monmouth	Arthur Jenkins	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
Montgomery	Thomas Williams	Col. G. R. D. Harrison	D. P. Parry	E. W. Richards, M.D.
Pembroke	Maj. J. L. Adams, T.D.	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	F. T. B. Summers	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B.
Haverfordwest				C. A. Brigstocke.
Radnor	B. P. Lewis	G. W. Moseley	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 40,000 (in italics).

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts.	Population, 1931	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1932-33. • Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths			
<i>Aberdare, Glamorg.</i>	48,751	10 3	11 9	155,068	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.	† D. Tysall Davies.
<i>Abergavenny, Mon.</i>	8,568	16 13	14 02	48,566	Wm. H. Hopwood	M. L. Beveridge.
<i>Aberystwyth, Card.</i>	9,474	7 6	13 5	60,476	† J. Samuel, M.B.E.	P. B. Loveday.
<i>BANGOR, Carn.</i>	10,959	13 1	14 3	58,040	J. P. Williams, B.A.	J. Williams.
<i>Beaumaris, Anglesey.</i>	1,708	15 63	19 72	8,300	J. Hugh Thomas	W. Owen.
<i>Brecon.</i>	5,334	13 5	14 6	24,415	G. Hyatt Williams	Capt. D. S. Francis.
<i>Caernarvon.</i>	8,469	14 1	13 7	44,820	John Williams	W. G. Williams.
<i>CARDIFF, Glamorg.</i>	223,648	16 8	12 8	1,791,137	(see below)	*(see below).
<i>Cardigan.</i>	3,309	...	...	11,500	David Morgan Jones	D. Williams.
<i>Cardmarthen.</i>	10,310	12 6	12 5	45,614	H. Brunel White	T. Lloyd.
<i>Conway, Carn.</i>	8,769	12 4	13 6	52,515	Hugh Parry	I. Jones.
<i>Cowbridge, Glamorg.</i>	1,018	11 2	15 5	4,928	A. W. Gwyn	A. T. Mills.
<i>Denbigh.</i>	7,249	25 2	14 2	29,989	Robert Davies	C. F. Roberts.
<i>Flint.</i>	7,635	17 65	9 73	29,040	J. Bibby Denny	Robert Davies.
<i>Gelligaer, Glamorg.</i>	41,042	20 48	11 58	136,651	J. Evans	† Henry Jones.
<i>Haverfordwest, Pemb.</i>	6,113	17 02	14 23	23,965	H. W. D. Williams	J. Nicholas.
<i>Kidwelly, Carn.</i>	3,161	6 3	11 68	7,373	Mervyn D. J. Paton	Dr. I. R. Griffiths.
<i>Lampeter, Card.</i>	1,742	12 68	18 47	9,015	J. Ernest Lloyd	J. Evans.
<i>Llandovery, Carn.</i>	1,980	15 8	12 6	6,229	J. Phillips	A. H. Gower.
<i>Llanelli, Carn.</i>	38,393	14 58	12 45	157,458	Henry W. Spowart	W. Davies.
<i>Llanfyllin, Montgom.</i>	1,449	16 0	17 3	4,439	N. B. Edwards	H. Watkins.
<i>Llanddole, Montgom.</i>	2,356	18 3	11 6	7,125	Arthur Davies	Dr. W. E. I. Davies.
<i>Merthyr Tydfil.</i>	71,099	15 3	12 2	233,043	T. Anwyn Rees	H. I. Williams.
<i>Monmouth, Mon.</i>	4,731	13 0	12 6	22,902	A. C. Tweedy	F. Elcock.
<i>Montgomery.</i>	918	13 2	15 4	3,333	N. P. Vaughan-Pryce	J. D. K. Lloyd.
<i>Neath, Glamorg.</i>	33,322	16 8	11 2	138,315	A. E. I. Curtis.	J. Branch.
<i>Newport, Mon.</i>	89,198	17 92	13 07	603,585	O. Trehearne Morgan	W. J. Wall.
<i>Pembroke.</i>	12,008	14 1	14 0	51,955	Ronald D. Lowless	F. G. Lawrence.
<i>Pontypridd, Glam.</i>	42,737	16 5	13 1	149,392	H. L. Pocher	† J. Colenso Jones.
<i>Port Talbot, Glamorg.</i>	40,672	17 5	11 07	151,474	Moses Thomas	K. Wehlie. (M.B.E.)
<i>Pwllheli, Carnarvon.</i>	3,599	13 08	17 7	19,241	W. Cradock Davies	E. R. Davies.
<i>Rhonda, Glamorg.</i>	141,344	17 5	13 4	397,983	D. J. Jones	† Mrs. Eliza Williams
<i>Ruthin, Denbigh.</i>	2,912	11 6	12 7	16,429	Baldwin Griffith	J. Roberts.
<i>Swansea, Glamorg.</i>	164,825	16 76	11 56	997,596	(see below)	(see below).
<i>Tenby, Pemb.</i>	4,108	12 5	18 5	23,885	G. Meyrick Price.	E. J. Collins.
<i>Welshpool, Montgom.</i>	5,637	14 3	14 9	24,129	J. Ben Davies	W. Watson.
<i>Wrexham, Denbigh.</i>	18,567	15 2	11 9	110,757	Lawson Taylor	W. E. Williams.

† See note at head of p. 698

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the river Taff (Caer Taff), Rummey and Ely, the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population (1931) of 223,648. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pit-wood, oil, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, live cattle, canned goods, sugar, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1932-33), C. F. Sanders.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. Hugh Jones, K.C.
Recorder, Roland E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk & Clk. of Peace, Cecil G. Brown, LL.B.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal (the largest anthracite port), patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1931 of 164,825. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton, and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns a member to Parliament.

Mayor (1932-33), D. Evans.
Recorder, E. W. Milner-Jones.
Town Clerk, H. L. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38' N.$ latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 14' W.$ longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N and W, and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1931) was 4,842,554, a decrease of 39,943 since the census of 1921.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright, Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries, and Whitecumb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*, they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Mìch Dhui* (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of *Daer* and *Poitrail* water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, *Bonnington Linn* (30 feet), *Corra Linn* (84 feet), *Dundaff Linn* (10 feet), and *Stonehyres Linn* (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (127 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The

Spey (120 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with *Lochs Awe*, *Tay*, *Rannoch* and *Ercht* in the Grampian valleys, *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with *Lochs Oich* and *Lochy*, in the Great Glen; and *Lochs Shin* (20 miles) and *Maree* in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1921) of 25,896. *Kirkwall*, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *bjochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Pomona* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N of Orkney (with the detached *Fan Isle* at 25 miles N) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1921) of 27,921. *Lerwick*, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N of *Unst*, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30'' N$ lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, *Portree*, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillin* (*Sgurr-na-Banachdich*, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (*Ben Caillich*, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains, *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,125 feet), *Ben Buie* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura*

* *Land's End to John o' Groat's.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near *Duncansby Head*, (situated at the N.E. extremity of the island) to *Land's End*, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 600 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 2 miles S.W. of *Duncansby Head*, while *Dunnet Head* (also in Caithness) extends farther N than *Duncansby*. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Heboudai*, latinized as *Hebrides* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreygar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorænesæ*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

(160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, *Beinn-an-Oir* (2,571 feet), and *Beinn Chaolais* (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Munch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles *W. of Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callenish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour, the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

The offices of the *Scottish Travel Association* are at 37, George Street, Edinburgh.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picts* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The *Picts* seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the *Picts* were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Gauls* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampian") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about A.D. 450.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic *Brythons*, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catraig*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the *Picts* and *Scots*, the *Brythonic Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the *Lothians*. The *Waelisc* were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (633), and towards the close of the 6th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of Malcolm I (943-954) the *Brythons* or *Waelisc* (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (*Lothian*) being conquered by Malcolm II (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The *Hebrides* did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Headquarters	Population, 1931	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,430	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	Earl of Caithness.
Angus (Forfar)	270,190	560,186	Earl of Strathmore and Kingshorne, K.T., G.C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. W.T.J.S. Stewart- Fotheringham.
Argyll (Lochgilphead)	63,014	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	Lt.-Col. T.O. Lloyd, C.M.G.
Ayr (Ayr)	285,128	793,600	Marquess of Ailesa	N.J.K. Cochran-Patrick
Banff (Banff)	54,835	410,122	James Archibald	Sir George Abercrombie
Berwick (Duns)	26,601	294,805	Earl of Home, K.T.	Earl of Home, K.T.
Bute (Rothesay)	18,822	139,432	Duke of Montrose, C.B.	N.H. Constable.
Caithness (Wick)	25,656	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt.	Col. E. W. Horne, C.M.G., M.P.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	31,947	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	147,751	157,289	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	81,060	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	Hugh S. Gladstone.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,359	179,142	Earl of Wemyss	Lord Polwarth.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	40,805	304,606	Duke of Richmond	Lt.-Col. M.G. Peterkin.
Fife (Cupar)	276,261	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Earl of Elgin.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,022	2,616,545	Macintosh of Macintosh	Lord Lovat, K.T.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	39,864	245,347	Viscount Arbuthnot	William Low
Kinross (Kinross)	7,454	46,487	Capt. Alex. Price Haig	Sir H.P.R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	30,341	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	Capt. F.W. Weekes (Bt.)
Lanark (Lanark)	1,585,968	562,821	Sir James Knox	Gavin Hamilton.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	526,277	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, D.S.O., M.C.	Sir J. Don Wauchope, Bt.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,294	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	Earl of Leven.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	22,075	240,476	Alfred Baikie	Joseph Storer Clouston. (Vacant).
Peebles (Peebles)	15,500	226,899	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	J. M. Hodge
Perth (Perth)	120,772	1,617,808	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw- Stewart, Bt., C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw- Stewart, Bt., C.B.
Renfrew (Paisley)	288,575	156,785	Sir Hector Munro, Bt. ..	Sir R. W. Brooke, Bt.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	62,802	1,970,004	Maj. C.H. Scott Plummer	Maj. C.H. Scott-Plummer.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	45,787	425,656	Alfred Baikie	Magnus Shearer
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,608	172,549	William L. Pullar	Sir G. M. H. Stirling, Bt., C.B.E. D.S.O.
Shetland (Lerwick)	21,410	352,889	Duke of Sutherland, K.T.	Alfred N. MacAulay.
Stirling (Stirling)	166,447	286,338	Marq. of Linlithgow, K.T., G.C.M.E.	Daniel Robertson.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	16,100	1,297,849	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt.	Earl of Stair, D.S.O.
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	81,426	76,807		
Wigtown (Wigtown)	29,299	310,747		

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1931) of 438,998 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1932-35), William J. Thomson.

Town Clerk, Sir Andrew Grierson, LL.D., S.S.C., J.P.

City Chamberlain, John D. Imrie, M.A., B.COM.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 30,046 acres, and a population (1931 Census) of 1,088,461. (Increased to 1,130,675 by subsequent extension of area). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £69,500,000 in 1930, the total net tonnage of the ships entering (1931-32) being 6,313,607 tons, of those cleared 6,271,080 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmary, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 116 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1932-35), Alexander Brown Swan.

Town Clerk, David Stenhouse, J.P.

City Chamberlain, A. C. McMillan, G.A., J.P.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable
*Aberdeen ..	H. L. F. Fraser M.A., LL.B.	A.C. Morrison, O.B.E., LL.B.	John Gauld.
*Angus (Forfar)	R. H. Anderson	Thomas C. Louzon.	D. C. Christie.
Argyll ..	Malcolm Sinclair	Malcolm Sinclair	D. A. Ross
Ayr ..	James F. Shaw	John Howie	Capt. H. F. M. Munro.
Banff ..	G. A. Cumming	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., V.D., Buckie	William Hope.
Berwick ..	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	C. J. L. Romanes, W.S.	John Morren, O.B.E.
Bute ..	David Arnot	James Matheson	John Robertson, Paisley.
Caithness	James Robertson	James Robertson Wick	Wm. K. Cornack, Wick.
Clackmannan	T. Cunningham Shanks	James Cuthbert	(Vacant)
Dumfries ..	John Robson	B. McGowan	William Black.
Dumbarton	A. A. Templeton	John W. L. Craig	Neil McLennan (D.S.O.)
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	A. C. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shach	William Stewart.
Fife ..	J. M. Mitchell	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Inverness	J. W. MacKillop	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. Maclean.
Kincardine	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham	Robert Mitchell
Kirkcaldy	D. A. R. Cuthbert	D. A. R. Cuthbert	M. J. Martin, O.B.E.
Kirkcubright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald, O.B.E.
*Lanark ..	John McGhie and R. Bryce Walker.	James Auman, Upper Wd. J. T. Brown, I.L.D., Middle Wd.	Alexander Nesbit Keith.
*Midlothian ..	G. J. McGregor	James Austin, Lower Wd. W. B. Robertson, S.S.C.N.P.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Nairn ..	John McDonald	H. G. Strachan	William Stewart
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E.	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	John Muir Tulloch
Peebles ..	J. Ramsay Smith and Wm. T. Blackwood.	William T. Blackwood, W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Perth ..	T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin, O.B.E.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser	T. MacRobert, Junr.	John Robertson
Ross & Cromarty	T. S. H. Burns, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson, O.B.E.
Roxburgh	George J. Sheriff	T. Colledge Halliburton	John Morren, O.B.E.
Selkirk ..	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	I. Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren, O.B.E.
Shetland ..	John N. Sinclair	R. A. Johnson	Gifford Gray.
Stirling ..	James Leamouth	Jas. Macpherson	Charles E. Middleton, O.B.E.
Sutherland ..	Archibald Argo	A. J. Macrae	Hugh Chisholm.
West Lothian	I. G. B. Henderson, W.S.	A. P. Simpson, O.B.E., W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Wigtown ..	A. Aitken, Stranraer	Peicy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald, O.B.E.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 4½ miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 7,317 acres, and a population (Census 1931) of 175,583 (an increase of 7,868 since 1921). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. One of the finest Public Baths is in Dundee. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 38 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1932-35), William Huntly Buist.

Town Clerk, W. H. Blyth Martin.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres with a population (Census 1931) of 167,258 (an increase of 8,289 since 1921). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1931 was 931,966 tons (and fishing vessels 1,349,845 tons). The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H. M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (1932-35), Henry Alexander.
Town Clerk, George S. Fraser, M.A., B.L.

BURGHs OF SCOTLAND IN ORDER OF POPULATION.

NOTE.—R signifies a Royal Burgh; P, a Parliamentary Burgh. Remainder are Police Burghs.

BURGH.	POPULATION	BURGH.	POPULATION	BURGH.	POPULATION
1. Glasgow, R.P.	1,088,417	68. Denny and Dunnipace	5,512	130. Turriff	2,298
2. Edinburgh, R.P.	438,988	69. Burntisland, R.P.	5,389	131. Auchtermuchty	2,254
3. Dundee, R.P.	175,583	70. Kilwinning	5,324	132. Eyemouth	2,231
4. Aberdeen, R.P.	167,299	71. Girvan	5,292	133. Newburgh, R.	2,128
5. Paisley, P.	86,441	72. Milngavie	5,056	134. Millport	2,083
6. Greenock, P.	78,948	73. Armadale	4,854	135. Melrose	2,052
7. Motherwell and Wishaw	64,708	74. Carnoustie	4,806	136. Moffat	2,006
8. Clydebank	48,963	75. Blairgowrie and Rathfriland	4,676	137. Kinghorn, R.P.	2,001
9. Kirkcaldy, R.P.	43,874	76. Galston	4,601	138. Markinch	1,988
10. Coatbridge	43,056	77. Cupar, R.P.	4,596	139. Newton-Stewart	1,914
11. Kilmarnock, P.	38,099	78. Tranent	4,526	140. Coupar-Angus	1,883
12. Hamilton, P.	37,863	79. Inverurie, R.P.	4,524	141. Queensferry, R.P.	1,798
13. Ayr, R.P.	36,784	80. Bonnyrigg and Lasswade	4,483	142. Dunfermline, R.P.	1,788
14. Falkirk, P.	36,565	81. Keith	4,424	143. Sanquhar, R.P.	1,753
15. Dunfermline, R.P.	34,954	82. Haddington, R.	4,405	144. Banchory	1,690
16. Perth, R.P.	34,807	83. Lerwick	4,321	145. Cullen, R.P.	1,688
17. Airdrie, P.	25,954	84. Maybole	4,210	146. Findochty	1,675
18. Rutherglen, R.P.	25,157	85. Nairn, R.P.	4,201	147. Alyth	1,662
19. Dumfries, R.P.	22,795	86. Stonehaven	4,185	148. Pittsney	1,651
20. Stirling, R.P.	22,592	87. Forres, R.P.	4,169	149. Portlago, R.P.	1,619
21. Inverness, R.P.	22,582	88. Newmilns and Greenholm	3,979	150. Portknockie	1,619
22. Dumbarton, R.P.	21,546	89. Annan, R.P.	3,959	151. Stranraer	1,592
23. Port-Glasgow, P.	19,580	90. Loanhead	3,940	152. Grantown-on-Spey	1,577
24. Buchhaven and Methil	17,643	91. Lossiemouth	3,924	153. Callander	1,572
25. Arbroath, R.P.	17,637	92. Kelso	3,855	154. Airdrie	1,505
26. Hawick, P.	17,059	93. Alva	3,820	155. Dollar	1,485
27. Musselburgh, P.	16,996	94. Huntly	3,778	156. Dufftown	1,454
28. Renfrew, R.P.	14,986	95. Stornoway	3,771	157. Invergordon	1,417
29. Alloa	13,322	96. Dunbar, R.	3,751	158. Tain, R.P.	1,383
30. Galashiels, P.	13,102	97. Linlithgow, R.P.	3,666	159. Biggar	1,343
31. Johnstone	12,837	98. Cumnock and Holmhead	3,653	160. Laurencekirk	1,316
32. Cowdenbeath	12,731	99. Kirkwall, R.P.	3,517	161. Ellon	1,300
33. Peterhead, P.	12,545	100. Banff, R.P.	3,489	162. Rothes	1,292
34. Barrhead	12,308	101. North Berwick, R.	3,473	163. Wigtown, R.	1,261
35. Irvine, R.P.	12,032	102. Kilmarnock	3,326	164. Burghhead	1,255
36. Kirkcubright	11,817	103. Kilmarnock and Anstruther	3,326	165. Auchtermuchty, R.	1,253
37. Grangemouth	11,798	104. Macduff	3,276	166. Coldstream	1,233
38. Montrose, R.P.	10,196	105. Newport	3,275	167. Ballaloe	1,198
39. Saltcoats	10,173	106. Darvel	3,232	168. Charlton-on-Aberlone	1,175
40. Bathgate	10,097	107. Inverkeithing, R.P.	3,185	169. Ladybank and Monkston	1,128
41. Borrowstounness	10,095	108. Tayport	3,164	170. Elie and Earlsferry, R.	1,098
42. Fraserburgh	9,720	109. Jedburgh, R.	3,057	171. Rosehearty	1,079
43. Forfar, R.P.	9,660	110. Dalbeattie	3,011	172. Kinnislie	1,067
44. Rothesay, R.	9,246	111. Castle-Douglas	3,008	173. Craig, R.P.	1,058
45. Lochgelly	9,297	112. Moulineth	2,984	174. Inverberrie, R.P.	1,032
46. Helensburgh	8,893	113. Tillicoultry	2,953	175. Lochmaben, R.P.	1,014
47. Gourock	8,844	114. Thurso	2,946	176. Old Meldrum	980
48. Elgin, R.P.	8,810	115. Bridge of Allan	2,897	177. Lochgilphead	974
49. Dunoon	8,780	116. Penicuik	2,750	178. Cove and Kilcregan	954
50. Buckie	8,688	117. Stewarton	2,749	179. Whithorn, R.	921
51. Troon	8,544	118. Dumblane	2,692	180. Gatehouse	888
52. Prestwick	8,528	119. Leuchan	2,574	181. East Linton	882
53. St. Andrews, R.P.	8,269	120. Dingwall, R.P.	2,554	182. Forres, R.P.	875
54. Kilsyth	7,551	121. Fort-William	2,527	183. Aberchirder	868
55. Wick, R.P.	7,548	122. Cockenzie and Port Seton	2,526	184. Cromarty, P.	837
56. Dalkeith	7,502	123. Kinross	2,525	185. Doune	822
57. Leven	7,411	124. Leslie	2,477	186. Falkland, R.	791
58. Ardrossan	6,888	125. Langholm	2,448	187. Tobermory	772
59. Brechin, R.P.	6,838	126. Whitburn	2,440	188. Kintore, R.P.	756
60. Stranraer, R.	6,420	127. Prestonpans	2,426	189. Dornoch, R.P.	725
61. Campbeltown, R.P.	6,399	128. Inverliffen	2,359	190. Lauder, R.	628
62. Lanark, R.P.	6,178	129. Kirkcubright, R.P.	2,311	191. Abernethy	595
63. Largs	6,115			192. Culross, R.P.	495
64. Peebles, R.	5,853			193. Inveraray, R.P.	455
65. Oban, P.	5,759			194. New Galloway, R.	397
66. Selkirk, R.P.	5,667				
67. Crieff	5,544				

* Town with privileges of a Royal Burgh

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,532 sq. miles and its geographical position between 52° 26' and 55° 21' N. latitude and from 5° 25' to 10° 30' W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N. E. to S. W. (Toir Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Isles, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperren Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 2,793 ft.) in the North-East; the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillcuddy's Reeks* (Carruntuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockneeldown* (2,569 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,490 ft.) of County Waterford, in the South. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, and the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Sue, Nore, and Barrow* to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which *Lough Neagh* (250 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the *Shannon Chain of Allen, Bodery, Forbes, Ree and Derg*, and the *Erne Chain of Gowna, Oughter, Lower Erne, and Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin, Gull, Gave, and Conn* in the north; and *Corrib and Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillcuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scots*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

Legendary History.—According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardris* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn McCool (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. St. Patrick was born in Britain about 380, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

Later History.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Fingall* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Dubgall* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall,"

"MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaid-tir, Laigin-tir, Mumans-tir and Kinnak-tir). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Anlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Briens of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait Mac-Murchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhrí O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles. In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicized by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES (with ASSIZE TOWNS), and County Boroughs.	Acreage.	Population, 1926.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
*Northern Ireland :—			
LEINSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,851	191,643	175
Belfast County Borough	14,797	415,151	17,956
Armagh (Armagh)	312,767	110,070	225
Down (Downpatrick)	608,861	209,228	220
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	57,984	89
Londonderry (Londonderry) ...	512,494	94,534	118
Londonderry County Borough ..	2,199	45,159	13,143
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	132,792	109
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,444	912,565	240
§ Males, 608,088, Females, 648,473 Increase, 1911-1926, 0.5 per cent			

Provinces, Counties and County Boroughs	Acreage.	Population, 1926.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile
†The Irish Free State :—			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	34,476	100
Dublin (Dublin)	219,344	188,961	551
Dublin County Borough	8,357	316,693	24,253
Kildare (Naas)	418,644	58,028	89
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,470	70,990	89
Leix (Maryborough)	424,892	51,540	78
Longford (Longford) ...	257,935	39,847	99
Louth (Dundalk)	202,814	62,739	198
Meath (Trim)	577,816	62,969	70
Offaly (Tullamore)	493,637	52,592	68
Westmeath (Mullingar)	435,604	56,818	83
Wexford (Wexford)	580,894	95,848	106
Wicklow (Wicklow)	500,244	57,591	74
Total, Leinster	4,851,136	1,149,092	152
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	787,768	95,064	77
Cork (Cork)	1,840,905	287,257	100
Cork County Borough	2,685	76,490	18,709
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,708	149,171	82
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	100,895	98
Limerick County Borough	2,386	39,448	10,581
Tipperary, North Riding (Newagh) ..	493,255	59,645	77
Tipperary, South Riding (Clogmel) ..	558,034	81,370	93
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	51,915	73
Waterford County Borough	1,438	26,647	11,860
Total, Munster	5,962,803	969,902	104
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,639	169,366	74
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,774	55,907	95
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,941	172,690	83
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,540	83,556	88
Sligo (Sligo)	443,928	71,388	103
Total, Connaught	4,230,822	552,907	84
ULSTER.			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,162	82,452	113
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,573	152,508	82
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,985	65,131	131
Total, Ulster	1,979,720	300,091	97
Total, Irish Free State	17,024,481	2,971,992	112

* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*, as amended by the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922*, the *Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922*, and the *Ireland (Confirmation of Agreement) Act, 1925*, Northern Ireland comprises the cities of Belfast and Londonderry, and the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, with its capital at Belfast.

† IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922*, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

‡ Excluding the larger lakes, rivers and tideways. The estimated population of the Irish Free State at June, 1932, was 2,973,000.

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.P., born 1869; appointed Governor 1922; re-appointed for further term Dec. 8, 1928 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland. Telegrams: Governor, Belfast; Telephones. Official, Hillsborough 19; Private, Hillsborough 18) £8,000
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lt.-Com. Oscar Henderson, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (ret'd)
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. de C. Martelli, M.C.
Military A.D.C., Lieut. C. A. R. Shillington, R.N.V.R.
Royal Air Force, A.D.C., Major M. F. Hammond-Smith, M.C.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Professor Thomas Sinclair, C.B., F.R.C.S., M.P.
Physician in Ordinary, Sir Thomas Houston, M.D.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, as amended by the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1922, and the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1928, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland, which comprises the six parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the Boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry. The Constitution of Northern Ireland is Federal in type, certain legislative and fiscal powers being reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a House of Commons of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance of £500 per annum) and a Senate of a *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 13 members to the Imperial House of Commons.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of His Majesty the King; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 7 Ministers responsible to Parliament. (The Cabinet Salaries and the allowances of the Members of Parliament here have voluntarily abated by 15 per cent for years 1931/32.)

THE CABINET (June 8, 1931.)

(Stormont Castle, Belfast.)

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon Viscount Craigavon, D.L., M.P. £3,200
Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon Hugh MacDowell Pollock, D.L., M.P. £2,000
Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., D.L., M.P. £2,000
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon John Miller Andrews, D.L., M.P. £2,000
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon the Viscount Charlemont, V.L. £2,000
Minister of Agriculture, The Rt. Hon Sir Edward Mervyn Archdale, Bt., D.L., M.P. .. £2,000
Minister of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. J. Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P. £2,000

The above form the Cabinet

Secretary to the Cabinet, C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Dept., Senator J. A. Long
Finance (Financial Secretary), The Rt. Hon. John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D.L., M.P.
Asst. Parliamentary Secretary, Capt. Sir Basil S. Brooke, Bt., C.B.E., M.A., M.P.
Home Affairs, George B. Hanna, B.L., M.P.
Labour, J. F. Gordon, M.P.
Education, J. H. Robb, K.C., M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Secretary, Sir C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

Principal Officer, J. Taylor

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir W. B. Spender,

K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. Quekett, K.C., L.L.D.

Principal Assistant Secretary, G. C. Duggan,

C.B., O.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.

Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning, O.B.E.

Commissioner of Valuation and Director of

Works, Major P. E. Shephard, O.B.E.

Registrar-General and Statistician, L. A. Bull-

winkle, O.B.E.

Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D. A. Chart, Litt. D.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, Maj. Geo. A. Harris, C.B.E.,

D.S.O.

Assistant Secretaries, W. A. Magill; D. L.

Clarke, O.B.E.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. A. B. Babington,

K.C., M.P.

Chief Crown Solicitor, R. Haldane Carson.

Chief Medical Officer, Norman Colin Patrick,

M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, H. Conacher, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, R. K. Bowman, J. S.

Godden, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, A. N. Bonaparte Wyse,

C.B.E., M.A.

Assistant Secretaries, W. A. Houston, M.A.;

H. Garrett, B.Sc., Ph.D.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

(Stormont, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, J. S. Gordon, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Assistant Secretaries, Geo. T. Fidler, O.B.E.;

G. Scott Robertson, D.Sc., F.L.C.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(25, Donegall Square West, Belfast.)

Permanent Secretary, Chairman of Electricity

Commissioners, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Industrial Insurance Com-

missioner, W. D. Scott, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, G. H. E. Parn, M.B.E.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business

Names, Moneylenders, W. Abbott, O.B.E.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, W. R.

Macdonkey, C.B.E.

Principal Auditor, F. H. Kerr.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, S. Sloan

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles G. Wickham, D.S.O.

Deputy Inspector-General, Frederick A. Britten, O.B.E., B.A.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(Parliament Buildings, Belfast.)

Speaker of the Senate, Lt.-Col. The Viscount Bangor, O.B.E.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, M.P.

Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.

Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles, M.P.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. G. Young, C.I.E., Librarian, W. S. Gibson. [D.S.O.]

Clerk of the Parliaments, A. O'Neill Chichester.
Clerk Assistants, Maj. George Thomson D.S.O., M.A., G. C. Young.

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, LAW COURTS, B.F.I.F.A.N.T.

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. Sir William Moore, Bt., Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Richard) Best, £4,000
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500
The Hon. Mr. Justice Robert (Dick) Megaw... £3,500
Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson

Private Sec. to L. C. J., William Johnson, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.

Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey; R. McQuitty; William Horner.

First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine; W. M. Knight; J. F. Caldwell

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, F. B. Wallace

Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Wei; F. Redmond

First Class Clerks, James Beattie, H. E. Montieth; John Henderson.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry McLaughlin

First Class Clerk, R. Hovenden Toomey

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.

Chief Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.

First Class Clerk, N. G. Bell

Land Registry. Central Office.

Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke

Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade

Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrowes

Chief Clerk, J. McHenry.

Legal Assistant, W. B. Dunlop

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Registrar, J. M. Davies

Assistant Registrar, J. F. Caldwell.

Recorders.

Belfast, H. M. Thompson... £2,000

Londonderry, R. E. Osborne... 1,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green £1,400

Down, A. H. Bates... 1,400

Tyrone, J. Linehan, K.C. 1,400

EDUCATION.

On Dec. 31, 1930, there were 1,893 Public Elementary Schools with 201,072 pupils. In 1930-

31 there were 73 Preparatory, Intermediate and Secondary Schools recognised by the Ministry of Education, with 12,094 pupils, and 123 Centres of Technical Instruction, with 23,941 students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 123 Professors, Lecturers and Demonstrators, and 1,427 students in 1930-31.

FINANCE.

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the Imperial Authorities; the balance after deducting the cost of collection and of certain services reserved to the control of the Imperial Parliament is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. Northern Ireland makes a contribution to the cost of the Imperial Services, i.e., Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, &c

	1929-30	1930-31.
Total revenue . . .	£11,126,000	£12,233,000
Total expenditure (including Imperial contribution) £11,109,000		£12,229,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1930 there were 315,259 acres under corn crops (oats, 306,809 acres), 182,565 under green crops (potatoes, 136,294), 28,507 under flax, 8,906 under fruit, and 478,044 under hay, a total acreage of 1,013,281. The production (1930) in tons was: oats, 277,286; potatoes, 856,435; turnips, 753,060; flax, 5,363; hay, 835,912. The *Live Stock* included 672,776 cattle, 704,100 sheep; 216,315 pigs, 48,338 goats, 104,304 horses, 235 mules, and 8,299 asses.

Principal Industries.—Agriculture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, flax spinning and weaving, linen bleaching and finishing, distilling, linen embroidery, fruit preserving, food canning, milling, and the manufacture of textile machinery, ropes and twine, furniture, tobacco, tweeds and woollens, shirts and collars, chemical manures, soaps and candles, clothing, hosiery, pottery, roofing felts, biscuits, matches, &c. the production of aluminium oxide, bauxite, salt, diatomite or kieselguhr. Herring fishing and pickling is an important industry during the summer months.

Minerals.—About 2,400 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries in 1930, the principal output being igneous rocks (other than granite) about 415,000 tons, sandstone 187,000 tons, chalk 206,000 tons, clay 238,000 tons, granite 78,000 tons, limestone 107,000 tons.

Manufactures.—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. Linen manufactures provided employment for over 75,000 persons in 1931, the number of spindles being 900,000. The shipyards employed about 13,000 persons in 1930, the output exceeding 168,000 tons.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The principal seaports are Belfast, Londonderry, Newry, Larne and Coleraine. There are regular week-day shipping services from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, Ardrossan and Glasgow, and from Larne to Stranraer. Other services are maintained at regular intervals and there are also indirect routes via Greenore and Holyhead and Kingstown and Holyhead.

Railways.—The principal railways are the Great Northern, L.M. & S. (Northern Counties Committee), Belfast and County Down, Londonderry and Lough Swilly, and the Clogher Valley. The total railway mileage in 1930 was 766 miles.

TOURIST ASSOCIATION.—The *Ulster Tourist Development Association*, 6, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

Saorstát Éireann—The Irish Free State.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Vacant £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922*, the Irish Free State (*Saorstát Éireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I is declaratory of Fundamental Rights: (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution. (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council. (6) Liberty of the person inviolable (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable. (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed. (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly. (10) Free education for all citizens. (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable

Section II. provides for a legislature (*Oireachtas*) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Éireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Éireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year. Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register, and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people. In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III. vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides for its exercise as in the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Aire*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom

four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats; provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cúirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First Instance include a High Court (*Ard Chúirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE.

ARD-CHOMHAIRLE—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

<i>President of the Executive Council</i> , Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave, LL.D.)	£2,500
<i>Vice-President, Minister for Finance, and Minister for Posts and Telegraphs</i> , Eamán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe)	1,700
<i>Minister for Justice</i> , Séamus MacGearailt O'Connors (J. Fitzgerald-Kenney, S.C.)	1,700
<i>Minister for External Affairs and Minister for Industry and Commerce</i> , Pádraig Mac-Giollagáin (Patrick McGilligan, M.A., B.L.)	1,700
<i>Minister for Agriculture</i> , Pádraig O'hógaín (Patrick Hogan, B.A.)	1,700
<i>Minister for Local Government and Public Health</i> , Risteard Ua Maolchatha (Richard Mulcahy)	1,700
<i>Minister for Defence</i> , Deasamhman MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald)	1,700
<i>Minister for Lands and Fisheries</i> , Fíonán O'Loingsigh (Finian Lynch, B.A.)	1,700
<i>Minister for Education</i> , Seán O'Suilleabháin (John M. O'Sullivan, M.A., Ph.D.)	1,700

Attorney-General.

Attorney-General of the Irish Free State, Seán MacCosdaibhna (John A. Costello, LL.B., S.C.)

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the President, and to Minister for Defence, Eamón Ó Dugáin (Edmund Duggan).

Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Finance,
 Séamus de Burca (James Burke, B.L.).
Do, to Minister for Lands and Fisheries, Máirtín
 O Rodaigh (Martin Roddy).
Do, to Minister for Posts and Telegraphs,
 Mícheál O hEarnáin (Michael R. Heffernan).
Do, to Minister for Industry and Commerce,
 Séamus O Dólaín (James N. Dolan).

Sec to the Executive Council, Diarmuid O hEigheartuigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty)
Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council,
 Mícheál MacDonnachadha (Michael McDonnaphy,
 B.L.).

High Commissioner in London,

High Commissioner, J. W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E.,
Office, 33, 35 & 37, Regent St., London, S.W. 1.
Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner,
 T. J. Kierman, M.A., Ph.D.

Envoys Extraordinary.

*To U.S.A.—*Michael MacWhite (1929), 1,800,
 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, N.W. 1, D.C.
*To Holy See—*Charles H. Bewley, S.C.
*To Germany—*Daniel A. Binchy, D.Ph.
*To France—*Count Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagher et
 Tycooly.

THE JUDICATURE—CUIRT OACHTARACH

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Hugh Kennedy £4,000
Pres. of the High Court, Hon. Timothy
 Sullivan 3,000
Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Gerald Fitz-
 Gibbon; Hon. J. A. Murnaghan .. each 3,000
Judges, High Court, Hon. J. Creed Mer-
 edith; Hon. W.E. Wylie; Hon. W. J. John-
 ston; Hon. H. Hanna, Hon. J. O'Byrne
 each 2,500

OVERSEAS MIGRATION.*

Saorstát and British Nationality only

Direction	1928.	1929	1930	1931
Inward	2,154	2,120	2,597	3,407
Outward ...	24,691	20,808	15,966	1,462
Balance	-22,537	-18,688	-13,369	+1,945

* Inward, with intention of remaining a year or more
 Outward, with intention of residing abroad for a year or
 more

DEFENCE—ROINN COSANTA.

Article 46 of the Constitution of the Irish Free State lays it down that the Oireachtas has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of the armed forces in the Irish Free State. The strength provided for (1932-33) is 229 Commissioned Officers and 5,500 Non-Commissioned Officers and men. The estimated total expenditure on the Army for the financial year ending March, 1933, is £1,318,458.

RELIGION.

(Census of 1926)

Catholics	2,751,269
Episcopalians	164,215
Presbyterians	32,429
Methodists	10,663
Other	13,416

Total 2,971,992

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is directed by the State. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin). The estimated State expenditure on education in 1932-33, excluding administration and inspection, was Primary £3,648,000; Secondary £338,647; Technical £180,213; Science and Art £42,065.

FINANCE

	1930-31 Actual	1931-32 Estimated
Receipts	£24,365,196	£25,425,500
Expenditure	25,276,784	25,408,150

The estimated Revenue for 1931-32 includes Customs, £8,173,000; Excise, £6,196,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £1,231,000; Income Tax and Super Tax, £4,035,000; Excess Profits Duty, £80,000; Corporation Profits Tax, £250,000; Motor Vehicles Duties, £900,000; Post Office Services, £1,831,000.

The principal items of estimated Expenditure for 1931-32 are Debt Service, £2,070,007 (Interest £1,378,667, Sinking Fund £697,360), Local Taxation Grants, £2,407,773; Army Services, £1,637,480; Police, £1,609,426; Education, £4,646,946; Old Age Pensions, £2,756,500; Postal Service, £2,201,775; Lands and Agriculture, £1,113,467, etc.

The expenditure figures also include a number of items of a capital and productive character, together with certain abnormal and non-recurrent charges.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock—In 1931 there were 763,224 acres under corn crops, 653,729 under root and green crops, 647 under flax, 7,361 under fruit, and 2,313,189 under hay, a total of 3,738,220 acres. The principal produce in 1932 was oats, 520,820 tons; potatoes, 1,932,120 tons; turnips, 3,300,750 tons; mangolds, 1,539,866 tons; flax, 119 tons; and hay, 5,116,305 tons. The Live Stock included 4,029,084 cattle, 3,575,379 sheep, 1,227,003 pigs, 153,232 goats, 449,697 horses, 15,719 mules, and 177,334 asses.

Minerals—517 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1929. 85,187 tons of coal were won.

Sea Fisheries—Over 12,000 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1930, the total value of all fish landed being £247,366.

TRADE

The total trade of the Irish Free State for 1931, exclusive of Bullion and Specie, was valued at £87,528,373, being £50,457,477 for Imports and £37,070,896 for Exports; the Imports from Great Britain were valued at £35,728,937, and the Exports to Great Britain at £31,787,227; the Imports from Northern Ireland at £5,040,085, and the Exports to Northern Ireland at £3,928,492.

THE LEGISLATURE—OIREACHTAS ÉIREANN.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*) of 60 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Éireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation. The *Oireachtas*, unless sooner dissolved, continues for "six years or such shorter period as may be fixed by legislation." The period fixed by legislation is at present five years.

Speaker of Dáil Éireann, Promissias

(*Ó Fathaigh* (Frank Fahy, B.A., B.L.)) . . . £1,700

Deputy Speaker of Dáil Éireann, Pádraig

(*Ó h-Úráin* (Patrick Hogan)) 1,000

Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha

(Colm Murphy)

Party Strength (*Dáil Éireann*).

Government, Fianna Fáil	71
Ómáinn na nGaedhael	57
Independents	11
Labour	7
Independent Labour	2
Farmers	4
The Speaker	1

Total 153

** Members of *Dáil Éireann*, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

The Senate—Seanad Éireann.

MEMBERS OF SEANAD ÉIREANN.

John Bagwell, D.L.
Henry L. Bannville, M.D., M.Ch.
Sir Edward Bellingham, Bt.
Thomas Westropp Bennett
Sir Edward Coey-Bigger
Kathleen Browne
Samuel Lombard Brown, K.C.
Cathín Bean Uí Chleirigh
Michael Connolly, K.C.
Joseph Connolly
Mrs. Eileen Costello.
John C. Coughlan.
George Crosbie
William Cummins
Dowager Countess of Desart
James Dillon.
James Green Douglas
J. C. Dowdall
Michael Duff
Sir Thomas Henry Gratton Es-
monde, Bt.

Michael Fanning.
Thomas Faren.
Thomas Foran.
Hugh Gaighan.
Oliver St. J. Gogarty, M.D.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Glanad, K.P.,
G.C.V.O.
Sir John Purser Griffith,
M.Inst.C.E.
Henry Seymour Guinness.
Gen. Sir William Hickie
Rt. Hon. Andrew Jameson, D.L.
Thomas Johnson
Sir John Keane, Bt.
Cornelius Kennedy.
Thomas Linehan.
Seán E. McEllin
The McGillycuddy of the Reeks
Francis McGuinness
James McKean
John McLoughlin.

D. H. McParland.
Sean Milroy
Colonel Maurice Moore.
James Moran
Joseph O'Connor
Joseph O'Doherty
John Thomas O'Farrell.
Michael F. O'Hanlon.
Laurence O'Neill
Bernard O'Rourke
William O'Sullivan, M.D.
James J. Parkin
Mrs. Wyse Power
William Quilke
David Lubbock Robinson.
Seamus Robinson
Seamus Ryan
Michael Staines
Thomas Toul
Arthur R. Vincent
Richard Wilson.

The Chamber of Deputies—Dáil Éireann

MEMBERS OF DÁIL ÉIREANN.

Aiken, Frank.
Allen, Denis.
Alton, Prof. Ernest Henry.
Anthony, Richard
Butley, Gerald
Beckett, J. Walter.
Beehan, Patrick
Bennett, George C.
Blaney, Neal
Blythe, Ernest
Boland, Gerald
Roland, Patrick.
Bourke, Daniel
Bonike, Seamus A.
Brady, Bryan
Brady, Seán
Brasier, Brooke
Breathnach, Conmac.
Breen, Dan
Briscoe, Robert
Broderick, Seán
Broderick, William J.
Brown, William F.
Burke, Patrick.
Byrne, Alfred.
Byrne, John J.
Carty, Francis J.
Cery, Michael.
Coburn, James.
Colbert, James.
Collins-O'Discoll, Mrs. Margaret

Conlon, Martin.
Cooney, Eamon
Corish, Richard
Corry, Martin J.
Cosgrave, Liam T., LL.D.
Craig, Prof. Sir J.
Crowley, Fied. H.
Crowley, Tadhg
Curran, Patrick J.
Davin, William
Davis, Michael
Derrig, Thomas
Desmond, William.
De Valera, Eamonn.
Dillon, James
Dockrell, Morgan
Doherty, Eugene
Dowdall, Thos. P.
Doyle, Peadar Seán
Duggan, Eamon John.
Esmonde, Osmond Gratton.
Everett, James.
Fahy, Frank.
Finlay-Thomas A.
Fitzgerald, Desmond.
Fitzgerald-Kenny, James, S.C.
Flinn, Hugo.
Flynn, John.
Flynn, Stephen.
Fogarty, Andrew.
Geoghegan, James, K.C.

Gibbons, Seán
Good, John
Gorey, Denis John.
Gormley, Francis.
Gorry, Patrick J.
Goulding, John
Harris, Thomas.
Hassett, John J.
Hayes, Seán
Hayes, Michael, M.A., B.L.
Hennessy, Dr. Thomas.
Hennigan, John
Hogan, Patrick, B.A.
Hogan, Patrick
Humphreys, Francis.
Jordan, Stephen
Keating, John
Kelly, James P.
Kennedy, Michael J.
Keogh, Dr. Myles
Keyes, Raphael P.
Kiersey, John
Kilroy, Michael
Kissane, Eamonn.
Lemass, Seán.
Little, Patrick J.
Lynch, Finian, B.A.
Lynch, James B.
McDermott, F.
McDonogh, Fred
McEllistrim, Thomas.

MEMBERS OF DÁIL ÉIREANN—continued.

McEntee, Seán
MacEoin, Lieut.-Gen. Seán.
McGilligan, Patrick, M.A., B.L.
McMenamin, Daniel.
Maguire, Ben J.
Maguire, Conor A.
Minch, Sydney B.
Moane, Edward
Mongan, Joseph W.
Moore, Seamus
Morrissey, Daniel ?
Moylan, Seán.
Mulcahy, General Richard J.
Murphy, James Edward.
Murphy, Patrick S.
Murphy, Timothy J.
Nyles, Major James Sproule.
Nally, Martin Michael.
Norton, William
O'Brien, Eugene P.

O'Connor, Batt.
O'Donovan, Timothy J.]
O'Grady, Seán.
O'Hanlon, John F.
O'Hara, Patrick
O'Higgins, Dr. Thomas
O'Kelly, Seán T.
O'Leary, Daniel.
O'Mahony, The ?
O'Neill, Eamonn
O'Reilly, Dr. John J.
O'Reilly, Matthew.
O'Reilly, Thomas
O'Rourke, Daniel
O'Shaughnessy, John J.
O'Sullivan, Gearoid, B.L.
O'Sullivan, Prof. J. Marcus.
Powell, Thomas P.
Reidy, James.

Reynolds, Mrs. Mary.
Rice, Edward.
Roddy, Martin.
Ruttledge, Patrick J.
Ryan, Dr. James.
Ryan, Robert.
Sexton, Martin ?
Shaw, Patrick W.
Sheehy, Timothy.
Sheridan, Michael.
Smith, Patrick.
Thrill, Prof. William Edward.
Traynor, Oscar.
Vaughan, Daniel.
Walsh, Richard
Ward, Dr. Francis C.
White, John
Wolfe, J. Travers.
(Three vacancies).

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Blisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey. *Secretary and Executive Officer*, Major C. E. Etches, O.B.E.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

Open only to British Subjects who are past or present members of H.M. Forces, or the Forces of any British Protected State.

STAGES—

First Stage, N.R.A. Bronze Medal and N.R.A. Bronze Badge. (*Qualifying*.) (7 shots at 200, 300 and 600 yards.)

Second Stage, N.R.A. Silver Medal and N.R.A. Silver Badge (Open only to the *Three Hundred* competitors who have taken the highest places in the First Stage.)

Third Stage, The King's Prize of £50, N.R.A. Gold Medal and N.R.A. Gold Badge. (Open only to the *One Hundred* competitors who have taken the highest places in the Second Stage.)

WINNERS OF THE KING'S PRIZE.

The present conditions are 10 shots at 300, 300 and 600 yards, and 15 shots at 300 and 1,000 yards. Highest possible score (since 1925) 300.

Third Stage from 1885.

Year	Winner	Score	Year	Winner	Score
1885	Bulmer, Sgt., and V.B. Lincoln	307	1908	Gray, Pte, 5th Sco Rifles	285
1886	Jackson, Pte., 1st V.B. Lincoln	265	1909	Burr, Cpl., L.R.B.	324
1887	Warren, Lt., 1st Middlesex	274	1910	Radie, Cpl, Oxf. Univ. O.T.C.	340
1888	Fulton, Pte, 13th Middlesex	280	1911	Clifford, Pte, Canada	319
1889	Reid, Sgt, 1st Lanark Engis	281	1912	Fulton, Pte, Queen's Westm.	335
1890	Bates, Sgt., 1st V.B. Warwick	278	1913	Hawkins, Pte, Canada	330
1891	Dear, Pte, Queen's Edin.	269	1914	Dewar, Sgt, 4th R. Scots.	309
1892	Pollock, Maj, 3rd V.B.A. & S.H.	277	1919	Loveday, Sgt., New Zealand	283
1893	Davies, Sgt., 1st V.B. Welsh Rgt.	274	1920	Morgan Sgt., South Africa	281
1894	Rennie, Pte, 3rd Lanark	283	1921	Cunningham, Ar-Sgt, late R.A.O.C.	286
1895	Hayhurst, Pte., Canada	279	1922	Marchmont, Lt.-Col., 1st London	230
1896	Thomson, Lt., Queen's Edin.	273	1923	Robinson, Capt., late R.A.F.	232
1897	Ward, Pte, 1st V.B. Devon	304	1924	Burke, Pte., Canada	230
1898	Yates, Lt., 3rd Lanark	327	1925	Smith, Sapper, late R.E.	286
1899	Friault, Pte, Guernsey	336	1926	Fulton, Sgt., late Queen's Westm.	286
1900	Ward, Pte., 1st V.B. Devon	341	1927	Vernon, Capt., late R.A.M.C. (T.)	292
1901	Ommundsen, Lt.-Cpl., Queen's Edin	310	1928	Hale, Lt.-Cpl, late K.E.S., O.T.C.	283
1902	Johnson, Lt., 1st London	307	1929	Blair, Lt.-Col, Seaf. Hrs, Canada	283
1903	Davies, Ctr-Sgt., 3rd Glamorgan	311	1930	Foster, Marjorie Elaine S.L.R.C.	280
1904	Perry, Pte., Canada	321	1931	Fulton, Sgt. A.G., late Queen's West.	285
1905	Comber, Ar-Sgt., and V.B. R. Surr.	315	1932	Bayly, C.S.M. C.F.H., late 4th V.B.	289
1906	Davies, Capt., 1st Middx. V.R.C.	324		R.W. Kent	
1907	Addison, Lt., Australia	318			

THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Viet., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Paval Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefdoms along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,805,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 353 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 77 per cent. of the population. The details of the 1931 Census (revised totals) are as follows—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY	Area in square miles (1921)	Persons				Difference per cent 1931 & 1921.
		1931			1921	
		Males	Females	Total		
Ajmer Merwar	2,711	296,081	264,211	560,292	495,271	+ 13.1
Andaman and Nicobars	3,743	19,702	9,761	29,463	27,066	+ 8.8
Assam	53,015	4,537,206	4,085,045	8,622,251	7,450,128	+ 15.6
*Baluchistan	54,228	270,004	247,004	517,008	420,648	+ 22.2
Bengal	76,843	16,041,698	14,078,364	30,120,062	26,702,307	+ 12.8
Bihar and Orissa	63,161	18,794,138	18,883,438	37,677,576	33,995,418	+ 11.1
Bombay (Presidency) ..	143,621	11,535,903	10,394,638	21,930,541	19,348,212	+ 12.8
Bombay	77,005	9,322,604	8,600,440	17,923,044	16,012,512	+ 12.1
Sind	46,503	2,181,954	1,106,110	3,288,064	3,270,377	+ 0.5
Aden.	31	32,245	19,135	51,380	50,500	+ 1.6
Burma	233,777	7,490,601	7,176,445	14,667,046	13,212,192	+ 11.0
Central Provinces and Berar	99,878	7,764,818	7,745,905	15,510,723	13,912,760	+ 11.5
Coorg	1,532	90,675	78,752	169,427	163,638	+ 3.5
Delhi	587	360,497	266,740	627,237	488,452	+ 28.5
Madras	142,210	23,082,999	23,697,108	46,780,107	42,318,985	+ 10.4
*North-West Frontier Province	13,419	1,315,818	1,209,258	2,525,076	2,251,310	+ 12.0
Punjab	99,822	12,800,510	10,700,342	23,500,852	20,685,478	+ 14.0
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,295	25,445,005	22,963,787	48,408,792	45,375,050	+ 6.7
Agra	106,295	25,445,005	22,963,787	48,408,792	45,375,050	+ 6.7
Oudh	106,295	25,445,005	22,963,787	48,408,792	45,375,050	+ 6.7
Total Provinces ...	1,094,300	139,932,556	131,595,377	271,527,933	246,856,101	+ 10.0
Assam States (Manipur and Khasi States)	8,456	306,987	318,679	625,666	532,112	+ 17.8
Baluchistan States	30,410	218,410	186,639	405,049	373,977	+ 8.0
Bardola State	8,127	1,257,817	1,186,190	2,444,007	2,126,522	+ 14.0
Bengal States	5,434	216,168	457,174	673,342	890,625	+ 32.5
Bihar and Orissa States	26,648	2,881,682	2,881,682	5,763,364	5,763,364	+ 0.0
Bombay States	63,453	2,881,682	2,279,773	4,468,356	3,887,819	+ 15.5
Western India States Agency	54,531	2,045,754	1,973,496	4,019,250	3,541,620	+ 13.5
Central India Agency	1,176	3,405,438	3,227,352	6,632,790	6,062,551	+ 10.0
Central Provinces States	1,176	3,405,438	3,227,352	6,632,790	6,062,551	+ 10.0
Gwalior State	26,357	2,867,031	2,666,031	5,533,062	5,193,176	+ 10.3
Hyderabad State	82,698	7,370,010	7,065,148	14,435,158	12,471,770	+ 15.8
Jammu and Kashmir State	24,258	1,938,338	1,707,995	3,646,333	3,320,512	+ 9.8
Madras States Agency	10,660	3,373,022	3,305,451	6,678,473	5,400,312	+ 23.7
Myore State	29,475	3,383,963	3,203,339	6,587,302	5,970,822	+ 9.7
North-West Frontier Province (Agency and Tribal Areas)	25,500	1,212,347	1,046,941	2,259,288	2,225,136	+ 1.5
Punjab States and Punjab States Agency	37,059	2,080,081	2,237,321	4,317,402	4,210,005	+ 2.5
Rajputana Agency ..	126,907	5,845,028	5,340,784	11,225,812	9,831,755	+ 14.5
Sikkim State	2,818	85,825	85,825	171,650	81,721	+ 34.4
United Provinces States	5,940	618,171	567,839	1,206,010	1,124,802	+ 6.3
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	41,897,907	39,413,478	81,311,385	72,086,229	+ 12.6
TOTAL, INDIA	1,805,332	181,830,463	171,008,855	352,839,318	318,942,330	+ 10.6

In this table the population shown in the Census Tables of 1921 have been adjusted with subsequent changes of area.

* Districts and Administered Territories

† Constituted a Province from April 1, 1932.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchujunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Sulaiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this enclosing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhya, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical

geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chuchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs, while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The sixth general census of India was taken on the 26th February, 1931. The returns (revised and corrected totals) gave a population of 352,837,778, as compared with 318,942,480 in 1921 (for details see p. 721), an increase in the ten years of 10.6 per cent. The census total of 1931 is divisible into 271,526,933 (or nearly 77 per cent.) for British India, and 81,830,845, (or over 23 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1931 37 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes and races are (Census 1921)—Sheikh (33,388,000), Brahman (14,255,000), Chamar (11,264,000), Ahir (9,032,000), Rajput (9,773,000) Burmese (8,371,000), Jat (7,375,000), Maratha (6,566,000).

Religions (Census 1931).—The population by religions in 1931 includes 239,193,635 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 77,677,545 Muhammadans (22 per cent.), 12,786,806 Buddhists (3.6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 6 per cent. for all other religions, including 6,296,763 Christians (3,773,087 of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 4,335,771 Sikhs, 1,252,105 Jains, 111,853 Parsis, and 8,391,065 described as Tribal, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. Minor Religions, and Religions not returned, 459,873. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are influenced by the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. No particulars of religion are available of 2,308,221 persons (Bombay 75,735, Burma 19,649, and North-West Frontier Province, 2,212,837). The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1921 dependent on agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services comprise over 4,825,000 persons.

Sec.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement

against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945, and 1,000 to 943 in 1931.

Languages.—India has 222 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 316,056,000 persons in 1921 are grouped in seven families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 96,714,000 persons), Bengali (49,295,000), Telugu (23,601,000), Marathi (18,798,000), Tamil (18,780,000), Punjabi (16,234,000), Rajasthani (12,681,000), after which come Orissa, Kannarese, Gujarati, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, containing a large number of Persian and Arabic words, is the *lingua franca* of India. Hindustani and Hindi have become the chief literary languages of Hindustan. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 100,000 (including Cantonments).

	In 1931	In 1921		In 1931	In 1921
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,485,582	1,327,547	Madura	182,018	138,894
Bombay City and Island	1,161,393	1,175,914	Srinagar	173,573	141,735
Madras City	647,220	526,911	Patna	159,690	119,976
Delhi	477,442	304,410	Mandalay	147,933	148,917
Hyderabad	466,894	404,187	Sholapur	144,654	119,581
Lahore	429,747	281,871	Jaipur	144,179	120,207
Rangoon	400,415	345,621	Bareilly	144,031	129,459
Ahmedabad	313,789	274,007	Trichinopoly	142,843	120,442
Bangalore	306,470	237,496	Dacca	138,518	119,450
Lucknow	274,659	240,565	Meerut	136,709	122,609
Karachi	263,565	216,883	Indore	127,327	93,091
Poona	250,187	214,796	Jubbulpore	124,382	108,793
Cawnpore	243,775	216,436	Peshawar	121,866	104,452
Amritsar	264,840	160,218	Multan	119,457	84,806
Agri	239,764	185,532	Ajmer	119,524	113,072
Nagpur	215,165	145,913	Rawalpindi	119,284	101,122
Benares	205,315	198,447	Baroda	112,862	94,712
Allahabad	183,914	157,220	Moradabad	110,462	82,671

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.

They are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation.

The principal latest official publications relating to India, are—*Parliamentary Papers* (Session 1931-32)—India Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 (H.C. 13), Moral and Material Progress Report, 1930-31 ("India in 1930-31") (H.C. 116), East India Budget, 1932-33 (H.C. 104), Statistical Abstract, 1920-21 to 1929-30 (Cmd 4109), Accounts and Estimates, 1931-32, Explanatory Memorandum (Cmd 3969), 1932-33, (Cmd 4161), Emergency Measures and Correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi (Cmd 4014), Burma (Kantung)—Siam boundary (Mch Sal River) Agreement (Cmd. 4112), Commercial relations between India and Poland, (Convention signed May 8, 1931 (Cmd 4119), Round Table Conference, 1931; Second Session: Prime Minister's Statement (Cmd. 3972), Proceedings in Plenary Session (Cmd 3997); Burma Round Table Conference, Report and Prime Minister's Statement (Cmd 4004), Constitutional Reforms—Federal Finance Committee, Report (Cmd. 4069), Franchise Committee, Report (Cmd 4086), Indian States (Financial) Committee, Report (Cmd. 4103), Communal Decision (Cmd 4147) *Non Parliamentary Publications*.—British Trade in India, 1930-31; Half-Yearly Returns of Loans raised in England; Home Accounts, 1930-31; Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1931-32; Indian Regulations relating to Passengers' Baggage Round Table Conference:—Federal Structure and Minorities Committee, Proceedings; Indian Franchise Committee, Memoranda; Burma Round Table Conference, 1931-32, Report and Proceedings. *Government of India Publications*.—Reports of Committees on—Druses (Chopra), Frontier Regulations, Omissa, Central Banking, Finances of Sind; Government of India Act, with Rules and Notifications thereunder, Sind Conference, 1932, Report and Appendices. *Published by the High Commissioner for India*.—Reports of the Indian Trade Commissioner, 1930-31 and 1931-32. Parliamentary and Non-Parliamentary Papers can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H. M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. Government of India publications can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, W.C.2. One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the High Commissioner for India (address above) (1s to 1s. 6d. each).

tion, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevailed, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1899. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling, and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (356 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (366 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. One last contributor to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their incursions left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in pity and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions, but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud

of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years, but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutub-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutub Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed, frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 Babar, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, Humayun (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. Akbar the Great, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Bejar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golkonda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Fazl, the poet. Jahangir (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under Shah Jahan (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and Bahadur Shah (1707-12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors Muhammad Shah (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Marhattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of

the present Nizam). In 1728, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748-1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1657-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishwanath* (1712-1720) Peshwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peshwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. Thence the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Gurind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route

round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1662 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1666 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George, in 1633 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay

and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1762, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant, and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwans* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Marhattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third

Mysore War, in which he defeated Tipoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of Sir John Shore (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tipoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tipoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassem (1800) broke up the Marhatta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Marhatta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of Lord Cornwallis (1805), and that of Sir G. Barlow (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the Marquess of Hastings (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagauli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Marhatta Peshwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. Lord Amherst (1819-58) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While Lord Dalhousie Bentinck was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the

residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sohraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to Indian rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory, while on the death of the last of the Marhatta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventual annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN. The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown: and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms. with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Afghan and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured

a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 Lord Amherst occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 22 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz. the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Santhalpuri district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal

possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916 that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education, a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it was estimated that over 22 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers with which the Government had armed themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an invasion of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. The Home Parliament, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (see pp. 735, 737). The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which

the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, i.e., an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1922, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1922. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrest. The Moplahs (Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar) resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued which forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the Government arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press.

The Fiscal Commission (appointed in 1921) reported and advised the adoption of a policy of protection.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. The "Inchoape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 12½ crores. The Government accepted the principle of Protection, but declared that it should be applied with discrimination; hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghan-

istan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border. At the Imperial Conference, a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921, that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, had been given effect to and to what extent it could be further applied. The Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

Early in 1925, the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, repudiated the policy of violence, but asked in return for the cessation of "repressive" measures. A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution, and recommended many alterations, particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters. The terms of reference did not, however, extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of 1918. The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived. The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India. The Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length, from Jamrud—some three miles from the entrance of the Pass—to Landi Kotal, on the Afghan border, was opened.

In 1926 the Cotton Excise duty was abolished.

It was decided to reconstruct the Royal Indian Marine as a combatant force so that India may ultimately undertake her own naval defence. The Government of India decided to prohibit the export of opium for medical purposes, thus taking the lead in initiating the measures for which the Geneva Protocol provides.

Lord Irwin succeeded Lord Reading as Viceroy in April, 1926.

In the United Provinces a Bill was passed to improve the lot of tenants in Agra Province by facilitating occupancy tenure and for the prevention of unauthorised imposts by landlords.

The Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance recommended that the gold value of the rupee should be fixed at 2s. 6d., that the currency authority should be put under a statutory obligation to buy and sell gold or gold exchange at appropriate prices to maintain the ratio, that a central bank should be created apart from the Imperial Bank and that measures should be taken to establish a gold standard for India. Government announced their intention to adopt the ratio of 2s. 6d. and to pass the necessary legislation to put the matter on a statutory basis.

Following the success of the Government mission for the suppression of slave trading in the Hukawng valley an expedition was sent to the Kachin tribal chiefs in Burma with the object of endeavouring to persuade the chiefs to agree to the abolition of the system of tribal slavery in the area lying between the head waters of the Irrawaddy. In Nepal the slave liberation scheme, formulated by the Prime Minister of that State, was completed at a cost of £275,000.

Important changes in the administration of the State of Hyderabad were made by H. H. the Nizam following representations by the Supreme Government.

During the year there was a recrudescence of communal and religious strife between Moslems and Hindus, and serious riots, with great loss of lives, occurred in most parts of India, particularly in Kohat, Calcutta and Delhi. The Government of Bengal was obliged to proclaim a state of emergency.

The elections for the Indian Assembly and Provincial Councils were held towards the close of the year.

In 1927 a continuance of the measures for the protection of the Indian steel industry, in a modified form, was recommended by the Indian Tariff Board, whose main proposals were accepted by the Government of India. It was also decided to protect the cotton textile industry against competition in cotton yarn produced under conditions which enable such yarn to be produced at a cost below that at which it can be produced in India, by an alteration in the import duty on cotton yarn, and to abolish the duty on imported mill stores, etc. An Act for the registration of trade unions came into force. The rupee was stabilised by legislation, at 1s 6d., and a bill for the establishment of an Indian Reserve Bank was introduced. The Bombay Back Bay Reclamation Committee recommended the carrying on of a certain portion of the work, but that it should in future, as far as possible, be undertaken by contract agency.

A substantial and progressive Indianisation of the Indian Army was recommended by the Sandhurst (Skeen) Committee in order that, by 1935, 50 per cent. of the cadre of officers should be Indians.

A settlement was reached with the Government of South Africa on the question of the position of Indians in the Union. A Public Services Commission was formally constituted. The new Council House at New Delhi was opened. The Indian Princes met in conference to consider their future status. His Highness, the Maharajah of Patiala, sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in his State. Slavery was abolished in the State of Kalat (Baluchistan).

In the Home Parliament the Indian Navy Bill and the Indian Church Bill were passed. The latter provides that the Church in India shall be an autonomous body.

In November the Home Government announced its intention to set up a Statutory Commission, with the Rt. Hon. Sir John Simon as Chairman, to report to what extent it is desirable to establish the principles of responsible government in India, or to extend, modify or restrict the degree of responsible government.

In 1928 the Commission visited India, but was unfavourably received by many who were dissatisfied with the terms of reference. Boycotts and sympathetic strikes were organised. Towards

the end of the year the Commission succeeded in securing the offer of the co-operation of most of the political parties and groups previously hostile. A Committee was appointed, with Sir Harcourt Butler as Chairman, to consider the relations between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with special reference to the financial and economic relations between British India and the States.

The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (appointed in 1926) issued its Report and the first step to carry out its recommendations was taken by the opening of a Conference in India to draw up schemes for co-ordinated action.

In 1927 it was announced that in future, the number of direct vacancies open to Indian candidates at Sandhurst will be doubled, that a certain number of vacancies will be reserved for Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, and that Woolwich and Cranwell will be open to Indian aspirants for King's Commissions.

In 1929, power was given by the Appellate Jurisdiction Act to appoint Indian judges, etc., as additional members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the hearing of appeals from India. The Statutory Commission continued its labours, but met with a considerable amount of opposition organised by some of the political groups in India. Indian leaders attempted (but with little success) to draw up proposals acceptable to the main recognised political parties for submission to the Commission. A bill was introduced in the Assembly providing for the removal from India of non-Indian communist agents and a few days later an attempt was made by communists to destroy members of the Assembly by throwing bombs at the Government benches. The Bill was passed later as an Ordinance owing to the refusal of the President of the Assembly to allow its discussion on the ground that some of its provisions were *sub judice* in view of a trial of some conspirators then proceeding. There was considerable unrest in parts of India during the year, particularly in Bombay. An Act was passed providing for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes; under it strikes and lock-outs in utility services are penalised; strikes and lock-outs having any object than the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers are engaged, or are designed to inflict severe general and prolonged hardship upon the community and government are illegal.

A Royal Commission was appointed to report on the existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers, and on the relations between employers and employed. A Committee was also appointed to consider the general problem of road development.

An Act was passed providing that the age of marriage shall not be less than 14 and the age of consent not less than 16.

The Indian States Committee presented its Report. It recommended that the Viceroy, not the Governor-General in Council, should in future be the Agent of the Crown and that important matters of dispute between the states themselves, between the states and the Paramount Power and between the states and British India should be referred to independent Committees for advice. The Committee dealt with the relationship between the Paramount

Power and the financial relations between British India and the states, particularly the claim of the states for a share in the maritime customs, the proceeds of which are enjoyed at present exclusively by British India.

In view of the impending issue of the Report of the Statutory Commission it was decided to extend the term of the Central and Provincial legislatures, thus postponing the elections beyond the end of the year.

In 1930 the outstanding event was the issue of the Report of the Statutory Commission (the Simon Commission). The report was unanimous. A survey of the facts, containing an analysis of the trend of political thought in India was first published (Cmd 3568), then, after a short interval, the Commission's Recommendations (Cmd. 3569). These, though in no sense revolutionary, foreshadowed many changes: First, the separation of Burma, whose political association with India is not based on any natural or racial affinity, but is a mere accident of history; and, secondly, a number of radical reforms in the constitution of India proper. Briefly these may be summarised as the grant of the greatest possible measure of independence to Local Governments within their own sphere, and the substitution of a Federal system in place of the existing arrangements. Measures were also proposed whereby representatives of the Indian States will join with representatives of British India for the discussion of matters of common concern in a "Council of Greater India," to be appointed not by Statute but by Royal Proclamation.

A notable feature of the Statutory Commission's scheme was its insistence on the principle that the constitution to be framed should be such as will not require to be revised and overhauled by external authority at stated intervals, but should contain within itself provision for adaptation by a process of natural growth, to meet new circumstances and changing conditions, thus avoiding the unsettlement caused by periodic enquiries. The ideal of a Federation for All-India was held up as one to be attained by degrees as the Federated States come to realise the desirability of entering into closer political relations with British India, and the reconstruction of the constitution of British India on a federal basis was advocated as an essential preparatory step towards that ultimate objective.

It was proposed that the Provinces should be provided with enlarged financial resources. Their Governments would no longer be "dyarchic," as under the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution, but unitary, every Member being required to accept joint responsibility for all acts of the Administration. Ministers, whether chosen from the local Legislature or not, were to be nominated by the Governor, and would have charge of those branches of the administration which are now "reserved" to the Official Side of the Government, e.g., control of the Police and maintenance of Law and Order. The Commission recommended that reserve powers should be vested in the Governor for such essential purposes as the protection of minorities and of the rights of the Services, and the carrying on of the Government in any emergency such as the breakdown for any reason of the normal arrangements; that Legislatures should be enlarged, the franchise-basis widened, and constituencies

reduced to more manageable size. Moreover, a certain elasticity was recognised as indispensable, and measures were indicated whereby each Province may advance towards self-government on the lines found best suited to its individual needs, provided always that the rights of minorities were not invaded by any constitutional changes thus effected.

Other recommendations were that in the Central Government the "Legislative Assembly" should become the "Federal Assembly", the Council of State, or Upper House, to continue with its existing functions and constituent elements.

The Commission suggested that it may be desirable to treat the defence of India as a matter falling within the responsibility of the Governor-General (advised by the Commander-in-Chief as at present) as representative of the Imperial Authorities instead of as a function of the Governor-General in (Executive) Council in association with the Indian Legislature. The possibility that this suggestion might be held to derogate from the prestige of the Indian Government was recognised: the Commission made it only because on any other basis they regarded the military problem as an "almost insuperable" obstacle to the carrying out of the policy laid down in 1919 of the "progressive realisation of responsible government." It was submitted that so long as British troops are required for the defence of the Indian frontier the British Parliament cannot surrender to any subordinate or independent authority effective control in this sphere.

The Commission's Report, published in June, was received with a storm of disapprobation in Indian political circles, and was the signal for a recrudescence of the non-co-operation movement in an acute form. There were serious riots and bomb outrages in various parts of India. In the course of the measures taken to restore order Mr. Gandhi and numerous other political leaders were brought to trial, convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

In September the Round Table Conference was convened in London as the next stage in the process of settling the future constitution.

On the North West Frontier there were repercussions of the unrest in India itself. Repeated raids by tribesmen necessitated defensive and retaliatory measures, particularly by the Royal Air Force.

General elections to the Indian and Provincial Legislatures took place in the autumn.

In 1931 the various Committees of the Round Table Conference presented their Reports, one of the most important being that of the Federal Relations Sub-Committee outlining the constitution of a Federal Government of India. The representatives of the Indian States had expressed their willingness to consider their entry into a Federal system. The Conference adjourned in January. Later, there was considerable disorder in India, but eventually negotiations resulted in an agreement for the cessation of civil disobedience and of the boycott of English goods.

New Delhi was inaugurated in February. The Earl of Willingdon succeeded Lord Irwin as Viceroy in April.

The Royal Commission ("Whitley") on Labour, appointed in 1929, submitted their Report and recommendations.

The Round Table Conference re-assembled in

London in October, and discussed the composition and functions of the proposed Federal Legislature, the Federal Court, the representation of minorities, the States' places in the Legislature, &c.

At the conclusion of the Session of the Conference in December the Prime Minister stated, that in view of the differences of opinion revealed during the discussions, the Government proposed to appoint three Committees to work in India to investigate more fully the questions of franchise, federal finance, and relations with certain Indian States.

In 1922 measures were taken to counteract the civil disobedience movement and Mr. Gandhi, who attended the Conference, was arrested on his return to India. The various communities having failed to agree in regard to their representation in the Provincial Legislatures, the Home Government decided on certain provisions to give effect to a scheme for the representation of the communities, to be laid before Parliament in due course. Later, it was announced that another (small) Round Table Conference would be convened in November, with a view to reach an agreement consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government on the important constitutional questions still remaining to be decided. The North-West Frontier Province was constituted as Governor's Province, an annual subvention of Rs 1 crore (£750,000) being granted by the Central Government, to be operative for three years or until the new constitution of India is inaugurated, whichever is earlier. An initial balance of Rs 10 lakhs (£75,000) was placed at the disposition of the Province. Aden was constituted a Province, under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act (1773)*, which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act (1784)* left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less

than 8, and is at present 9. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the Imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut. Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919 confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India. It distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India.

By the Government of India Act, 1920, His Majesty may by Order in Council transfer the control of the military government of Aden to such person or authority as may be specified in the Order.

INDIAN LAW—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (Imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them, (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India, (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law, (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H. M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (e.g., foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (see p. 300).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 10 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, and the North-West Frontier Province), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (see pp. 735, 737 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance; Foreign and Political; Home; Legislative; Commerce, Industries and Labour; Education, Health and Lands; Army; and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 16 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, and the North-West Frontier Province; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Aden.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of adminis-

tration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 273 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bengal, Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra

and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma, and a Chief Court in Oudh. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces and Berar, Coorg, Sind, the North-West Frontier Province and British Baluchistan have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

President, Sir Henry Moncreiff Smith, C.I.E.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Deputy President, R. K. Shanmukham Chetty.

The *Council of State* consists of 60 members, 34 elected and 26 nominated. Of the latter not more than 20 may be officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 40,573.

The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 145 members, 104 elected and 41 nominated, 26 of the latter being officials. The total electorate in the 1930 election was 1,212,172.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

(Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.)

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl of Willingdon,

G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (assumed charge April 18, 1931) . . . *per mensem* Rs. 20,900

Private Secretary, E. C. Miville, C.M.G. Rs. 2,750

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. L. Ismay, C.B., D.S.O.

Controller of the Household, Capt. J. Brittain-Jones, Black Watch . . . (Rs. 500-700) + r pay.

Ades-de-Camp, Flight-Lt. A. H. H. Macdonald, Royal Air Force; Capt. R. J.

Steuartfield, Royal Artillery; Capt. C. R. Bugden, 2nd Cavalry; Capt. M. G. D.

Clive, Grenadier Guard; Capt. R. B. Freeman-Thomas, K.O.V.L.I., Indian

Ades-de-Camp, Subadar-Major (Hony (captain) Bhikham Singh, Bahadu, M.G.,

I.D.S.M., 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hon. Lieut.),

Mentah Singh, Governor-General's Body Guard

Surgeon, Major F. M. Collins Rs. 2,100

Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Capt. (local Major) W. R. B. Peel,

19th Lancers.

Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Capt. T. G. Athelton, Royal Deccan Horse.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members, General Sir Philip Chetwode, Bt.,

G.O.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., *Commander-in-Chief in India* (1925) Rs. 8,333

H. G. Haig, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Home), Khau

Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, K.C.S.I.,

K.C.I.E. (Education, Health, and Lands),

Sir Joseph Blore, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (Railways

and Commerce); Sir George E. Schuster,

K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (Finance), Sir

Frank Noyce, C.S.I., C.B.E. (Industries and

Labour); Sir Brojendra L. Mitter, K.C.S.I.

(Law) each Rs. 6,667

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, M. G. Hallett, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

Joint Secretary, C. W. Gwynne, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs. 3,500

Reforms Commissioner, Sir James M. Dunnott,

C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, W. H. Lewis,

C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Deputy Secretary, C. M. Trividi, C.B.E., Rs. 2,250

Director, Intelligence Bureau, H. Williamson,

C.I.E., M.B.E. Rs. 3,000

Director of Public Information, I. M. Stephens,

C.I.E. Rs. 2,000

Officer on Special Duty, T. Sloan, C.I.E. Rs. 2,550

Public Service Commission (see p. 735).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Secretary, Sir Charles C. Watson,

K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

Foreign Secretary, Sir Evelyn Howell, K.C.I.E.,

C.S.I. Rs. 4,000

Deputy Secy., H. A. F. Metcalfe, C.I.E., M.V.O.,

(Rs. 2,250); R. E. L. Wingate, O.L.E. (off.) Rs. 2,250

Under-Secretary, Capt. C. G. N. Edwards Rs. 1,700

Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces,

Brig. H. Campbell, D.S.O., M.V.O.

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Central India, Lt.-Col. G. D. Ogilvie, C.S.I., C.I.E.;

Rajputana, Sir J. W. Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,

M.C.; *Baluchistan*, see p. 743, *North-West*

Frontier Province, see p. 742, *States of Western*

India, Sir Edward H. Kealy, C.I.E. (each

Rs. 4,000); *Punjab States*, J. A. O. Fitz-

patriek, C.I.E., C.B.E.; *Madras States*, Lieut.-

Col. H. R. N. Fitzhugh, C.I.E., C.B.E. each Rs. 3,000

RESIDENTS

Hyderabad, Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.S.I., C.M.G.,

C.I.E.; *Mysore*, Lieut.-Col. R. J. C. Burke;

Peruan Gulf, Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C.B.E.

(each Rs. 4,000); *Kashmir*, C. Latimer, C.S.I.,

C.I.E.; *Baroda*, Lt.-Col. F. M. Bailey, C.I.E.;

Waziristan, H. J. Gould, M.G., C.I.E. *Quatior*,

Lt.-Col. D. G. Wilson each Rs. 3,000

BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL, Lt.-Col. C. T. Danks,

C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

H.B.M.'s *CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE*

GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASAN, Lt.-Col.

C. C. J. Barrett, C.M.I. C.I.E. Rs. 2,250

H.B.M.'s *CONSUL-GENERAL, KASHGAR*, N. Fitz-

maurice Rs. 1,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Secretary, Sir Alan Parsons, C.I.E.; J. B. Taylor

(off.) Rs. 4,000

Additional Secretary, Sir Howard Denuing, C.I.E.

. Rs. 4,000

Currency, Controller of, J. W. Kelly (off.)

. Rs. 3,000-3,300

Deputy Secretary, W. R. Tennant Rs. 2,000

Auditor-General, Sir Ernest Burdon, C.S.I.,

C.I.E. Rs. 5,000

Revenue, Central Board of Members, Sir

Alexander Tottenham, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,750); A. H.

Lloyd, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000-25,3,500). *Secretary*,

R. B. Pandit Rain Nath Rs. 2,000

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

Financial Adviser, A. Macleod	Rs. 3,250
Deputy Financial Adviser, W. J. Coates; H. I. Livingstone; W. G. Leys (offg.); G. R. O'Dowd; P. E. Barker	Rs. 1,000-2,250
Military Accountant-General, Lt.-Col. R. Prince, O.B.E.	Rs. 2,750

Master Security Printing, Col. Sir George H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O.	Rs. 3,675
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MINTS.

Mint Masters, Lt.-Col. M. Stagg, O.B.E. (Calcutta), Major A. J. Ransford (Bombay)	Rs. 2,000-200-3,000
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Assay Master, Bombay and Calcutta Mints, Major D. F. Fitzmaurice	Rs. 1,400-1,800
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ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretary, J. E. Blair	Rs. 2,250

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Director, Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, C.B., D.S.O., R.N.	Rs. 2,800
Chief of Staff, Capt. E. H. Daughshi, R.I.M.	Rs. 1,900

Commander, Bombay Dockyard, Commr J. N. Metcalfe, O.B.E., D.S.C. (P.R. & Rs. 400)	
Constructor, W. G. J. Francis	
Engineer Manager, Bombay Dockyard, Eng. (Capt. W. A. Williams)	(Rs. 1,750)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Rs. 4,000
Joint Secretary, A. Raisman	Rs. 3,000
Actuary, N. Mukerji	Rs. 1,900
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Dr. D. B. Meek, O.B.E.	Rs. 2,500
Indian Tariff Board President, Dr. John Mathai	Rs. 4,000
Members, Fazl Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G. T. Boag, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, Sir Lancelot Graham, K.C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
Joint Secretary, D. G. Mitchell, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Rs. 4,000
Deputy Secretary, G. H. Spence, C.I.F.	Rs. 2,000
Solicitor to the Government of India, Sir Eversard Upton	Rs. 2,000-2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

(RAILWAY BOARD)

Chief Commissioner, Sir Thomas G. Russell	Rs. 5,000
Member, C. P. Colvin, O.B.E.	Rs. 4,000
Financial Commissioner, P. R. Rau	Rs. 4,000
Directors, J. M. D. Wrench, C.I.E.; F. D. Souza; P. B. Chandwani; T. S. Sankari Aiyar	Rs. 2,500-3,000
Secretary, G. C. Laughton	Rs. 2,500-2,800
Director of Railway Audit, J. F. Mitchell	Rs. 2,750-3,000

RAILWAY RATES ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

President, Sir B. Narasimha Sarma, K.C.S.I.	
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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LANDS.

Secretary, G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.B.E.	Rs. 4,000
Joint Secretary, A. B. Reid, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000
Deputy Secretaries, Rami Chandra, M.B.E.; M. S. A. Hydar	Rs. 2,500
Educational Commissioner, F. K. Clark	Rs. 2,500-3,000
Inspector-General of Forests, A. D. Blascheek	Rs. 3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Director-General, Major-General J. W. D. Megaw, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,500
Deputy Director-General, Lt.-Col. H. E. Stanger-Leathes	Rs. 2,250
Public Health Commissioner, Major-Genl. J. D. Graham, C.B., C.I.E.	Rs. 2,500-3,000
Assistant Director-General, Lt.-Col. E. S. Goss, M.C.	Rs. 1,750
Archæology Director-General, R. B. Daya Ram Sahni	Rs. 1,750-2,250
Officer on Special Duty, Sir John Marshall, C.I.E.	
Surveyor-General of India, Brigadier R. H. Thomas, D.S.O., R.E.	Rs. 3,250
Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Dr. W. McCrae	Rs. 3,075
Zoological Survey of India Director, Lt.-Col. R. B. S. Sewell	Rs. 1,750-2,000
Botanical Survey Director, C. C. Calder.	
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A. F. M. Abdul Ali, K.B.	Rs. 1,300-40-1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, K. M. Asadullah	Rs. 1,300-40-1,050

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

Secretary, J. A. Shillidy, C.S.I.	Rs. 4,000
Joint Secretary, A. G. Clow, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,000
Deputy Secretary, Tin Tut	Rs. 1,750

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Chief Engineer, Sir Alexander Rouse, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,750
Asst. Secretary, Nihab Chand, R.S.	Rs. 1,000 to 1,250

CIVIL AVIATION.

Director, F. Tymms, M.C.	Rs. 2,500
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POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (HEADQUARTERS)

Director-Generals, Sir H. A. Sams, C.I.E.; T. Ryan, C.I.E. (offg.)	Rs. 3,500-100-4,000
Deputy Directors, J. R. T. Booth (Rs. 3,000); R. B. L. P. Kulkarni	(Rs. 1,750-2,250 or Time Scale).

Chief Engineer, F. T. De Monte, Rs. 2,750-125-3,000	
Deputy Director-General, Telegraphs, Lt. S. Pursell, O.B.E.	Rs. 1,750-2,150
Director, Wireless Branch, P. J. Edmunds	Rs. 1,750-2,150

Printing and Stationery, Controller of, C. T. Letton, M.B.E.	Rs. 1,850-2,250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of, J. S. Pitkeathly, O.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E., D.S.O.	Rs. 3,000-100-3,500
Dep. Directors, R. W. Targett, C. A. Williams; Major J. Young, M.B.E.; R. B. J. P. Ganguli; A. G. Khan	Rs. 1,500-1,800
Patents and Designs, Controller of, K. Rama Pai	Rs. 1,000-1,250
Observatories, Director-General of, Dr. C. W. B. Normand	Rs. 2,750-2,250
Geological Survey, Director of, L. I. Pernor, O.B.E.	Rs. 3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, D. Penman	Rs. 2,000-2,500

Explosives, Chief Inspector of, P. W. Alloway (tempy)	Rs. 1,500-2,000
Metallurgical Inspector, E. A. Wright	Rs. 2,250 to 2,750

Indian Public Service Commission Chairman, Sir David Petrie, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.; Members, Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C.; R. B. P. Varma; Dr. L. K. Hyder, C.I.E.; Secretary, D. Reynell.	
Census Commissioner, Dr. J. H. Hutton, C.I.E.	

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, &c. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the ten major or "Governor's" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam, Burma, and the North-West Frontier Province—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of

the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The population figures are according to the Census of 1931.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Members elected by constituencies to represent	Legislative Councils of									
	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	United Provinces	Punjab	Bihar and Orissa	Central Provinces and Berar	Assam	Burma	Coorg
Non-Muhammadans	65†	46†	46	60	20	48	29	20		5
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	4	12		20
Indian Christians	5									
Europeans	1	2	5	1		1			1	2
Anglo-Indians	1		2						1	
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	2			2
Universities	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		1	
Planting Interests	1							5		
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	3	1	1	6	
Sikhs					12					
Mining Interests							1			
General Urban Population								1	14	
Indian Urban Population		...							8	
Karen Rural									5	
General Rural									44	
Jama										9
Non-Jama		...	...							4
Total elected	98	86	114	100	71	76	38	39	80	15
Total nominated, including Members of the Executive Councils	34	28	26	23	23	27	35†	14	23	5
Grand Total	132	114	140	123	94	103	73	53	103	20
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials] ..	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7	14	4

* 27 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans.

† 7 seats reserved for Mahattas.

‡ Including 27 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (25 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of the fourth general election comprises over 8,744,802 persons, of which nearly 398,000 are women.

(6) MADRAS (area, 142,260 sq. miles; pop. 46,740,107) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1681. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 89 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,774,226 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madras (182,018) and Trichinopoly (122,842) famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 647,230.

Gov. H. E. Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir George F. Stanley, G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., A. D. Crombie Rs. 1,500
Mil. Sec., Capt. L. Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C. Rs. 1,250

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. F. Craster, Lieut. A. W. A. Smith; Lieut. J. A. Goschen; Lieut. T. R. D. Batt; Risaldar Sher Bahadur Khan.

Surgeon, Major D. P. Johnstone, C.I.N., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,700
Commandt., Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. A. G. N. Curtis (offg).
Adjutant, Governor's Bodyguard, Capt. A. G. N. Curtis.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, Sahib Bahadur, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, Sir Archibald Y. G. Campbell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., H. G. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS

Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu; P. T. Raman, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddi each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Presdt., B. Ramachandra Reddi Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., R. B. G. Jagannadha Raju Rs. 5,000
Sec., Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Rs. 1,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., G. T. H. Bracken, C.I.E. (offg) Rs. 3,750
Revenue Sec., J. A. Thorne, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Local Self-Govt. Sec., E. Conran Smith, C.I.E. Rs. 1,675
Law and Edn. Sec., Rao Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao Rs. 2,600
Finance Sec., H. M. Hood, Rs. 2,600; C. E. Jones (admtl.) Rs. 2,150
Development Sec., S. H. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Public Works and Labour Sec., D. B. N. Gopalswami Ayyangar Rs. 2,600
Board of Revenue, C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., C. A. Moutier, E. F. Thomas, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Commr. of Excise, E. F. Thomas, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Sir Horace O. C. Bunsley Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir Vepa Ramesam, M. Venkatasubba Rao, Sir Edward H. Wallace, C. Madhavan Nair; G. H. B. Jackson, H. D. C. Kelly, R. B. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, R. B. Dr. Krishna Pandarai; A. J. Cargiven, H. D. Cornish; Diwan Bahadur K. Sundaram Chettiyar, G. Stone; E. P. Walsh Rs. 4,000

(a) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind), contains 123,547 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 21,899,123. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (89,543), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay, Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi, are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway

systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system, while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system Ahmedabad (313,769), Poona (250,187), Sholapur (144,654), Surat and Karachi (263,565), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,161,383

Governor, H. E. The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick II Sykes, G.C.I.E, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. (Dec. 1908) Rs. 10,000

Private Sec., H. R. Gould, C.I.E. Rs. 2,250

Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.V.O.

Asst.-de-Camp, Capt. C. E. Morrison, M.C., Lieut.-Colonel, I. D. Elliot, R.N. (ret'd),

Lieut. J. H. Alms; Hon. Lt. R. B. Lakshpat Singh

Surgeon, Major D. C. Scott, O.B.E. Rs. 1,645

Commandt., H.E.'s Body Guard, Capt. T. C. Crichton, M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah; Sir Govind

Balvant Pradhan, G. A. Thomas, C.I.E.,

R. D. Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS

Maulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, Sardar Sir

Rustom Jehangir Vakil, D. B. Sidappa Totappa

Kambli each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Delhavi

Rs. 3,000

Dep. President, N. E. Navle Rs. 500

Sec., G. S. Rajadhyaksha Rs. 1,650

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec., Res. Dept., R. D. Bell, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Rs. 3,750

Sec., Pol. Dept., C. W. A. Turner, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Finances Sec., G. Wiles, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Home and Eccl. Sec., R. M. Maxwell, C.I.E.

Rs. 3,000

General, etc., Sec., R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

Public Works Sec., D. R. H. Browne, O.B.E.,

C. M. Lane (offg) Rs. 3,125

Legal Sec., G. Davis Rs. 3,000

Commr. in Sind, R. E. Gibson, C.I.E. (offg)

Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Ch. Justice, Sir John W. F. Beaumont, K.C.

Rs. 5,000

Judges, Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, C. P. Blackwell,

M. E.; Sitaram Sunderrao Patkar; W. T. W.

baker; S. J. Murphy; Sajjha Shankar

Rangekar. R. S. Bromfield; K. W. Barlee,

Domanji Jamshedji Wadia, Harilal J. Kania

(offg. addtl.) each Rs. 4,000

SIND

Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Jud. Commrs.,

A. C. Wild; V. M. Ferrets (offg) Rs. 3,500

Addl. Judl. Commrs., A. H. S. Aston, Rupchand

Bilaram, R. B. Milne. Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province,

76,843 sq. miles, with population of

50,114,000) was placed under a Lieutenant-

Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency

included practically all Northern and Central

India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 55 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (338,518), now the second capital, and Howrah (224,873), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop. including suburbs and Howrah, 1,485,582.

Governor, H. E. the Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson,

G.O.B., C.I.E. (Mar. 1932) Rs. 10,000

Private Sec., J. D. Tyson Rs. 1,700

Military Sec., Capt. R. B. Butler, O.B.E., M.O.

Rs. 1,530

Asst.-de-Camp, Capt. L. H. Methuen, O.B.E.,

M.C., Lt. T. A. Shepherd-Cross; Lt. A. C.

Maynard

Indian A.D.C., Risaldar Ishar Singh

Commandt. Governor's Bodyguard, Lt.-Col. W.

Kenworthy Rs. 1,405

Surg. to the Govr., Lt.-Col. H. Hingston, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Sir Provasch Chunder Mitter, C.I.E.; Aliadji Sir

Abdelkeim Ghuznavi; W. D. R. Peintice,

C.S.I., C.I.E., J. A. Woodhead, C.I.E.

each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Nawab Kazi Golam Moliuddin Farouqi K.B.;

Khwaja Nazim-ud-din, C.I.E., Bijoy Prasad

Singh Roy Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaud-

huri Rs. 3,000

Dep. President, Razaur Rahman Khan Rs. 416

Sec., J. W. McKay

SECRETARIAT

Chief Sec., Political and Apprs., R. N. Reld,

C.I.E. Rs. 3,750

Judl. Sec., A. G. R. Henderson Rs. 3,000

Rev. and Irrig. Sec., H. C. V. Philpot Rs. 2,750

Local Self-Govt. Sec., H. P. V. Townend Rs. 2,750

Fin., Commerce and Marine Sec., E. N. Blandy

Rs. 2,750

Legislative Sec., J. Bartley, Rs. 2,450; O. G.

Hooper (offg) Rs. 2,150

Agric. and Industries Sec., L. R. Fawcett

Rs. 2,750

Educ. Sec., H. R. Wilkinson, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750

Board of Revenue, Member, F. A. Sachse, C.I.E.

Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir George C. Rankin, K.C.

Rs. 6,000

Judges, Sir Charu C. Ghose; Sir Philip L. Buck-

land; Sir Herbert G. Pearson; Manmatha

Nath Mukharji; L. W. J. Costello; J. Lort-

Williams, K C.; Satyendra Chandra Malik; E. E. Jack; Dwarka Nath Mitter; Sarat Kumar Ghose; H. R. Panckridge; D. C. Patterson; Mahim Chandra Ghosh; T. Ameer Ali; Surendra Nath Guha (*addl*) ... each Rs. 4,000

(4) THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,995 sq miles, pop. 48,408,763), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and nearly 15 per cent. Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (229,764), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (205,315), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (243,775), Lucknow (274,659), Bareilly (144,031), and Allahabad (183,914).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 183,914.

(Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 274,659.
Governor, Sir William M. Hailey, GCSI,
C.I.E., (resumed charge April, 1931)

Rs. 10,000

Priv. Sec., Capt. L. A. M. Bates.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. the Hon. A. B. J. Grenfell, Capt. D. de G. Lambert

Hon. Indian Aides-de-Camp, Risaldar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Har Gajau Singh, Bahadur, I.O.M., I.D.S.M., M.V.O., Subedar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Moharwan Singh Butola, Sardar Bahadur, I.D.S.M., O.B.I., Subedar-Major (Hon. Capt.) Ram Rup Singh, Sardar Bahadur, I.O.M., O.B.I.; Subedar-Major Thakur Bhagwan Singh, Bahadur, O.B.I.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hon. Capt. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K.C.I.E., M.B.E., E.A.H. Hunt, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS

Nawab Muhammad Yusuf (*Local Self-Govt.*), J. P. Shrivastava (*Education*) each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Sir Sita Ram Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan Rs. 416
Sec., Surendranath Ghosh .. Rs. 700-40-900

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., H. Bomford, C.I.E. (*offg.*) Rs. 3,150
Financial Sec., C. St. L. Teyen, O.B.E. (*offg.*) Rs. 2,250
Industries and Educ. Sec., P. M. Kharegut .. Rs. 2,250

Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., P. Mason Rs. 2,500
Judicial Sec., J. R. W. Bennett Rs. 2,350
Revenue and P.W.D. (D. & R.) Sec., H. A. Lane, C.I.E. Rs. 2,500

Public Works Secs. (Irrign.), W. L. Stampe, C.I.E., (Rs. 3,125); F. Anderson, C.I.E. (*offg.*) .. Rs. 3,000
Board of Revenue, E. F. Oppenheim, C.I.E.; H. G. Walton, C.I.E. (*offg.*) each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, LL.D. Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir Lal Gopal Mukharji, R.B.; C. H. B. Kendall; J. D. Young, C. M. King, C.I.E., A. G. P. Pullan, J. G. Thom, D.S.O. M.C., Chaudhri Niamatullah; E. Bennet (*addl*) each Rs. 4,000

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

Chief Judge, Sir Saiyid Waizir Hasan .. Rs. 4,000
Judges, Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Raza, Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava, O.B.E., E. M. Nannuati, B. S. Kisch, C.I.E. (*actg.*) .. Rs. 3,500
(5) THE PUNJAB (area, 99,842 sq miles; pop. 23,580,852) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 57% of the population are Muhammadans, and 27% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 4,072,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Panjabi, Western Panjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 264,840 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 429,747.

Governor, H. E. Sir Geoffrey F. de Montmorency, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (Oct. 1928) .. Rs. 8,333

Private Sec., Maj. R. T. Lawrence, M.C. Rs. 1,490

Aides-de-Camp, Lt. R. H. C. Drummond-Wolff, Lt. J. R. Williams.

Hon. Indian Aides-de-Camp, Hon. Capt. Narain Singh, Bahadur, M.C., Hon. Capt. Todar Singh.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.
Khan Bahadur Capt. Sairdar Sikandar Hyat Khan, M.B.E., Sir Henry Craik, Bt., C.S.I. Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Malik Firoz Khan, Noon; Dr. Gokal Chand Narang .. Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Sir Chaudhri Shahab-ud-din, K.B. Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Sardar Buta Singh.
Sec., Abnasha Singh.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., C. C. Garbett, C.M.G., C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., F. H. Puckle, C.I.E. Rs. 2,300

<i>Joint Sec. and Financial Adviser, P. W. D., B. M. Staig</i>	Rs 2,450
<i>Transferred Depts. Sec., P. Marsden</i> ..	Rs 2,300
<i>Joint Sec. and Director Information Bureau, K. B. Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C.I.E.</i> ..	Rs. 1,950
<i>Hon. Sec., J. W. Hearn</i>	Rs 2,400
<i>Legis. Sec., S. L. Sale</i>	Rs 2,250
<i>Police Dept., Insp.-General, J. M. Ewart, C.I.F.</i> ..	Rs 2,500
<i>Edn. Dept., Director of Public Instruction, R. Sanderson</i>	Rs 2,550
<i>Public Works Dept. Secs., A. R. Astbury, C.I.E. (Electricity) (Rs 3,250); D. Macfarlane (Bldgs and Roads) (Rs. 3,000); Sir Joseph B. G. Smith, C.I.E., R. P. Hadow, C.I.E. (Northern Canals) (Rs 3,250); A. Murphy, O.B.E. (Construction) (Rs. 3,125), T. H. Bostock (Southern Canals)</i> ..	Rs. 3,000
<i>Financial Commrs., H. Calvert, C.I.E., M. Irving, C.I.E., O.B.F.</i> ..	Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI

<i>Chief Judge, Hon. Sir Shadi Lal</i> ..	Rs 5,000
<i>Judges, Sir A. B. Bickaway, M. H. Harrison, J. Addison, Bakshi Tek Chand; J. Coldstream, Jai Lal; K. Dabir Singh, Syed Agha Haidar; Sir Abdul Qadir (addtl.), J. H. Monro, K.C. (addtl.), M. V. Bhide (addtl.), J. K. M. Tapp (addtl.), M. M. L. Currie (actg.)</i> ..	each Rs 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 233,707 sq miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 14,667,146. These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled, but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 22 per cent. in 20 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shans are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jade-stone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has

been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salween basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWEE BURMA, Rangoon.

Pop	400,415
UP BURMA, Mandalay Pop.	147,932.
Governor, H. E. Sir Hugh L. Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Aug. 1932)	Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. F. O. Hodgkinson	Rs. 1,115
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. J. Innes, R.E.; Lt. Col. W. Thyne, Capt. H. W. B. Livesey, R.I.M., Naib-Commndt. Naib-Commandant Jalal Din, Khan Bahadur, Subadar-Major Lasang Gam, M.V.O.	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

1. Cooper, C.S.I., U. Ba; I. G. Lloyd	Rs. 5,000
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MINISTERS.

U. Ba Tin, Sir J. A. Maung Gyi	Rs. 5,000
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, U. Pu.	
Deputy President, U. Ni.	
Sec., U. Ba Dun	

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., W. Booth Gravelley, C.I.E.	Rs 3,000
Finance Sec., W. H. Payton	Rs. 2,350
Edn. Sec., H. G. Wilkie	Rs. 1,850
Revenue Sec., J. K. Stanford, O.B.E., M.O.	Rs. 1,700
Forest Sec., P. C. Fogarty	Rs. 2,400
Judl. Sec., U. Tun Ya	Rs. 1,950
Local Govt. Sec., G. E. Harvey	Rs. 2,000
Returns Officer, T. Lister, C.I.E.	Rs. 2,100
Financial Commr., C. W. Dunn, C.I.E.	Rs. 3,500
Chief Engrs., H. L. Holman Hunt, C.I.E., C. Times	Rs. 2,750—3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON

Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Page, K.C.	Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir John R. E. Cunliffe, Jyotis Ranjan Das, Mya Bu; H. A. Brown; J. M. Baguley, S. N. Sen, A. G. Mosley, U. Ba, J. Shaw	each Rs 4,000

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province. 83,182 sq miles, with pop. of 37,677,576). This province, which came into existence on April 1, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar and tobacco are cultivated. 82% of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Western Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna Population, 159,690.

Governor, H. E. Sir James D. Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Apr. 1932)	Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., R. G. Daubeny	Rs. 1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. C. W. H. Rice, Bialdai-Major (Hon. Lt.) Muhammad Reza Khan, Khan Bahadur (Hon.).	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanja Deo, O.B.E.;
J. T. Whitty, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . each Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS

Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (*Eduen*),
Sir Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt*)
each Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Babu Nisau Narayan Sinha .Rs. 2,000
Dep. Pres., R. B. Lakshmidhar Mahanti R. 250
Sec., Saiyid Anwar YusufRs. 2,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., P. C. Tallents, C.I.E. (*offg.*) .Rs. 3,000
Fin. Sec., W. B. BrettRs. 2,300
Revenue Sec., H. C. PilonRs. 2,250
Judl. Sec., A. C. Davies (*offg.*)Rs. 2,300
Educ. Sec., B. K. GokhaleRs. 2,150
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign*) F. L. Glass
(Rs. 3,250); (*Rds and Bldgs*) H. A. Gubbay,
C.I.E.Rs. 3,250
Local Self-govt. Sec., G. E. OwenRs. 2,300
Member, Bd. of Rev., P. W. Murphy .Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Courtney Terrell .Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir Jwala Prasad, R. B., A. W. E.
Wool, Kulwant Sahay; T. S. Macdonald,
C.I.E.; Saiyid Fazl Ali; Khan Bahadur Khwaja
Muhammad Nur, C.B.E.; J. F. W. James, A. E.
Seroope; S. B. Dhavle each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,109 sq miles, pop. 12,065,885). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since October 1, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces Berar (area, 17,767 sq miles, pop. 3,441,838), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur Population, 255,165.

Governor, Sir Montagu S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., O.V.O., O.B.E. (reappointed March 1930);
Sir Arthur Nelson, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*actg.*)
Rs. 6,000

Priv. Sec., Capt. T. F. H. Kelly
Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. W. S. Hunt.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

E. Raghavendra Rao; H. C. Gowan, C.S.I., C.I.E.
each Rs. 4,000

MINISTERS.

R. B. G. P. Jaiswal, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, S. W. A. RizviRs. 2,000
Dep. President, M. Muzaffar Hussain . . .
Sec., C. R. Hemeon.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., E. GordonRs. 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, C. F.
WaterfallRs. 2,400
Finl. Sec., N. J. RoughtonRs. 2,500
Rev. Sec., C. D. DeshmukhRs. 1,750
Legal Sec., C. R. HemeonRs. 1,600
Educ. Sec., C. E. W. Jones, C.I.E.Rs. 2,500
Public Works Sec. (B. & R. & Irrign), J. A. Baker,
C.I.E.Rs. 3,250

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.

Sir Robert H. Macnair .Rs. 3,500
Additional Judicial Commissioners
R. J. Jackson, Ganpat Laxman Subhedar; M.
Bhawani Shanker Niyogi; F. H. Staples
Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq miles, pop. 8,622,251) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Suma and Bhauputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.
Governor H. E. Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (May 1932) .Rs. 5,500
Priv. Sec., Major D. G. P. M. Shewen, O.B.E.
Rs. 1,625

Aide-de-Camp, Lt. T. TrotterRs. 730
Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Namsing Mall; Lt.-Col. A. B. Beddow.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Maulavi Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla; A. J. Laine, C.I.E.Rs. 3,500

MINISTERS

Maulavi Abdul Hamid, R. B., Kanak Lal Barua
Rs. 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Maulavi Faizul AliRs. 2,000
Dep. President, Harendra Chandra Chakrabarti
Rs. 1 a year.

Sec., B. N. Rau

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, G. E. Soames, C.I.E.; W. L. Scott, C.I.E. (*actg.*)Rs. 2,650
Transfd. Depts., *Sec.*, H. G. Denuehy (*offg.*)
Rs. 2,150
Fin. and Rev. Sec., C. K. RhodesRs. 2,200
Legis. Sec., B. N. RauRs. 2,350
Public Works Sec., E. P. Burke (*offg.*) .Rs. 3,250

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,419 sq. miles; pop. 2,425,076 partly estimated). It was constituted a Governor's Province on April 28, 1922. Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political

agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashto and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar Population, 121,866
Governor, H. E. Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph E. H. Griffith, K.C.B., C.I.E. (April 1932) . . . Rs. 5,500
Priv. Sec., Capt. B. O. Burge . . . Rs. 750

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

G. Cunningham, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E. . . . Rs. 3,500

MINISTER

Nawab Sir Abdul Quayum Rs. 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President, Khan Bahadur Abdul Ghafur Khan of Zaida Rs. 833

Dept. President, K. B. Abdul Rahim Khan

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, C. H. Gidney, C.I.E. . . . Rs. 2,400

Judicial Commr., Sir John H. R. Fraser, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 3,250

Rev. & Divul. Commr., J. S. Thomson Rs. 400

Leg. Sec., K. S. Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan . . . Rs. 2,000

Transd. Subjects, Sec., A. J. Hopkinson . . . Rs. 1,650

Fin. Sec., R. B. Lala Chuni Lal Rs. 1,200

Frontier Corps, Sec., Col. G. H. Russell, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Public Works Secs., Col. H. S. Gaskell, D.S.O., R.E. (Rds. & Bldgs.), (Mil. Pay), F. H. Burkitt, C.I.E., O.B.E. (1919) Rs. 2,875

(12) **AJMER-MERWARA** (area, 5,711 sq. miles, pop. 560,292), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority 78 % of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer Population, 119,524.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Leonard W. Reynolds, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C. Rs. 4,000

(12) **COORG** (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 163,327), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Comr., Lt.-Col. R. J. G. Burke . . . Rs. 4,000

(13) **BRITISH BALUCHISTAN** (area, 54,226 sq. miles; pop. 463,508) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotali, Nushki, Zhob, Chaghal, Nasirabad and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding

the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, A. N. I. Cate, C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, H. Weightman Rs. 1,300

Rev. and Jud. Commr., Lt.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E. Rs. 2,850

Sec., P. Wks. Dept., Brigadier C. H. Haswell, C.I.E. Rs. . . .

(14) **DELHI**—This province (area, 593 sq. miles, pop. 636,246) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi (Pop. 447,442).

Chief Commissioner, J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E. . . . Rs. 3,000

(15) **THE ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS** (area, 3,143 sq. miles, pop. 25,463) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco nuts.

Chief Commissioner, J. W. Smyth, C.I.E. . . . Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included (Pop. 10,600 in 1911).

ADEN AND PERIM—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. It has an area of 75 square miles and a population (according to the census of 1931) of 46,638. It is a free port. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total sea-borne trade in 1931-32 was £6,894,600. In 1931-32, 1,483 vessels called at Aden and 298 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidies, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadhramahut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Saïr.

Aden has been separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India from April 1, 1932.

PERIM—a small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles and a population of 1,700 serving as a bunkering station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden.

Aden: Chief Commissioner and Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. B. R. Reilly, C.I.E., O.B.E. per *mensm* Rs. 3,500.

In 1834 the East India Company occupied

Sokotra (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 12,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1896. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign power. The Kuria Muria Islands, to the south of Oman, which have been a British possession since 1854 and which were formerly attached to the Aden Residency, were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1937. The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about

200 mile north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Chief Commissioner of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

Civil Administrator, Captain G. V. Wickham.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July–August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £270 if of European domicile, or £315 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences at Rs. 7,200* a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London.

The Indian Army.—Copies of a pamphlet giving full information regarding conditions of service may be obtained, on application, from the Military Department of the India Office. The following is a summary of the principal points: Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 18 and 29 years of age (in the case of Indian candidates the age limits are 18 and 20 years). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India; the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. A few direct appointments are also offered to officers of the Territorial Army and Supplementary Reserve between the ages of 21 and 25 who undertake the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under arrangements made by the War Office. At the end of the

period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's initial pay is at the present moment roughly Rs. 480 (£36) per month. Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian Police Force (Higher Grade).—A competitive examination is usually held in London and other centres in June of each year in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. The standard of the competitive examination for admission to the Indian Police Service is such that competitors whose school education ended before they reached the age of 17 can have little prospect of qualifying for appointment. A fee of £4 is required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. Save as provided in the regulations a candidate must be a European British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates are eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 22 years of age on Aug. 1; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India must forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London. Successful candidates are required to undergo a strict medical examination, are examined as to their ability to ride. Free passage to India is granted to probationers. Their initial pay is Rs. 350 per month, plus an overseas pay of Rs. 100 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by annual increments to Rs. 700, plus overseas pay of £30 a month, and thence to Rs. 1,350 per month, with overseas pay of the same amount, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts.*

The patronage of the Secretary of State for India is not extensive. Appointments of Chaplains of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplains' Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years

* The rates of pay quoted are subject to revision and will in any case, up to March 31, 1933, be subject to a maximum reduction of 20 per cent. on account of the financial emergency at present existing in India.

of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,050 per month, plus overseas pay of £30 a month.*

Indian Railway Service of Engineers.—The Secretary of State in Council from time to time makes a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers on Indian State Railways. In making these appointments he acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Dept., India Office, Whitehall, London. Every candidate must have attained the age of 21, and not attained the age of 25 on Jan. 1 of the year in which the examination is held. Candidates must produce evidence that they have obtained one of the University degrees or passed one of the examinations specified in the Regulations, and must have had at least one full year's practical experience of civil engineering. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course must have had a full three years of such practical experience. Every candidate must be a British subject of non-Asiatic domicile. All selected candidates are on probation in the first instance on an initial pay (including overseas pay) of Rs. 525 a month

and are required to execute agreements for three years, at the end of which period, if they have given satisfaction, their services are retained. The pay rises by increments to Rs. 1,025 in the 6th year and to Rs. 1,675 in the 24th year of service, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts.*

Indian Forest Service.—Recruitment for this Service is at present suspended, and it is not known whether or under what conditions it is likely to be resumed. In Bombay and Burma, the Forest Service is under the control of the Local Government, by whom appointments are made. Any recruitment of candidates from Europe is undertaken by the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, to whose offices enquiries should be addressed.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations and other Statutory Rules, which can be consulted at the India Office.

* The rates of pay quoted are subject to revision, and will in any case up to March 31, 1933, be subject to a maximum reduction of 10 per cent. on account of the financial emergency at present existing in India.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS) FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1931.

(In lakhs of rupees)*

SEPARATION OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL FINANCES

The Government of India Act, 1919, was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments, and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act, for the delimitation of the functions of Government as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments, and for the definite assignments to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own. Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the ten "Governor's Provinces," viz.: Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, Burma, the Province of Coorg and the North-West Frontier Province†. As regards these provinces the functions of Government have been classified as either "central subjects" or "provincial subjects." A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisos, is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned.

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue-producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue, Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise. In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a "central" source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the

total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920-21.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy pursued has involved a progressive reduction of the provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation. The Budget for 1928-29 provided for the remission of those portions of the contributions which had not been permanently remitted at the close of the previous year.

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from April 1, 1927, as from that date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government. In the case of Coorg the separation was made on April 1, 1924.

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000. (See p. 747 for the Indian system of notation.)

† See p. 753 for the financial arrangements sanctioned on the constitution of the North-West Frontier Province as a "Governor's Province."

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS (1930-31).				EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—			
Principal Heads of Revenue	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total	continued. (In lakhs of rupees)			Revenue—
	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total	
Customs	4680.8	...	4680.8	Railways:			
Taxes on Income .. .	16.0	30.7	163.0	Interest, Annuities, &c	3133.9	0.6	3134.5
Salt	683.2	...	683.2	Interest on capital contributed by companies .. .	137.6	...	137.6
Opium	253.3	...	253.3	Other expenditure .. .	68.6	0.1	68.7
Land Revenue .. .	34.0	2993.7	3027.7	Total	3340.1	0.7	3340.8
Excise	4.5	1631.1	1677.6	Irrigation:			
Stamps	28.0	1232.6	1260.6	Interest on debt .. .	12.7	457.0	469.7
Forest	29.8	443.5	473.3	Other expenditure .. .	22.9	143.1	166.0
Registration .. .	1.5	114.6	116.1	Total	35.6	600.1	635.7
Scheduled taxes .. .	...	32.4	32.4	Posts & Telegraphs:			
Tributes from Native States	63.4	...	63.4	Interest on debt .. .	76.1	...	76.1
Total	7420.8	6478.6	13899.4	Other expenditure .. .	19.0	...	19.0
Railways (net receipts) ‡	3913.7	2.4	3916.1	Total	95.1	...	95.1
Irrigation (net receipts) ‡	4.8	729.0	733.8	Interest:			
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts) ‡ .. .	-60.3	...	-60.3	On Ordinary Debt (excluding Railways, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs, &c) .. .	260.2	155.4	415.6
Interest Receipts:	338.4	240.2	578.6	On other obligations .. .	148.1.9	119.6	1601.5
Civil Administration:				Total	1742.1	275.0	2017.1
Justice	2.8	95.2	98.0	Civil Administration			
Jails and Police .. .	8.9	111.8	120.7	General Administration	212.7	199.8	1412.5
Ports and Pilotage .. .	33.2	2.7	35.9	Audit	101.2	...	103.2
Education	2.2	87.5	89.7	Justice	15.3	579.5	594.8
Medical and Public Health .. .	7.7	75.7	83.4	Jails and Police .. .	140.0	1523.8	1663.8
Agriculture	18.8	35.5	54.3	Ports and Pilotage .. .	38.5	13.6	52.1
Misc. Departments .. .	23.3	48.0	71.3	Ecclesiastical .. .	32.1	...	32.1
Total	9.9	456.4	553.3	Political	196.1	...	196.1
Currency and Mint .. .	124.3	...	124.3	Frontier Watch Ward .. .	277.5	...	277.5
Civil Works	27.1	1.9	165.6	Education and Scientific .. .	155.6	1323.0	1478.6
Miscellaneous				Medical & Public Health .. .	51.2	587.9	639.1
Superannuation .. .	14.8	31.3	46.1	Agriculture	48.2	259.5	307.7
Stationery and Printing .. .	40.7	27.6	68.3	Miscellaneous Depts .. .	63.4	127.7	191.1
Miscellaneous	40.2	134.7	174.9	Total	1333.8	561.8	6948.6
Total	95.7	193.6	289.3	Currency and Mint .. .	97.0	...	97.0
Receipts by Military Depts	398.9	...	398.9	Civil Works	262.6	1175.6	1438.2
Extraordinary Receipts and Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund .. .	99.2	68.4	167.6	Miscellaneous			
Miscellaneous adjustments .. .	...	...	...	Famine Relief	0.1	35.0	35.1
Total Revenue .. .	12459.5	8308.1	20767.6	Territorial & Pol. Pensions .. .	37.9	22.8	60.7
Equal (at Rs 13 1/3 to £1) (000 omitted) .. .	£93,447.6	£62,310.6	£155,758.2	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .. .	256.5	438.1	694.6
				Stationery and Printing .. .	54.8	122.0	176.8
				Miscellaneous	80.8	110.0	190.8
				Total	430.1	727.9	1158.0
				Naval & Marine Services	5828.9	...	5828.9
				Extraordinary Items .. .	15.6	...	15.6
				Total expenditure charged against Revenue .. .	13618.0	9424.9	23042.9
				Equals (at Rs 13 1/3 to £) (000 omitted) .. .	£102,315.6	£70,686.6	£173,002.2
				Deficit	£8,688	£8,376	£17,064

‡ Gross receipts less working expenses

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1930-31.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
Madras	1683.9	1789.7	-105.8
Bombay	1380.9	1561.9	-181.0
Bengal	966.3	1140.8	-174.5
U. Provinces ..	1196.7	1287.7	-91.0
Punjab	1056.1	1098.8	-42.7
Burma and Shan States ..	770.2	1131.2	-361.0
Bihar and Orissa ..	527.6	606.2	-78.6
Central Provinces & Berar ..	470.1	514.2	-44.1
Assam	244.4	278.9	-34.5
Coorg	11.9	15.5	-3.6
Total	8308.1	9444.9	-1136.8
Equals (at Rs 13½ to £1) (ooo omitted) ..	£62,310	£70,686	£-8,376

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1931-32.

The revised estimates for 1931-32 show deficits in all cases (in lakhs of rupees). Madras, 50.7; Bengal, 206.5; Bombay, 110.7; United Provinces, 111.4; Punjab, 47.7; Burma and Shan States, 92.8; Bihar and Orissa, 35.1; Central Provinces and Berar, 42.5; Assam, 24.2; Coorg, 0.9.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1932-33
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
Madras	1593.6	1593.6	..	..
Bombay	1448.0	1507.0	..	59.0
Bengal	952.8	1112.2	..	159.4
United Provinces ..	1102.0	1158.8	..	56.8
Punjab	1065.0	987.2	77.8	..
Bihar and Orissa ..	500.1	499.1	1.0	..
Burma and Shan States ..	921.4	913.0	8.4	..
Central Provinces and Berar ..	492.9	488.7	4.2	..
Assam	224.7	240.7	..	16.0
Coorg	13.2	13.3	..	0.1
North-West Frontier Province ..	159.2	167.1	..	7.9
Total	8472.9	8680.7	91.4	299.2
Central Government ordinary revenue ..	12996.3	12781.5	214.8	..
Total	21469.2	21462.2	306.2	299.2
Equals (at Rs 13½ to £1) (ooo omitted) ..	£161,019	£160,965	£2,296	£2,244

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs 1,00,000), may be read as equal to £7,500 at 13½ rupees—the statutory rate adopted for conversion in this article. The rupee is divided into 16 annas and at 13½ rupees to £1 the anna is equivalent to 1½d. The anna is subdivided into 12 pies (1½d. approximate value).

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The figures of Gross Revenue given above include the net receipts of railways and other com-

mercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1929-30 is therefore given in the table below, which shows the net revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

NET REVENUE (in lakhs of rupees).*

Principal Heads of Revenue	1929-30
Customs	4680.8
Taxes on Income ..	1600.3
Salt ..	683.2
Opium	178.9
Other Heads ..	203.2
Total	7346.4
Commercial Undertakings ..	573.6
Railways ..	30.7
Posts and Telegraphs ..	155.1
Total	387.5
Net Revenue	7733.9
Currency and Mint ..	72.2
Mint ..	11.0
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts ..	27.3
Extraordinary Items ..	83.6
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees) ..	7885.0
Equals (at Rs 13½ to £1) (ooo omitted) ..	£59,138

NET EXPENDITURE.

Debt Services	1929-30
Military Services ..	1403.7
Army ..	4886.9
Marine ..	68.4
Military Engineer Services ..	450.9
Transfer to Military Reserve Fund ..	24.2
Total	5430.0
Collection of Revenue ..	358.7
Civil Administration ..	1235.9
Misc. Civil Charges ..	374.6
Civil Works ..	235.5
Forest and other capital outlay charged to revenue ..	4.0
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.) ..	9043.4
Equals (at Rs 13½ to £1) (ooo omitted) ..	£67,826
Deficit (ooo omitted) ..	£6,688

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

Central Government.

	Accounts, 1930-31	Revised Estimate, 1931-32 (In lakhs of rupees)*	Budget Estimate, 1932-33
State Railways...	1320.9	835.0	415.0
Posts & Telegraphs	3.7	8.6	23.1
Irrigation Works	0.3	0.2	—
New Capital at Delhi	48.2	12.2	—
Other Capital Outlay	207.0	81.8	127.2
Total	1662.7	1016.8	565.3

Equals (at Rs 13½ to £1) } £12,472 £7,626 £4,240
(000 omitted)

Provincial Governments

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
Madras	116.1	175.4	120.5
Bombay	197.9	381.1	265.4
Bengal	38.6	31.6	17.3
United Provinces	115.0	104.6	19.5
Punjab	175.1	192.1	153.4
Burma & Shan States	18.8	27.1	32.1
Bihar and Orissa	0.1	0.1	3.6
Central Provs & Belar	42.6	28.6	17.7
Assam	28.2	30.2	10.1
Cooch	—	—	—
N.W. Frontier Prov.	0.3	0.2	2.8
Total	732.5	970.8	643.4

Equals (at Rs 13½ to £1) } . £5,494 £7,281 £4,826
(000 omitted)

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden is estimated at Rs 3.9 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs 5.1 per head.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1932, the public debt of the Central Government amounted to Rs 520.4 crores (£520.7 million) in India and £379 million in England. The figures include debt incurred on behalf of Provincial Governments, the debenture stock of various railways taken over on the transfer of the lines, and the capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable annuities. The interest-bearing obligations and certain interest-bearing assets of the Government of India amounted to Rs 704 crores (£528 million) in India and £380.9 million in England. The excess of interest-bearing obligations over interest-yielding assets amounts to Rs 215 crores (£162 million). Apart from Rs 33.37 crores in cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury Account, the Central Government held on March 31, 1932, £40 million in the Gold Standard Reserve.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam, the land revenue has been permanently fixed, elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Pro-

vinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindars*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *rayatwari* tenure prevails, and each rayat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled *zamindari* districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled *rayatwari* districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1930-31 amounted to Rs 3,028 lakhs (£2,708,000).

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces and in the Central Indian (Malwa) States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. Bengal opium is either sold direct to the Governments of Borneo, Netherlands Indies, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, &c. or issued to the Excise Department for local consumption. In addition a substantial quantity is supplied to the Medical Department for medical purposes, and by export to the United Kingdom for sale to chemists. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £1,899,600 in 1930-31. The expenses of production, &c., were £557,700. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited. In 1926 the Government of India announced its intention to restrict the export of opium except for medicinal purposes.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue amounted to Rs 1,678 lakhs (£1,258,200) gross in 1930-31 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net receipts amounted to Rs 4,681 lakhs (£3,510,000) in 1930-31. (For tariff see p. 751.) The export duty on rice yielded 87 lakhs (£631,000). The export duty on jute produced 328 lakhs (£2,564,700). The duty on motor spirit and kerosene amounted to 406 lakhs (£3,045,000). The protective special duties on iron, steel, &c., yielded 593 lakhs (£4,449,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income	Rate of Tax per Rupee*
Rs 1,000 and over	..... 4 pias
" 2,000 "	7½ "
" 5,000 "	11½ "
" 10,000 "	15 "
" 15,000 "	20 "
" 20,000 "	23½ "
" 30,000 "	28½ "
" 40,000 "	31½ "
" 1,000,000 or upwards	32½ "

* 12 pias = 1 anna, 16 annas = 1 rupee, 232 rupees = £1 (statutory rate).

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ples in the rupee

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of Hindu undivided families at rates ranging from 1 anna $6\frac{1}{4}$ ples to 7 annas $9\frac{1}{4}$ ples in the rupee on incomes over Rs. 75,000, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna 3 ples in the rupee. In the case of individuals, unregistered firms, and other associations of individuals not being a registered firm or a company, the rate ranges from $1\frac{1}{2}$ ples to 7 annas $9\frac{1}{4}$ ples on incomes in excess of Rs. 30,000. Rs. 1,631 lakhs (£12,323,000) were received from taxes on income in 1930-31.

STAMPS—Stamps yielded 1,261 lakhs gross (£9,454,000) in 1930-31. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. 2 a maund (84 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ on March 1, 1916, to Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ from March 1, 1923, reduced to Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ from March 1, 1924, and raised to Rs. 2 in 1931. Rs. 683 lakhs (£5,124,180) were received from salt in 1930-31.

FORESTS—About 107,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 122,000 square miles besides are under State control. The revenue from forests amounted to Rs. 473 lakhs (£3,550,000) in 1930-31. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—The Post Office in 1930-31 conveyed 1,300 million of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued over 30 million of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wire, including cable, in India on March 31, 1931, was 573,461 miles, and the number of paid messages sent in 1930-31 was over 18 million. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,522 lakhs (£11,417,700) at the end of 1930-31. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services showed for the year a loss of 133½ lakhs (£1,002,000), the increase on 1929-30 being due mainly to adverse economic conditions and general trade depression.

RAILWAYS—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1931, was 42,281. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 42 per cent. on the metric gauge. On March 31, 1931, the total capital at charge was Rs. 870 crores (£652,356,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1930-31 amounted to 3,234 lakhs (£24,252,000), showing a percentage of 3.7 on total capital at charge. The number of passengers "originating" was 576 million, and the goods traffic amounted to 83.4 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average about four miles for a penny. The net gain to the Central Government from "Budget Lines" administered from funds under its direct control was 5.2 crores in 1930-31. To meet the contribution (5.7 crores) payable to general revenues, 20.9 crores were withdrawn from the Reserve Fund. The total capital ex-

penditure on State and other railways in 1930-31 was 1,465 lakhs (£10,990,000).

IRRIGATION—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1931, was £102,331,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £1,276,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, in 1929-30 amounted to 31.6 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the total capital expended on the works. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1930-31 to £26,212,000. The main items were:—Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £9,581,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt and other obligations, £4,625,000; management of debt, £608,000; interest assumed in respect of British 5 per cent. War Loan, £826,000; Stores, £2,256,000, of which £2,280,000 was for Marine and Military stores, payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £2,721,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,396,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,409,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £2,188,000; home administration (£450,400 less £114,500 contributed by H.M. Treasury); £31,600 in connection with new offices; Aden contribution, £150,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy or 1 tola. Up to 1893 the Indian mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 12 4d. The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways, the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the Gold Standard Reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000,000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1931, amounted to £59,970,258. Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; £2,886,217 has been transferred to the Paper Currency Reserve in reduction of created rupee securities, £14,148,884 has been transferred to Revenue, and the remainder credited to

the Gold Standard Reserve. On March 31, 1932, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £10,694,637 (estimated value), while £29 was held in cash in England, and £1,152,334 deposited in gold at the Bank of England and £7,153,000 held in gold in India. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1928 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—The sanctioned strength of the Army in India is: British troops and officers, 68,900; Indian troops and officers, 155,300; Army in India Reserve of Officers, 1,600; Indian Army Reserve, 40,000; Auxiliary Force, 36,000; Indian State Forces, 44,700; and Indian Territorial Force, 19,000. For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912-13 to 5,430 lakhs (£40,725,000) in 1930-31. The estimated net expenditure for 1932-33 is 4,674 lakhs (£35,050,000). During the Great War of 1914-18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 877,000 combatants and 563,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·4 million men. 1,381,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were about 122,000 (as compiled up to Dec. 31, 1919). In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE was reorganised on a combatant basis in 1928 and now flies the white ensign. An admiral of the Royal Navy was appointed as the first Flag Officer commanding. The fleet consists of four sloops, two patrol boats, one survey ship and various auxiliary craft.

Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Rear-Admiral H. T. Welwyn, C.B., D.S.O., R.N.

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. There are 16 Universities in British India and 2 in Indian States, viz., Agra, Andhra, Annamalia, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon, Nagpur and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1929-30 numbered 260,930, and the scholars 12,515,000, including 1,468,000 females. Of the institutions, about 50 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1929-30, (£20,571,000), £4,535,000 came from fees, and £13,125,000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1921 showed that only 139 males and 21 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply thereto.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1929-30 numbered 777, with a total population of over 19 million, and receiving an income of £9,486,500 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on

SEA-BORNE TRADE	1927-28.	1928-29.*	1929-30.*	1930-31.*	1931-32.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ..	187,377	189,979	180,598	123,616	94,756
Government Stores	8,766	7,569	6,683	6,202	3,203
Total Merchandise	196,143	197,548	187,281	129,818	97,959
Treasure—Private	26,112	27,970	20,226	20,122	5,444
Government	60	1	48	6	7
Total Treasure	26,172	27,971	20,274	20,128	5,451
Total Imports	222,315	225,519	207,555	149,946	103,410
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	239,365	247,596	233,104	165,369	116,916
Foreign Goods (re-exports) ..	7,153	5,975	5,345	3,858	3,494
Government Stores	1,179	892	793	649	491
Total Merchandise	247,697	254,363	239,242	169,876	120,901
Treasure—Private	1,969	2,198	1,177	1,821	47,172
Government	383	2,567	2,681	1,180	2,267
Total Treasure	2,352	4,765	3,858	3,001	49,439
Total Exports	250,049	259,128	243,100	172,877	170,340
Total Sea-borne Trade	475,364	484,647	451,255	322,823	273,759
Net Imports (or Exports) of treasure ..	23,820	23,206	17,016	17,147	43,984
Net Exports of Merchandise	51,554	56,813	51,961	40,058	22,922
Excess of Exports	27,734	33,609	34,945	22,911	66,930

(NOTE.—The figures of trade have been converted into sterling at the rate of Rs 12½ to £.)

* Revised figures.

† Net Exports.

houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £18,848,000 from other sources. Out of 12,781 members of municipal bodies 817 were officials and 11,964 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Of their total expenditure of about £12,243,000 in 1929-30 27 per cent. was devoted to civil works, 37 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

TRADE OF INDIA—India's visible balance of trade in 1931-32 was Rs 90.5 lakhs (£67,875,000). The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1931-32, exports of treasure exceeded imports by £43,988,000. The table (p. 750) exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 13½ to the £).

During the year 1931-32 as compared with 1930-31 the value of the imports (excluding Government stores and treasure) decreased by Rs 3,848 lakhs (£28,860,000), or 23 per cent., while the total exports (including re-exports but excluding treasure and Government stores) fell by Rs 6,509 lakhs (£48,818,000), or 29 per cent.

The bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two thirds of the exports consist of food tobacco and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1931-32 (converted at Rs 13½ to £1) —

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton Goods	£11,033	Rubber Manuf's	£1,657
Cotton Yarn	2,212	Spices	1,562
Cotton, raw	5,275	Drugs	1,433
Machinery	8,102	Wool & Woollen	
Iron and/or Steel	4,210	Goods	1,215
Brass	947	Fruits & Vegetables	1,070
Other metals	2,353	Glass	915
Mineral Oils	6,780	Grain & Pulse	882
Silk, artificial	2,482	Soap	665
Silk Goods	1,881	Paints	657
Silk, raw	467	Building, &c.	
Sugar	4,624	Materials	628
Instruments	2,770	Apparel	613
Provisions	2,560	Salt	540
By Post	2,298	Arms, &c.	514
Motor Cars, Cycles, &c.	1,642	Stationery	510
		Boots	437
		Wood & timber	455
		Haberdashery	407
		Cigarettes	396
		Leather	341
		Precious Stones	317
		Government Stores	3,204

EXPORTS (000 omitted)

Rute Manuf.'s	£16,443	Lac	£1,380
Rute, raw	8,291	By Post	1,349
Cotton, raw	27,585	Coffee	708
Cotton Yarn, &c.	3,865	Fruits & Vegetables	677
Rice	13,607	Spices	654
Other Grains, &c.	1,671	Opium	652
Tea	14,57	Dyes	612
Seeds	10,941	Tobacco	611
Metals & Ores	4,102	Wood	589
Leather	4,014	Gold	567
Hides and Skins	2,743	Fodder	564
Wool, raw	2,079	Oils	429
Woolens	446	Rubber	335
Paraffin Wax	1,738	Raw Hemp	204
Oilcake	1,100	Re-exports	2,494

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are 8,175 officers and 17,601 honorary judges and magistrates exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1929, 2,513,844 civil suits were instituted; 2,669,341 persons were tried, and 1,334,668 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 793 were sentenced to death and 660 executed, 1,832 to transportation, and 185,099 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1929 was 14,955 officers and 184,501 men. There were 1,184 prisons, with a daily average of 128,402 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 8,188 prisoners on March 31, 1930.

VITAL STATISTICS. The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38.21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28.77 in 1913. It was 35.9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 25.95 in 1929. There were over 12 million deaths from India during 1928-19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1929 were about 12,244,000 in India as a whole. The ratio of births per 1,000 of the population was 35.47 in 1929. In 4,667 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 54,173,000 patients were treated in 1929. The number of persons vaccinated in 1929-30 was 15,919,000. According to the census of 1921 there were 102,400 leprosy.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff is now 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal exceptions are—Cotton twist, yarn and thread 6½ per cent. or As 1½ per lb. whichever is higher; cotton piece goods 25 per cent. if of British manufacture, 50 per cent. if not; plum grey, i.e., not bleached or dyed in the piece, 25 per cent. or As 4½ per lb., whichever is higher, if of British manufacture, 50 per cent. or As 5½ per lb., if not; raw cotton 6 per lb.; raw hemp, artificial silk yarn and thread 12½ per cent.; silk or artificial silk mixtures 34½ per cent.; motor cars and motor cycles 37½ per cent.; sugar 31½ plus Rs 3 As 7 per cwt.; arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, silk or artificial silk piece goods, gold and silver plate, &c. 50 per cent.; cigars 12½ per cent.; cigarettes, from Rs 10 As 10 to Rs 15 per 100, spirits generally Rs 37 As 8 per gallon, salt Rs 1 As 9 per maund (82½ lb.), plus As 4½ per maund if manufactured outside India; motor spirit As 10 per gallon, and kerosene As 3 Ps 9 per gallon; mineral oil 12½ per cent. (an excise duty of As 10 is leviable on motor spirit and As 2 Ps 9½ per gallon on kerosene produced in India); coal As 10 per ton; coal tar dyes 10 per cent.; spices 37½ per cent.; manufactured tobacco Rs 3 As 12 per lb.; matches Rs 1 As 14 per gross of boxes of 100; match splints As 5 Ps 7½ per lb.; veneer (for match boxes) As 7 Ps 6 per lb.; beer As 15 per gallon; refined spirits Rs 60 per gallon; certain machinery 10 per cent.; certain metals, iron and steel and railway plant and rolling stock 15½ per cent.; gold coin, metallic ores, certain agricultural instruments, quinine, etc., are free. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent. There are protective duties at special rates on coal, tins, iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. There are export duties of As. 2 Ps. 3

a maund on rice; Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, for which the rate is Rs. 1½ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins.

SHIPPING—In 1931-32 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes at ports in British India was 6,031, with a tonnage of 14,938,000. Of this tonnage, over 67 per cent. was under the British flag.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1931-32.—

COUNTRIES	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY	
	Imports	Exports
Total Value (000 omitted)	£97,959	£120,901
	Per cent.	Per cent.
British Empire—		
United Kingdom . . .	35.4	27.8
Ceylon . . .	1.1	4.9
Hong Kong . . .	0.4	1.2
Mauritius . . .	0.0	0.6
Straits Settlements . .	2.3	3.0
S. Africa . . .	0.2	0.9
Kenya . . .	2.6	0.3
Canada . . .	0.3	0.9
Australia and New Zealand	1.3	2.1
Aden . . .	0.4	0.5
Other Possessions . .	0.8	1.9
Total, British Empire	44.8	44.1
Foreign Countries:—		
Belgium . . .	2.4	2.7
China (excl. Hong Kong)	2.2	5.0
Egypt . . .	1.2	1.6
France . . .	1.7	4.8
Germany . . .	8.1	6.5
Netherlands . . .	1.6	3.0
Italy . . .	2.8	3.5
Japan . . .	10.6	8.9
Java and Borneo . . .	4.4	1.1
Switzerland . . .	1.0	0.0
United States . . .	10.2	8.9
Iraq . . .	0.5	0.5
Persia . . .	2.2	0.7
Spain . . .	0.1	0.8
Arabia . . .	0.2	0.8
Siam . . .	0.1	0.5
All other countries . .	5.9	6.6
Total, Foreign Countries	55.4	55.9

(Note.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 13½ = £1.)

PORTS—The chief ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1929-30, 266,681,000 acres were sown, or 228,161,000 acres excluding area sown more than once. Of the total area sown approximately 10 per cent was under wheat, 34 per cent. under rice, and 42 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 7 per cent. under oilseeds, and 9 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 51 million acres.

BANKS—In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. In 1929 there were 33 Indian joint-stock banks, whose head offices are located in India, in addition to

28 exchange banks with head offices outside India, and 22 Indian co-operative banks, with capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over. The capital of the Imperial Bank of India was Rs. 562 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 548 lakhs, deposits, Rs. 7,924 lakhs, and cash balance, Rs. 1,400 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the Indian joint-stock banks were: capital, Rs. 787 lakhs, reserve, Rs. 367 lakhs, deposits, Rs. 6,272 lakhs, cash balance, Rs. 905 lakhs. The 22 exchange banks with head offices not located in India had—capital, £106 million, reserve, £121 million; deposits, £1,514 million outside India, and Rs. 6,666 lakhs in India, cash balances £220 million outside, and Rs. 905 lakhs in India. The 22 Indian co-operative banks had a capital of Rs. 140 lakhs; a reserve of Rs. 65 lakhs, deposits, Rs. 1,090 lakhs, loans outstanding, Rs. 893 lakhs; and cash balances amounting to Rs. 85 lakhs. The proportion per cent. of cash to liabilities on deposit was—18½ in the case of the Imperial Bank, 15½ for exchange banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India; 10½ for other exchange banks, and 13 to 14½ in the case of Indian joint-stock banks.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES—In 1930-31 there were in British India and Indian States 1,863 central, 93,773 agricultural and 10,530 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 4,308,252 and a capital of £68,934,000. The Provincial and Central Banks showed a profit of £442,000, and agricultural and non agricultural societies £1,472,500.

MINERALS—The output of coal in India in 1929 was 23,419,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 306 million in 1929. The production of salt is about 1,709,000 tons. The production of manganese ore was about 994,300 tons, and of saltpetre 4,585 tons (export figures). The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 364,000 oz. Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1929 was 180 tons, and of the latter 1,348 tons.

MANUFACTURES—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. There were 8,129 factories in 1929 subject to the Indian Factories Act, employing 1,553,000 persons, including 257,000 women and nearly 47,000 children (12 to 15 years of age), the percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 27, the corresponding percentage for women was 31. The maximum weekly hours for children are 36. There were 327 cotton mills at work in British India and Indian States in 1929-30, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad. In 1929-30, the production was 834 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 562 million lb. of woven goods. The 98 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1,140,435 spindles and 53,900 looms. There were, in 1929, 17 woollen and 10 paper mills, 12 breweries, and various other factories.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—In 1929-30 there were 6,925 joint stock companies registered in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 28,691 lakhs (£215,181,000).

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession	Area in sq. miles	Population in 1901	Prevailing Religion	Revenue for last year (recorded or approximate)
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,135	2,126,522	Hindus	1,460,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of ...	1931	26,382	3,195,476	"	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of ...	1911	82,698	12,471,770	Hindus and Muhammadans	4,099,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of ...	1925	85,885	3,672,299	Muhammadans	1,485,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,528	5,859,952	Hindus	2,250,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Nawab of	1926	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
†Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1926	9,519	1,151,598	"	830,000
†Kolat, The Khau (Wah) of	1931	73,278	328,281	Muhammadans	81,000
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	790,000
*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,756	1,380,663	"	340,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of	1924	7,625	4,006,062	{Hindus and Christians}	1,337,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	781,191	Muhammadan	346,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1929	1,993	496,437	Hindus	198,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	650,685	"	555,000
Bundi, The Maharaja Raja of	1927	2,220	187,068	"	69,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1932	1,417	979,019	{Hindus and Christians}	416,000
Cutch, The Maharaja of	1876	7,616	484,547	Hindus	230,000
Jajpur, The Maharaja of	1922	15,579	2,338,802	"	561,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1927	1,242	133,730	"	53,000
†Kota, The Maharaja of	1889	5,684	630,000	"	309,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	1,841,462	"	800,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,932	1,499,739	{Hindus and Sikhs}	844,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	390,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	287,898	"	160,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,221	701,154	Hindus	366,000
Banewara, The Maharawal of	1914	1,606	190,362	Animists	42,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	148,659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	449	77,005	"	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	419	66,998	"	45,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1925	1,777	230,333	"	105,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaja-Rana of	1911	1,200	230,188	"	126,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	189,272	"	38,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1931	1,669	226,351	"	105,500
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,652	"	29,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1921	6,050	193,152	Muhammadans	201,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1926	858	77,734	Hindus	33,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	284,948	"	67,000
†Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1929	886	67,114	"	39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	892	453,607	{Hindus and Muhammadans}	360,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	81,721	{Buddhists and Hindus}	29,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,964	186,639	Hindus	70,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1931	875	362,735	Hindus	178,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	{Hindus and Muhammadans}	577,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,318	592,489	"	241,000
Dhrangadhia, The Maharaja of	1911	1,107	88,406	Hindus	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	602	95,778	"	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1929	810	96,122	Muhammadans	56,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	308,183	{Hindus and Sikhs}	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

SEATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succes- sion	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1901.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approx- imate.
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,336	465,493	Hindus and Muhammadans	£ 406,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	284,275	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1928	928	263,334	Hindus and Sikhs	164,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	840,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,750	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	64,000
Berbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	Hindus	120,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of	1915	1,517	168,454	"	126,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	"	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,116	204,437	"	170,000
Salutes of 21 Guns					
Ajaigarh The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	"	33,000
Alirajpur, The Raja of	1891	836	89,364	Animists	41,250
Baoni, The Nawab of	1911	121	19,734	Muhammadans	15,000
Barwan, The Raja of	1894	1,178	120,150	Hindus	77,250
Bijsawar, The Maharaja of	1900	973	111,723	"	26,250
Bilaspur, The Raja of	1931	448	98,000	"	22,500
Cambay, The Nawab of	1915	350	71,715	"	78,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	"	33,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	"	56,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1932	1,130	166,549	"	48,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	122,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	339,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,590	"	52,000
Jhabua, The Raja of	1895	1,336	123,932	"Animists"	26,250
Maler Kotla, The Nawab of	1908	168	80,322	Hindus and Muhammadans	117,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	Hindus	83,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	"	57,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	822	96,697	"	300,000
Narsinghgarh, The Raja of	1924	734	101,426	"	69,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	"	68,000
Pudukottai, The Raja of	1928	1,179	426,813	"	143,000
Radhanpur, The Nawab of	1910	1,150	67,789	"	77,250
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	"	48,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	266	27,165	"	20,000
Samthar, The Rajah of	1896	180	33,216	"	26,250
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	"	40,000
Sitamau, The Raja of	1900	201	26,549	"	19,500
Suket, The Raja of	1919	420	54,328	"	80,000
Tehri (Gairwal), The Raja of	1913	4,500	318,482	"	83,000

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States, the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or

temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £475,900 (£91,878 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1930-31. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial

Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 711,032 square miles, and a population of 81,310,845. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 662, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 753-754 are the names of 86 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more, with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H. H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, and Gwalior.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 466,894—the fifth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India.

The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1722, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1861, when it was restored to native rule; under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec. 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kannarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 173,573) was granted to Gholab Singh by Lord Dalhousie, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar, while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. *Rajputana*, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 21,225,712) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of this area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India. 9. The Malayalam States of *Travancore* and

Cochin, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of *Khalpur* (Sind), *Bahawalpur*, and *Rampur*. 11. *Kalat* (including *Makran* and *Kharan*) and *Las Bela*, with tribal areas in the possession of the *Marri* and *Bugti* tribes. 12. *Gujarat*, including *Kutch* and the numerous petty chiefships of *Kathiawar*. 13. The Southern *Mahratta* States. 14. The numerous *Afghan* and *Baluch* tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of *Peshawar* to the base of the *Suleiman* range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, *Waziris*, *Orakzais*, *Afridis*, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditious against them. 15. The aboriginal *Gond* and *Kol* tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or *Rajput* blood, in *Chota-Nagpur*, *Orissa*, the *Central Provinces*, and the *Jalpur* (*Vizagapatnam*) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhruva Tribhuvana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jung; *sic* 1911

Prime Minister, His Highness Maharaja Sir Juddha Shumsher Jung, Bahadur Rana, K.C.I.B. (Hon.), Prime Minister, and Supreme Commander-in-Chief. (Personal salute in British India, 29 guns)

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq miles, pop. 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.) Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. Its exports to British India are estimated to amount to about £4,000,000, and its imports to £2,000,000 a year. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (77 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oil-seeds, *ghis*, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be *Rajputs*. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the Nepal rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1903, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

CAPITAL, Kathmandu (pop. 80,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, Lt.-Col. C. T. Daukes, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq miles, pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1900 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the *Tongsa Penlop*, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, the late Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India is estimated at over £65,000 a year. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few.

The ruler of *Bahrain* (capital, *Manama*) has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent and Consul at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) Coast from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1863 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* Lingah and Bahrain.

Important caravan routes converge at *Kuwait*, which has an excellent harbour. The *Sheikh* is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

<i>Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. T. C. W. Fowle, C.B.E.</i>	Rs. 4,000
<i>Secretary, Capt. E. H. Gastrell</i>	Rs. 1,750
<i>Political Agent and Consul, Muscat, Capt. R. G. E. W. Alban</i>	Rs. 1,250
<i>Political Agent, Kuwait, Lt.-Col. H. R. P. Dickson, C.I.F.</i>	Rs. 1,700
<i>Political Agent, Bahrain, Capt. C. G. Prior</i>	Rs. 1,700

PERSIA (*q v*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is continuous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar. Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, bonas, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet, for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents, for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England

also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug. 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec. 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initiated by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Rhango, in Upper Burma. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods &c. Teng-yueh and Suimaou, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Teng-yueh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q v*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiangmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles) Land and Water.	Population.	
		Census, 1921.	Census, 1931
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	588,454	731,605
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	524,582	694,263
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	610,118	700,139
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	387,876	408,219
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	523,837	512,846
Ontario (Toronto)	412,582	2,933,662	3,431,683
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)...	2,184	88,615	88,038
Quebec (Quebec)	594,434	2,360,665*	2,874,255
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	757,510	921,785
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	4,157	4,230
North-West Territories (Ottawa)	1,309,682	7,988	9,723
Royal Canadian Navy† .....	...	485	...
Total	3,690,043	8,787,949	10,276,786

Land Area, 3,510,008 square miles: Water Area, 180,035 square miles (exclusive of Hudson Bay, Ungava Bay, the Bay of Fundy, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence). The rural population, in 1931, was 4,804,728, and the urban population 5,572,058. Of the total immigration of 25,752 in 1931-32, 7,088 were from the British Isles and 14,297 from the U.S.A.

* Revised in accordance with the Labrador award of the Privy Council, March 1, 1927.

† Members of the Royal Canadian Navy were counted in their homes in the Census of 1931.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during the Year.
	Males.	Females	Total.		
1861 .....	...	...	3,090,562	...	...
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881	2,188,834	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,992
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	321,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,568,840	148,477
1931	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,303	88,223

Racial Origins.		1921	1931	Religions.		1921	1931
British Races		3,866,985	4,868,903	Roman Catholics		3,389,636	4,285,338*
English		1,823,150	2,545,496	United Church .....		...	2,017,691†
Scottish		977,880	1,173,637	Anglicans		1,407,994	1,635,618
Irish		1,050,384	1,107,817	Presbyterian		1,409,407	876,728†
Other		25,571	41,953	Baptist		421,731	443,341
European Races		2,978,617	3,696,908	Lutheran		286,498	394,194
French		2,054,890	2,452,751	Jewish		125,197	133,614
Scandinavian		107,535	167,339	Greek Orthodox .....		...	102,389
Hebrew		75,681	126,196	Mennonites		58,707	86,736
Italian		45,411	66,769	Salvation Army		24,733	30,716
Polish		33,365	53,403	Confucian		27,114	24,087
Manish		15,497	21,494	Evangelical Associations		13,905	22,113
Belgian		5,593	20,234	Mormon		19,622	22,003
Other		636,645	788,666	Christian Science		13,226	18,436
Asiatic Races		43,617	65,731	Buddhists		11,281	17,764
Chinese		27,774	39,587	Dunkhobor		22,648	14,913
Japanese		9,021	15,868	Brethren		11,580	13,473
Other		6,822	10,276				
Indian		103,492	112,814	Indian Population (1921) 110,824; (1931) 122,922.			
Negro		18,677	28,291	Eskimo population (1921) 3,265 (exclusive of Eskimos of Baffin land); (1931) 5,979.			
Unspecified		165,635	27,822				

* Including 186,654 Greek Catholics. In earlier censuses only small numbers were involved, and Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox were included under the general term "Greek Church." A rapid increase in membership of both Greek Catholics and Greek Orthodox has been shown in recent censuses, and since the former owe obedience to the Pope in matters of faith, they have been included with the Roman Catholics for 1931.

† Practically all Methodists and Congregationalists, and a large number of Presbyterians, united to form the United Church of Canada in 1929.

‡ Including Tunkers

§ Including Hutterites.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41' (approximately the latitude of Rome, Italy).

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian plateau. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 12,972 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 20, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 27, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921
Viscount Willingdon, G.C.M.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	Aug. 5, 1926	Oct. 2, 1926
Earl of Beasborough, G.C.M.G.	Feb. 9, 1931	April 4, 1931

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

<i>Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency The Right Honourable</i>	
The Earl of Bessborough, G.C.M.G., LL.D.	* £10,000
<i>Secretary to the Governor-General, A. F. Lascelles, M.V.O. M.C.</i>	\$6,000
<i>Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. H. W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O., Reserve of Officers.</i>	
<i>Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, James F. Crowdy, M.V.O., B.A.</i>	\$4,200
<i>Deputy-Assistant Secretary to the Governor-General, F. L. C. Pereira.</i>	
<i>Aides-de-Camp, Lieut.-Col. Henry Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I.; Lieut. Donald H. Fuller, R.N.; Capt. Sir John Child, Bt., Coldstream Guards; Capt. R. F. H. P. Stuart-French, 11th Hussars.</i>	

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council

THE DOMINION CABINET.

(Sworn in Aug. 7, 1930, revised as at Oct. 1, 1932.)

<i>Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C.</i>	† \$15,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen (Senator)</i>	.. ..
<i>Minister without Portfolio, Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Parley, K.C.M.G.</i>	.. ..
<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, K.C.</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Hugh Guthrie</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. H. H. Stevens</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. R. J. Manion</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of National Revenue, Hon. E. B. Ryckman</i>	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio, Hon. J. A. Macdonald</i>	.. ..
<i>Postmaster-General, Hon. Arthur Sauve</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Pensions and National Health, Col. Hon. Murray MacLaren</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. A. Stewart</i>	10,000
<i>Secretary of State, Hon. C. H. Cahan</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of National Defence, Col. Hon. D. M. Sutherland</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Marine and (Acting) Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Alfred Dugasleau</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. Thomas G. Murphy</i>	10,000
<i>Solicitor-General, Hon. Maurice Dupré</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour, Hon. W. A. Gordon</i>	10,000

* Regular rates of salaries are given. Practically all salaries were subjected to a 10 per cent. reduction for the fiscal year 1932-33.

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—four thousand dollars is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his seasonal indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. All salaries and seasonal underwriters are subject to a reduction of 10 per cent. for the fiscal year 1932 and 1933.

<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Robert Weir</i>	\$10,000
<i>Leader of the Opposition, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D.</i>	10,000

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

<i>High Commissioner's Office, London, England, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1</i>	
<i>High Commissioner, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, K.C., LL.D.</i>	
<i>Private Secretary, George Grant.</i>	
<i>Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.</i>	
<i>Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke</i>	
<i>Accountant, Thos. Allan</i>	
<i>Canadian Legation to the United States, 1746, Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.</i>	
<i>Minister, Hon. W. D. Herdridge, K.C.</i>	
<i>1st Secretary, Hume Wong.</i>	
<i>and Secretary, D'Arcy Greer</i>	
<i>2d Secretary, Keith F. Crowther</i>	
<i>Commercial Secretary, Merchant Mahoney.</i>	
<i>Canadian Legation to France, 1, Rue Francois 1er, Paris.</i>	

Minister, Hon. Philippe Roy.

Counsellor, Jean Desj.

Secretary, Pierre Dupuy

and Secretary Thomas A. Stone.

Canadian Legation to Japan,

Tokyo, Japan

Minister, Hon. H. M. Marler

1st Secretary, H. L. Keenleyside, M.A., Ph.D.

Commercial Secretary, J. A. Langley

3rd Secretary, K. P. Kirkwood.

BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN CANADA.

British High Commissioner, Sir William Henry Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (Earncliffe, Ottawa).

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 56 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the King, and the

owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest, and the Parliament consists of 225 members, elected as follows: 22 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 14 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 17 for Manitoba, 14 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 16 for Alberta, 11 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King, no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive* \$4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

<i>Speaker of the Senate</i> , Hon. Pierre Blondin*	\$6,000
<i>Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Austin Blount, C.M.G.	6,000
<i>1st Clerk Assistant</i> , L. P. Gauthier.	4,740
<i>Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod</i> , Andrew R. Thompson.	4,140
<i>Law Clerk</i> , J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C.	5,120

The House of Commons

<i>Speaker of the House of Commons</i> , Capt. Hon. George Black, M.P. (and allowance \$3,000)	\$6,000
<i>Deputy Speaker</i> , Armand Lavergne	4,000
<i>Clerk</i> , A. Beauchesne, M.A., K.C., F.R.S.C. (and allowance \$1,500) ..	6,000
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , Thos. M. Fraser, B.C.L.	4,740
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> , Lt.-Col. H. J. Coghill (and allowance \$600)	4,520

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and six puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada.

The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.*

<i>Chief Justice of Canada</i> , Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin, P.C.	\$15,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Rt. Hon. Lyman Poole Duff, Hon. T. Rinfret; Hon. J. H. Lamont, Hon. R. Smith, Hon. L. A. D. Cannon	12,000
<i>President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion</i> , Hon. A. K. McLean	10,000
<i>Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court</i> , Hon. Eugene R. Angers	9,000
<i>Registrar of the Supreme Court</i> , James F. Smellie, K.C.	6,000
<i>Registrar of the Exchequer Court</i> , C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.	5,000

DEFENCE.

The Canadian Militia is composed of the Active Militia and the Reserve, the Active Militia consisting of the Canadian Permanent Force (a small body of all arms) and the units of the Active Militia of the several branches of the service which are organized and perform annual training. The Reserve Militia consists of reserve units and of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 18 and 60, with certain well-defined exceptions. The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Active Militia (1931) is 9,071 officers and 128,500 other ranks.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,447, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (1932) of 4 Destroyers and 3 Mine-sweepers. The authorized complements are 104 officers and 792 men of the Permanent Force. There is also a Naval Reserve of 70 officers and 420 men and a Naval Volunteer Reserve of 70 officers and 930 men.

Royal Canadian Air Force.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force, permanent service, was on Jan. 1, 1932, 178 officers and 709 airmen.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.

<i>Hon. Commandant</i> , H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.	
<i>Commissioner</i> , Maj.-Gen. James Howden MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	
<i>Deputy Commissioner</i> , Col. T. S. Belcher.	
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Lt.-Col. A. W. Duffus (Ottawa).	
<i>Liaison and Intelligence Officer</i> , Col. C. F. Hamilton.	
<i>Secretary</i> , G. T. Hann.	

* All salaries and sessional indemnities are subject to a reduction of 10 per cent for the fiscal year 1932-33.

* Judge's salaries were subjected to a special income tax of 10 per cent for the fiscal year 1932-33.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1931) 20,500 public elementary and secondary school districts (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 2,137,810 pupils. In addition there were 95,083 pupils in private elementary and secondary schools. Higher education is conducted in 153 universities and colleges with an enrolment, in 1931, of 83,114.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31	Consolidated Fund only	
	Revenue	Expenditure
	\$	\$
1926	380,745,506	380,660,479
1927	298,695,776	319,548,173
1928	428,717,983	336,167,661
1929	455,493,874	350,982,934
1930	441,411,806	357,779,794
1931	349,587,299	393,989,944
1932	329,709,056	375,403,344

Consolidated Fund Receipts	Year ended March 31, 1931	Year ended March 31, 1932
	\$	\$
From Taxes—		
Customs	131,208,955	104,132,677
Excise	57,746,808	48,654,862
War Tax	107,320,633	122,266,063
Post Office	30,212,326	32,234,946
Canals & Public Works	1,389,062	1,257,436
From various sources	21,709,555	21,193,072
Total Receipts...	349,587,299	329,709,056

Consolidated Fund Expenditure	Year ended March 31, 1931	Year ended March 31, 1932
	\$	\$
Debt, Interest on	121,289,844	121,151,406
Provincial Subsidies	17,435,736	13,694,970
Civil Government	12,628,382	12,115,790
Pensions	45,065,723	48,686,389
Public Works	23,763,284	16,099,732
Post Office	36,292,604	34,448,986
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	9,774,357	11,154,426
Other Expenditure	126,840,014	118,031,638
Total Expenditure...	393,989,944	375,403,344

DEBT

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt
	\$	\$
1925	2,812,066,523	2,477,437,686
1926	2,768,779,184	2,389,731,099
1927	2,774,046,323	2,347,834,370
1928	2,728,610,374	2,266,850,233
1929	2,708,024,333	2,225,504,705
1930	2,603,437,648	2,177,763,989
1931	2,672,778,954	2,261,611,937
1932	2,896,776,245	2,375,846,172

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

FIELD CROPS.	1931.	1932.	1931.
	acres.	bush per acre	bush.
All Wheat	26,114,650	11'6	304,144,000
Oats	12,871,341	25'5	328,278,000
Barley	3,768,269	17'9	67,382,600
Rye	777,534	6'8	5,322,000
Peas	83,148	16'5	1,370,000
Beans	80,659	15'7	1,267,900
Buckwheat	323,103	20'6	6,649,700
Flax	627,430	4'1	2,565,000
Mixed Grains	1,186,877	33'2	39,431,000
Corn for husking	130,808	41'5	5,420,000
Potatoes	583,947	90'0	52,305,000
Turnips, &c	154,147	101'0	29,371,000
Short ton, 2,000 lb		tons	tons.
Hay and Clover	8,532,369	1'64	13,960,000
Grain Hay	1,800,000	2'00	3,613,000
Alfalfa	537,410	2'30	1,242,000
Fodder Corn	341,717	8'32	2,864,900
Sugar Beets	50,647	9'06	459,000

In 1931 the live stock included 3,128,996 horses, 7,991,000 cattle, 3,668,000 sheep, 4,716,720 swine, and 65,468 000 poultry.

In dairy produce the Dominion output of creamery butter in 1931 was 225,802,635 lb., valued at \$ 0,168,738. There was also produced 84,337,000 lb. of dairy butter valued at \$20,710,000. The cheese production, home-made and factory, for the same period totalled 129,402,438 lb. valued at \$18,169,395.

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 6,524 fur farms in the Dominion in 1930, 5,070 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, muskrat, chinchilla rabbit, coyote, badger and Siberian hare. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1930 including estimates of the numbers of muskrats and beaver was 568,018, valued at \$16,197,747; born in captivity, 332,864; sold from farms, 24,500, value \$1,828,545; pelts sold, 77,657, value \$3,096,270; the total sale for live animals and pelts being \$4,024,815 as compared with \$6,779,865 in 1929.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1931 was \$30,682,631, as against \$47,804,216 in 1930 and \$60,259,744 in 1928, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations and in fish-canning and curing establishments in 1931 was \$45,321,256, and the number of men employed 69,370. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1931 was 662.

Lumbering.—The value of production, including (a) primary forest production and (b) the value added by manufacture in sawmills and pulp mills, was \$303,145,169 in 1930, as compared with \$337,649,078 in 1929. The principal items of production in 1930 were sawn lumber \$87,970,000, shingles \$5,388,837, lath \$1,154,593, and wood pulp \$112,355,872.

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1930 had a total capital of

\$5,003,316,760, the gross value of the products being \$3,428,970,628. These industries employed 644,439 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$723,022,766.

Minerals.—Some minerals produced in 1931* were as follows: Gold, 2,693,892 oz. (\$45,687,688), copper, 292,304,390 lb. (\$24,114,065), lead, 207,348,482 lb (\$7,260,183), nickel, 65,666,320 lb (\$12,267,453); silver, 20,562,247 oz (\$6,121,943), zinc, 237,245,451 lb (\$6,059,249), cobalt 521,051 lb. (\$632,179), coal, 12,243,211 short tons (\$41,207,682), natural gas, 25,874,723 M. cu. ft. (\$9,066,754); crude petroleum, 1,542,573 bbls (\$4,211,674), asbestos, 164,296 tons (\$4,812,886), gypsum, 863,724 tons (\$2,111,517); salt, 259,047 tons (\$1,904,149). The total value of the mineral output in 1931 was \$228,029,018.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1932.)

Countries.	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
British Empire.	\$	\$
United Kingdom ..	106,385,619	173,907,600
Irish Free State	45,511	2,661,421
Australia	5,690,770	5,387,982
New Zealand	1,080,230	3,724,225
British East Africa ..	1,436,338	372,388
British South Africa ..	4,332,160	8,401,096
British West Africa ..	323,678	400,062
British India	5,099,736	3,041,522
British West Indies—		
Barbados	2,673,435	1,092,425
Jamaica	4,420,705	2,634,659
Trinidad and Tobago ..	3,124,902	2,147,637
Other B.W.I.	1,545,834	2,398,372
British Guiana	4,541,922	778,469
Newfoundland	1,483,881	6,601,852
Hong Kong	660,939	1,434,659
Other British Empire ..	4,991,163	3,135,453
Total British Empire	147,825,833	218,820,262
Foreign Countries	\$	\$
Austria Republic ..	2,668,363	4,344,735
Austria	322,872	201,143
Belgium	5,047,211	14,036,437
Brazil	982,544	979,854
Chile	100,935	405,359
China	3,725,558	5,908,133
Colombia	5,035,311	533,891
Cuba	981,091	1,637,676
Czechoslovakia	2,759,864	173,098
Denmark	89,266	3,875,680
Ecuador	408	29,846
Egypt	269,593	171,203
Finland	56,578	666,459
France	13,570,121	17,954,321
French Africa	130,168	343,758
St. Pierre & Miquelon ..	107,081	8,642,119
Germany	11,657,869	10,405,266
Greece	104,628	2,412,035
Haiti	45	83,299
Honduras	290	111,058
Iraq	98,340	5,231
Italy	4,193,437	4,265,690
Japan	5,990,401	16,555,690
Korea	17	10,237
Mexico	788,447	1,366,947

* Preliminary figures.

Countries.	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce
Foreign Countries.	\$	\$
Netherlands	5,827,969	13,502,157
Neth. East Indies	340,807	507,258
Neth. West Indies	1,477,711	53,225
Norway	541,928	3,324,772
Panama	3,441	335,323
Peru	3,515,589	628,167
Portugal	341,116	81,472
Portuguese Africa	1,250	1,063,263
Rumania	21,667	22,548
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	18,001	55,197
San Domingo	522,684	262,273
Spain	1,476,630	566,103
Sweden	879,476	2,385,789
Switzerland	3,687,517	2,000,090
United States	351,686,775	225,322,799
Uruguay	131,344	424,927
Venezuela	229,026	541,827
Total For. Countries	430,691,911	357,544,040
Grand Total	578,517,744	576,344,302

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1930, including inland vessels, was 3,170 sailing vessels and 5,728 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,432,064). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1931 were: Canadian 17,865 (11,707,129 tons), British 5,826 (20,008,005 tons), Foreign 17,906 (22,885,015 tons), total tonnage 54,600,149. The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 154,861, with a registered tonnage of 94,675,207.

Banking.—There were 20 chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1931, with 3,970 branches, with liabilities to the public of \$2,741,554,219, assets of \$3,066,028,472; deposits \$2,422,834,828. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1931, was \$24,750,227. These two classes of Dominion savings bank were amalgamated in 1929.

Home Produce Exported, 1931-32.	
Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood) ..	\$204,398,365
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres) ..	68,798,683
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products ..	5,522,130
Wood, Wood Products and Paper ..	175,740,269
Iron and its Products ..	15,462,977
Non-ferrous Metals and Products ..	69,072,888
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals) ..	13,456,701
Chemicals and allied Products ..	10,535,038
All other Commodities ..	13,367,251
Total	\$576,344,302

Imports for Consumption, 1931-32	
Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood) ..	\$128,621,260
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres) ..	24,563,246
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products ..	83,879,322
Wood, Wood Products and Paper ..	32,008,268
Iron and its Products ..	98,811,706
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products ..	24,321,205
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals) ..	102,127,347
Chemicals and allied Products ..	30,731,345
All other Commodities ..	43,454,208
Totals	\$578,517,744

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1931, was 43,173 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being \$4,101,124,843 (1930), earnings (1931) \$358,549,382, the working expenses (1931) \$321,025,587. There were also (1931) 1,982 (single track, 1,409) miles of track of electric railways with a capital of \$216,778,095, earnings \$49,088,310, and working expenses \$35,367,067. In 1931 the passengers carried numbered 26,550,556 (steam), 720,468,361 (electric), and freight 88,148,232 tons (steam), 1,977,441 tons (electric).

Name.	Total Miles operated 1931	Capital 1931
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track	21,950	2,910,466,763
Canadian Pacific single track	15,636	925,732,170*
Other Lines single track	5,756	398,075,770
Total (1930) miles of Track including Sidings, &c.,	56,908	4,234,274,703*
miles of road		
Investment in road and equipment of steam railways, 1931.		
Canadian National	\$1,975,130,198	
Canadian Pacific	946,070,242*	
Other Railways	324,446,264	
Total	\$3,245,646,704*	

Canals.—In 1931 the vessels passing through

* Subject to revision

the canals of the Dominion numbered 27,651 of 17,618,784 tons. There are seven systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,846 miles (of which 509 miles are constructed canals).

The new *Welland Ship Canal* between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, with a 25 foot channel, was opened for traffic on April 20, 1931, although the official opening was postponed until August, 1932.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,427 post-offices on Mar. 31, 1931. The postal revenue was \$30,416,106 in 1930-31. On March 31, 1930, there were 4,210 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 237,351 boxes. The length of telegraph lines directly operated by the Dominion Government in 1931 was 9,300 miles, and that by the Canadian National System 24,627 miles. Other lines reached 19,301 miles. On March 31, 1931, there were 1,075 coast and land wireless stations, 319 ship wireless stations, 88 broadcasting stations, and 523,100 private receiving stations for the reception of broadcast programmes. The ship to shore wireless traffic for the twelve months ended March 31, 1931, amounted to 306,727 messages and 8,534,982 words. Wireless "beam" stations are operated at Montreal, Quebec, for direct communication with Great Britain and Australia, and a station at Louisburg, N.S., provides a long-distance service to ships.

On December 31, 1930, there were 1,399,086 telephones and 4,476,213 miles of telephone wire in use, earnings, \$65,240,610, expenses, \$56,559,517.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1930) of 3,213,000. Of the population (Census 1921) 1,082,871 live in rural parts and 1,883,594 in urban centres.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 112 members elected for five years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of fourteen members (three without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Heibert A. Bruce

Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D.

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. George Stewart Henry, LL.D.

Highways, Hon. Leopold Macaulay

Attorney-General, Hon. William H. Price

Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Laird Kennedy

Health, Hon. John Morrow Robb

Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. George H. Challies

Mines, Hon. Charles McCrea

Lands & Forests, Hon. William Finlayson

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Arunah Dunlop

Public Welfare, Hon. William G. Martin

Public Works and Labour, Hon. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith

Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J. R. Cooke, Hon. H. C. Schofield; Hon. Paul Poisson

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Thos. Kldd

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., P.C.

Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court, Hon. Francis R. Latchford

Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. H. E. Rose

Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. Magee, Hon. C. A. Masten, Hon. H. W. E. Middleton, Hon. W. R. Riddell, Hon. D. L. Grant, Hon. R. G. Fisher, Hon. A. C. Kingston

High Court Judges, Hon. H. T. Kelly, Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B.; Hon. W. H. Wright, Hon. William Edgar Rauey, Hon. John Millar McEvoy, Hon. P. Kerwin, Hon. Nicol Jeffery; Hon. Charles Garow; Hon. George H. Sedgewick

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Finance.—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1930 were \$87,343,291, and the Ordinary Expenditure \$57,929,353.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1931 the area of cleared land was about 15,000,000 acres, of which 9,064,649 acres were under field crops. The estimated total value of all field crops in 1931 was \$124,547,000. Cheese factories produced 79,816,828 lb of cheese in 1929 valued at \$14,513,547, and creameries made 59,185,194 lb of butter valued at \$23,623,174. In 1931 there were 578,333 horses, 2,488,000 cattle, 1,035,000 sheep, 1,379,943 pigs, and 23,588,000 poultry. Five grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Lumbering.—The value of production including primary forest production and the value added by manufacture in pulp-mills and saw-mills in 1929 was \$111,000,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1929 was \$2,103,090,728. There were, in 1929, 339,859 employees, an invested capital of \$2,418,340,450, and an annual wage bill of \$307,304,007. The chief manufacturing centres in 1929 were Toronto (\$593,253,569), Hamilton (\$197,949,082), Ottawa (\$36,098,047), Oshawa (\$66,377,921), London (\$50,346,829), and East Windsor (\$59,617,888).

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1930 being \$113,530,976. The principal metals are gold, \$35,886,552; silver, \$3,893,876; nickel, \$24,455,133; and copper, \$15,187,259.

Hydro-Electric Power.—The Province of Ontario is well supplied with water power, having available about 7,000,000 h.p. The chief power rivers are the Niagara, the St Lawrence and the Ottawa. One of the world's largest and most successful electrical undertakings—the largest publicly owned—is operated by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, which generates and transmits power to more than 600 co-operating municipalities and serves about 75 per cent. of the population of the Province. The aggregate peak load exceeds 1,200,000 h.p. The undertaking represents a capital investment of about £70,000,000 (\$350,000,000).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population 632,000, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (156,000); Ottawa, the Federal capital (127,000), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactures; London (71,000); Brantford (30,000); Kingston (23,500); Peterborough (22,000); Windsor, connected by tunnel beneath Detroit River with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (63,000); Port William (26,000); Kitchener (31,000); Guelph (21,000); St Catharines (25,000); Sault Ste Marie (23,000).

QUÉBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,434 square miles, with a population (1931) of 2,874,255, an increase since the last census of 513,590. In 1927 the Province was diminished by 112,400 square miles by the award of the Imperial Privy Council in the controversy between the Dominion

of Canada and Newfoundland with regard to their boundary in the Labrador Peninsula.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 90 members elected for five years to represent the 90 electoral districts of the Province.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. Henry George Carroll...\$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. D. Papineau...hon.

Executive

Prime Minister and President of the Council and Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. Tascheau, K.C. \$14,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. F. Stockwell 8,000

Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Meicier, K.C. 8,000

Agriculture, Hon. A. Godbout 8,000

Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David, K.C. 8,000

Public Works, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, K.C. 8,000

Labour, Hon. A. J. Arcaud 8,000

Colonisation, Game and Fisheries, Hon. H. Laferté 8,000

Roads and Mines, Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C. 8,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. E. Moreau, Hon. J. H. Dillon, Hon. L. Lapierre, Hon. N. Pérodeau, Hon. George Blyson

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. Jacob Nicol \$5,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. T. D. Bouclair 5,000

The Judiciary.

King's Bench.—
Chief Justice, Hon. J. M. Teller \$10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. Ed. Guérin; C. E. D'Iorio; A. R. Hall; S. Letourneau; E. E. Howard; Alphonse Benier; A. Rivard; A. Gallipault; W. L. Bond; Paul Saint-Germain; Joseph Walsh; J. L. St-Jacques each 9,000

Superior Court.—

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., born 1851 10,000

Do. (acting), Hon. R. A. E. Greenshields 9,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. L. P. Demers; P. G. Martineau; W. Meicier; C. H. Archer; C. Pouhot; L. A. Panneton; J. Archambault; C. Laue; Pierre d'Auteuil; L. J. Loranger; A. E. Delomme; L. Coderre; C. A. Duclos; G. F. Gibson; A. Marchand; A. Sevigny; E. F. Surveyr; P. Cousineau; J. Demers; C. A. Wilson; Gonsalve Desaulniers; Arthur Trahan; A. Stein; C. D. White; H. A. Fortier; L. J. C. E. Boyer; J. J. Denis; W. Patterson; Louis Cousineau; Frank Curran; Wilfrid Laliberté; P. H. Bouffard; H. A. Fortier each \$9,000

Circuit Court.—

Judges, Hons. M. Elhier, J. B. Archambault; R. T. Stackhouse; H. Rivet.

Court of Sessions of the Peace.—

Montreal.—Hon. Gustave Perrault (Chief Justice); F. T. Enright; Amédée Monet; Victor Cusson; J. O. Lacroix; Gustave Marin; Maurice Tétreau.

Quebec.—Hons. Hugues Fortier (Chief Justice); P. A. Choquette; Art Fitzpatrick; J. H. Fortier.

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Hon. L. J. Lemieux, 2 Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1931-32 was \$36,942,000 and the actual expenditure \$37,525,720. The bonded debt (June 30, 1932) was \$91,987,691 and the net funded debt \$66,860,821.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1930 was \$1,022,280,687 the principal manufacturing centres being (1930) Montreal (\$532,404,755), Quebec (\$38,324,617), Three Rivers (\$37,979,600), Shawinigan Falls (\$24,510,020), Sherbrooke (\$15,946,699), Granby (\$11,385,686), and Hull (\$8,960,340). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 120,000,000 acres, of which 51,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood pulp industry is assuming greater importance every year. Several large mills have recently been built, and during 1930 the production reached 1,833,000 tons, valued at \$12,355,872. The Province produces more than half of the total output of the Dominion. In 1930, 1,536,240 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at \$90,668,121 (mainly newspaper). Unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1930, was about 8,463,816 acres. In 1930 the production of dairy industry products was cheese 34,059,680 lb (valued at \$5,106,866), and butter 60,746,665 lb (valued at \$17,851,545). In 1931 there were in the Province 304,537 horses, 1,720,000 cattle, 732,000 sheep, 725,398 swine, and 7,932,000 poultry.

Education.—The Superintendent of Education assisted by a Council composed of a Roman Catholic and a Protestant Committee, each under a deputy head, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1930, 8,470 schools with 624,757 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 20 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Dairying, Polytechnic, Fine Arts, Rangers, Historic Guides, Blind and Deaf, Nursery, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville), and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 130,594), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada, and Montreal (population, 228,577), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (29,433), Sherbrooke (28,933), Trois Rivières (25,450), Verdun (60,745). Population figures from the "Seventh Census of Canada, 1931."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat. and 59° 40'–66° 25' W. long, and is connected with New

Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,827, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons. Estimated population (1929) 550,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 28 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Hon. Walter

H. Covert, K.C. \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Public Works and Mines, Col. the Hon. G. S. Harrington, K.C. \$7,000

Attorney-Gen., Hon. John Doull, K.C. 6,000

Highways, Hon. P. C. Black 6,000

Agriculture, Hon. O. P. Goncher 6,000

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, Hon. J. F. Fraser, K.C. 6,000

Health, Hon. G. H. Murphy, M.D., C.M. . . . 6,000

Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. Albert Parsons, Joseph McDonald.

The Legislature.

(Single Chamber.)

Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Daniel

G. MacKenzie \$1,500

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Chisholm . . . \$10,000

Judge in Equity, Hon. R. H. Graham . . . 9,000

Preside Judges, Hons. H. Mellich, W. F. Carroll, H. Ross each 9,000

Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellich 1,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 8,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1931 there were about 5,000,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 735,000 acres were under crop, 3,000,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and the apple crop for 1931 was 1,400,000 barrels, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the fields and orchards in 1931 were valued at \$15,000,000. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$100 per 100 acres, or \$1 per acre for any additional, not to exceed 150 acres in all. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax. In 1931 the live stock included 50,500 horses, 227,300 cattle, 222,300 sheep, 42,100 swine, and 1,255,500 poultry.

Manufactures.—In 1929 the gross value of the manufactures was \$65,033,701. The capital invested was \$127,526,491, and 26,568 hands were employed; the principal industrial centres being Sydney (\$12,026,021) and Halifax (\$10,700,999).

Fisheries.—The total value of the fisheries in 1927 was \$9,500,000, and the number of persons employed was about 20,000.

Minerals.—Mine products in 1927 were valued at \$35,980,000; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 4,745,005 gross tons were produced in 1927. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the entrepôt of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries. Sydney in Cape Breton has a population of 22,545, and Glace Bay 17,007.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of about 130,000, inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,545), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail ferry.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°–48° N. lat. and 63° 47'–66° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Hon.

Hugh H. Maclean, K.C., V.D. \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Lands and

Mines, Hon. C. D. Richards \$3,500

Minister of Public Works, Hon. D. A.

Stewart 3,000

Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon.

Antoine J. Léger 3,000

Agriculture, Hon. Lewis Smith 3,000

Health, Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D. 3,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, J. Leonard O'Brien

The Judiciary

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen,

K.C.M.G. \$10,000

Judges, A. S. White, W. C. H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. H. Barry \$10,000

Judges, Hon. O. S. Crockett; A. T. Le

Blanc; J. P. Byrne; J. B. M. Baxter

each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen \$1,900

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. O. S. Crockett 500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1927 were \$4,933,009, and the ordinary expenditure \$4,917,237.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 28,663,000 acres, of which 600,000 acres were under field crops in 1925. The total value of the field crops in 1927 was \$28,413,500. The live stock (1927) included 216,679 cattle, 153,057 sheep, 77,307 pigs, 51,304 horses, and 954,093 poultry. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; value of the fisheries (1925) \$4,798,589. In 1927 the cheese factories in operation produced 800,000 lb., and the creameries 1,885,362 lb. of butter.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output of manufactured goods in 1924 was \$67,456,006, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John (\$26,552,152). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County; and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found, also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1921) 8,114. St. John (pop. 69,093) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River Settlement is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°–60° N. lat. and 95°–101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1921 Census) of 700,139, an increase since the last census of 61,079.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual seasonal allowance of \$1,800.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. James Duncan

McGregor \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and President of the Council,

Hon. John Bracken \$8,000

Mines and Natural Resources, Hon. J. S.

McDiarmid 6,000

Public Works, Hon. W. R. Chubb 6,000

Provincial Secretary, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Railway Commissioner,

Hon. D. L. McLeod 6,000

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration,

Hon. D. G. McKenzie 6,000

Education, Hon. R. A. Hoey 6,000

Attorney-General and Minister of Tele-

phones and Telegraphs, Hon. W. J.

Major, K.C. 6,000

Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. R. A.

Hoey (adg.) 6,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. W. E. McPherson 6,000

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal —

Chief Justice, Hon. J. E. Prendergast \$10,000
Private Judges, Hon. E. M. Denny, Hon. C. B. E., W. H. Trueman, H. A. Robson, S. E. Richards each 9,000

King's Bench —

Chief Justice, Hon. D. A. Macdonald 10,000
Private Judges, Hon. A. C. Galt, A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson, J. T. Kilgour, W. J. Donovan, P. J. Montague each 9,000

Finances—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended April 30, 1931, were \$14,705,531, and the expenditures \$14,705,531; bonded debt \$94,201,735.

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total land area in Manitoba is 243,857,280 acres, of which 5,708,897 acres were under field crops in 1931. The soil is fertile and productive. The value of field crops in 1931 was \$24,664,000. The live stock included 226,529 horses, 677,668 cattle, 213,936 sheep, 387,646 swine, 5,546,691 poultry. The dairy output was 522,851 lb of cheese, 21,079,073 lb of creamery butter (\$4,531,785), the honey production was 7,352,000 lb.

Manufactures—The gross value of the manufactured products in 1930 was \$162,000,000. The capital invested in the 957 manufacturing enterprises amounted to \$174,000,000 and the hands employed 29,000, the chief industrial centres (1930) being Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Brandon and Portage La Prairie. In 1930 there were 4,420 miles of steam railway in the Province.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population 1931 218,785, the third largest city in Canada. Other cities (1931), Brandon (17,082), St. Boniface (16,305), Portage La Prairie (6,597).

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 372,630 square miles, with a population (Census of 1931) of 694,263, the Census of 1921 gave 524,582, showing an increase in the decennial period of 169,681 (32.35 per cent.), the highest percentage for the Dominion.

Government—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members.

Lieut. Governor, Hon. J. W. Fordham-Johnson (1931) \$9,000
 Private Sec., A. M. D. Fairbairn 2,400

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Railways, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, P.C. \$9,000
 Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. S. L. Howe 7,500
 Attorney-General, Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C. 7,500
 Minister of Lands, Hon. N. S. Lougheed 7,500
 Minister of Finance and of Industries, Hon. J. W. Jones 7,500
 Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Atkinson 7,500
 Minister of Mines and of Labour, Hon. W. A. McKenzie 7,500
 Minister of Public Works, Hon. R. W. Bruhn 7,500
 Minister of Education, Hon. J. Hinchliffe 7,500
 President of the Council, Hon. W. C. Shelly.
 Without Portfolio, Hon. R. L. Matland, K.C.
 Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. C. F. Davis.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A.

Macdonald \$10,000
Private Judges, Hon. A. Martin, W. A. Gallilher, Albert E. McPhillips, M. A. Macdonald each 9,000

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Aulay

Morrison 10,000

Private Judges, Hon. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, D. A. McDonald, W. A. Macdonald, and A. I. Fisher each 9,000

Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Aicher Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, F. P. Burden, British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1

Finances—The receipts of the provincial government in 1930-31 were \$24,280,703, and the expenditure \$29,099,564.

Agriculture and Live Stock—The agricultural production of British Columbia in 1931 was valued at \$40,108,000. Live stock in 1931 included 56,379 horses, 246,000 cattle, 145,000 sheep, 51,977 swine, and 4,409,000 poultry. The butter output totalled 5,438,305 lb of creamery and 2,410,000 lb of dairy butter, and the cheese 780,885 lb.

Production and Industry—The gross value of the output of manufactures in 1930 was \$240,938,154, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, and Prince Rupert. The yield of the principal industries was, in 1931: forests, \$44,447,000, agriculture, \$40,108,000, mining, \$34,883,000, fishing, \$12,110,000. There is an extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber, the mines have produced over \$1,272,731,028, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, timber, fruit, pulp and paper.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1931, 38,441. Other centres are Vancouver (246,293 in 1931), New Westminster (17,544), Prince Rupert (6,326).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 24 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1931) 68,038, a decrease from the last census of 577 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieut. Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by

the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lt. Governor, Hon. Charles Dalton (1930) \$7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. James D. Stewart, K.C. 3,500

Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. D. Stewart (actg.) 2,000

Provincial Sec., Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. Shelton Sharp 2,000

Education and Public Health, Hon. William J. P. MacMillan, M.D. 2,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. H. F. MacPhee, A. F. Arsenault; H. D. MacLean; W. G. Mackenzie, M. W. Wood

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. A. MacDonald

Asst. Provincial Sec. - Treas. and Clerk of Executive Council, H. R. Stewart 2,000

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson .. \$10,000

Assistant Judges, Hon. Aubin E. Aisenault, Hon. Albert C. Saunders each 9,000

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart

Agriculture and Live Stock—The value of the field crops in 1929 was estimated at \$25,976,000. The soil consists, for the most part, of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 600 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock (1930) included 35,570 horses, 99,500 cattle, 87,000 sheep, 54,000 pigs, and 979,700 poultry.

Manufactures—The gross value of the manufactures in 1930 was \$4,638,725, against \$2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,228), Souris (1,094), and Georgetown (884).

ALBERTA.

Area and Population—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,360 square miles of water, with a population (1926) of 607,584, an increase since the 1921 Census of 19,130.

Government—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 60 members, elected for five years, representing 51 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. W. L. Walsh (1931) \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Brownlee \$8,500

Attorney-General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn 6,000

Public Works, Hon. O. L. McPherson 6,000

Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. E. G. Reid 6,000

Education, Hon. P. E. Baker 6,000

Agriculture and Health, Hon. George Hoadley 6,000

Railways and Telephone, Hon. Vernon W. Smith 6,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Farley

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt \$5,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. G. W. Johnston 2,500

The Judicature

The Supreme Court of Alberta.

Appellate Division, Hon. Horace Harvey, (C.J.) \$10,000

Judges, Hon. A. H. Clarke; C. R. Mitchell; H. W. Lunney; A. A. McMillan each 9,000

Trial Division—Judges, Hon. W. C. Simmons (C.J.); W. C. Ives; T. M. Tweedie, J. R. Boyle; Frank Ford, A. F. Ewing each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—The total area in field crops, 1930, was 10,425,200 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at four points in the Province. Free home-steads are still available in many desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1930 was estimated at \$85,868,900, wheat, \$51,831,000, oats, \$11,691,000, hay and clover, \$4,653,000; grain hay, \$19,970,000, potatoes, \$2,029,000, barley \$2,660,000. The live stock included 698,665 horses, 348,297 milk cows and 939,813 other cattle, 530,000 sheep, and 636,402 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 17,500,000 lb., valued at \$4,856,250, and cheese 980,000 lb., valued at \$166,600.

Finance—Gross bonded Debt, March 31, 1930, \$106,888,380, Net General Debenture Debt, \$71,089,000 Revenue (1929-30) \$15,829,865. Expenditure (1929-30), \$15,402,884 Assessed valuation of land within the Province, \$521,958,416

Manufactures—The gross value of the output in 1929 was \$107,556,792, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$44,694,670) and Edmonton (\$30,388,021).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (1926) 65,163, Calgary (65,513). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westakwin are the other principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1921 being 921,785, an increase of 163,996 persons since the Census of 1921.

Government—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 63 members. There is an Executive Council of ten members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. E. Munroe, O.B.E., V.D., M.D. \$9,000

Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Education and of Natural Resources, Hon. J. T. M. Anderson 9,000

Attorney-General and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. M. A. MacPherson, K.C., M.C. 7,500

Agriculture, Hon. W. C. Buckle 7,500

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. Howard McConnell, K.C. 7,500

Public Works, Telegraphs and Telephones, Hon. James F. Bryant, K.C. 7,500

Public Health and Child Welfare, Hon. F. D. Munroe, M.D. 7,500

Highways, Hon. A. C. Stewart, K.C. 7,500

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Rail-

ways, Labour & Industries, Hon. J. A.

Mackley \$7,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. E. Stipe, M. D.,

W. W. Smith.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly,

Hon. Robert Sterritt Leslie.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir

Frederick Haultain, born 1857 \$10,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. W. P. A. Turgeon,

W. M. Martin and P. E. Mackenzie

each 9,000

Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. H. Y. MacDonald,

H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G.,

G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and W. E.

Knowles.....each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock—Saskatchewan is

the largest wheat-producing province of the

Dominion, and one of the most productive grain

areas in the world. In 1931 the grain yield

totalled 207,256,000 bushels. The approximate

value of grain crops was \$66,202,000, of field crops

\$3,046,000, livestock \$12,434,000, poultry pro-

ducts \$6,934,000, and garden produce \$3,036,000.

The live stock included 1,077,234 mules and

horses, 1,214,785 cattle, 209,888 sheep, and

497,027 swine.

Industries—The capital invested in manu-

facturing enterprises in 1931 was \$50,000,000,

and the value of the manufactured products

\$84,000,000, the principal industrial centres

being Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Prince

Albert.

In 1931 there were 4,720 public elementary

schools with 222,550 pupils and 6,946 teachers,

and 20 secondary schools with 8,942 pupils.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1931), 53,209.

Other large centres are Saskatoon (43,291), Moose

Jaw (22,299), Prince Albert (9,905), Swift

Current (5,296), North Battleford (5,986), and

Yorkton (5,027).

TERRITORIES**THE YUKON TERRITORY** was constituted a

separate political unit in 1898. It is governed

by a Comptroller and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1922 was 4,127 (2,819 males and 1,308 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending Dec. 31, 1931, was \$826,138.

Comptroller, George A. Jeckell.

Judge, Hon. C. D. Macaulay.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES (1,209,682 square miles, population 12,000—including 7,100 Eskimo, and 3,800 Indians) comprise the territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory (except such portions thereof as form the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory) together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent thereto not included within any province, except the Dominion of Newfoundland and its dependencies. For administrative purposes the Territories were subdivided into the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the Territories under instructions from the Governor-General in Council or the Minister of the Interior.

TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

(Appointed by the Governor-General in Council.)

Commissioner, Hugh Howard Rowatt

Deputy Commissioner, Roy Alexander Gibson.

Councillors, Charles Cammell; Austin Louis

Cumming; Kenneth Robinson Daly; Gen.

J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Acting Secretary, David Livingstone McKeand.

DOMINION OFFICIALS

Chairman, Dominion Lands Board, H. E. Hume,

Ottawa.

Spendiary Magistrate, J. M. Douglas, Edmon-

ton.

Public Administrator, (Mackenzie District)

Egbert Owen, Edmonton; (Franklin Dis-

trict) W. M. Cory, Ottawa; (Keewatin Dis-

trict) (Vacant).

THE WORLD'S RUBBER.

In a Paper on "The Supplies of Rubber," Dr. George Rae, D.Sc., said the total area under plantation rubber at the end of 1929 was between 5,600,000 acres and 7,200,000 acres, of which the area under native rubber in Netherlands India was variously estimated at between 1,100,000 acres and 1,700,000 acres. The remaining 5,500,000 acres consisted of approximately 3,300,000 acres in estates owned by Europeans and Americans; 510,000 acres in Asiatic owned estates over 100 acres, and 1,690,000 acres in native holdings under 100 acres. About 80 per cent. of all the estate rubber trees were tappable; 90 per cent. of the native rubber in Malaya and Ceylon was tappable, and probably less than 50 per cent. of the native rubber elsewhere was tappable.

The total exports of rubber from producing countries were 24,000 tons in 1920; 107,000 tons in 1925; 254,000 tons in 1926; 312,000 tons in 1927; 361,000 tons in 1928, and about 302,000 tons in 1929. The actual output of rubber for the year 1929, distributed according to the

nationality of producers, was approximately as follows:—

	Tons	Per Cent
British—U K	236,000	27.9
Local	69,000	8.2
Netherlands	57,000	6.7
Other European	30,000	3.5
American	22,000	2.6
Asiatic estate	64,000	7.6
Malayan native	199,000	23.4
Neth Ind. native	103,000	12.8
Other native	36,000	4.3
Wild	26,000	3.1
	547,000	100.0

The absorption of rubber by manufacturers (i.e., the quantities of rubber they turned into rubber goods) was 85,000 tons in 1920; 120,000 tons in 1925; 310,000 tons in 1926; 350,000 tons in 1927; 790,000 tons in 1928; and approximately 705,000 tons in 1929.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1911	Census of 1921.	Estimated 1931.
Newfoundland	42,750	238,670	259,259	277,285
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,949	3,774	4,264
Total . .	162,750	242,619	263,033	281,549

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths.	Emigrants	Total	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1918	6,697	13,611	20,308	3,906	15,573	19,369	1,655
1929	6,791	14,925	21,716	4,023	15,294	19,317	1,660
1930	6,700	15,383	22,083	3,839	12,920	16,759	1,631
1931	6,707	12,699	19,406	3,913	9,632	13,745	1,568

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between $46^{\circ} 37' - 51^{\circ} 37' N.$ latitude and $52^{\circ} 44' - 59^{\circ} 30' W.$ longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with fells (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80° .

GOVERNMENT

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortreal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (1932) \$15,000

THE MINISTRY (October, 1932)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Customs, Hon. F. C. Alderdice \$8,000
Secretary of State, Hon. J. C. Puddister... 4,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. L. E. Emerson, K.C. 4,000

Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Hon. W. J. Walsh \$4,000
Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. J. G. Stone 4,000
Chairman, Bureau of Labour, Hon. K. M. Brown
Without Portfolio, Hon. H. A. Winter, K.C.; F. McNamara, J. S. Ayre, S. J. Foote, K.C.; W. J. Brown, H. Mitchell

Not in the Cabinet.

Minister of Public Works, H. W. Quinton. 4,000
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, H. C. Winsor 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative Council consists of not more than 25 members, appointed for life, the House of Assembly of 27 members, elected by the people for 4 years, every male British subject aged 21, and every female aged 25, being entitled to the franchise.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. M. P. Giblin \$500
Speaker of the House of Assembly (Vacant) 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood, Kt. \$9,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. J. M. Kent, Hon. W. J. Higgins each 5,000
Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1930-31 by 60,592 pupils. The Government grants in 1930-31 amounted to \$1,025,157 33

RELIGION

Census figures for 1921; estimated for 1931 —

Religion	1921	1931
Roman Catholics ...	86,576	92,845
Church of England ...	84,665	90,195
United Churches ...	74,205	76,840
Presbyterians	1,876	1,903
Salvation Army	13,023	13,747
Various ...	2,688	6,019

FINANCE

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland are stated as under (\$1 at par = 4s 2d or \$4 86 = £1 sterling). —

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt.
	\$	\$	\$
1927-28	9,466,005	10,740,000	..
1928-29	10,025,649	11,132,822	85,477,106
1929-30	11,579,215	11,934,313	87,592,106
1930-31	7,931,000	11,960,000	87,592,106

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14 ..	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1928-29	29,237,381	36,797,703	66,035,084
1929-30 ..	31,871,151	40,051,559	71,922,710
1930-31	25,261,701	33,537,599	58,799,270

Chiefly distributed in 1930-31 as under —

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom ..	\$4,192,300	\$9,491,661
United States	\$9,266,133	10,986,135
Canada	10,675,248	2,327,220
Portugal ..	6,548	991,711
Spain ...	86,859	1,506,739

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, coal and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, non pyrites, and other minerals; the total value of the fishery products in 1930-31 was upwards of \$20,469,856.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways—There were 905 miles of railway open in 1926 and 47 miles of private line. The trans-insular line runs to Port-au-Basques, via Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trippasey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewis-ports (In Notre Dame Bay). Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B., is maintained by a fleet of 11 first-class steamers.

Posts and Telegraphs—There were 893 post offices in 1930 (161 of which were also telegraph offices) and 79 telegraph offices additional, dealing with 7,386,400 letters and post-cards, 3,300 newspapers and books, and 711 521 parcels. 800 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices. There are 4,830 miles of telegraph line and 1,200 miles of postal telephone wire. Postal revenue, \$485,320; Customs duty collected, \$178,836; telegraph revenue, \$189,581.

Shipping—On Dec 31, 1930, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 2,501 sailing vessels of 102,718 tons, and 255 steam and motor vessels of 41,670 tons. In 1929-30 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 3,375,499 tons, of which 1,820,223 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST JOHN'S (population 1931, 42,645; with suburbs, 59,420), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner in London, D. J. Davies, C.B.E., B.Sc. (*Acting*). Office, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The boundary between Quebec and Labrador came up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Oct., 1926. By the judgment given in March, 1927, the boundary was defined as a line drawn due N from the eastern boundary of Blanc Sablon as far as 54° N. lat. and from thence W along that parallel to the Romaine River, and thence N along the east bank of that river and its headwaters to their source, and thence due N to the crest of the watershed or height of land there, and thence W and N along the crest of the watershed of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic Ocean until it reaches Cape Chidley. The territory thus confirmed as under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 220,000 square miles. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq Miles)	Population.*			
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911-1921	Estimated March 31, 1922.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,526,345
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,804,584
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	965,944
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	585,460
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	421,562
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	221,584
<i>Territories.</i>					
North Australia (Darwin)	287,227	3,310	3,867	557	4,550
Central Australia (Alice Springs)	236,393				
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	9,245
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	6,539,270

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Overseas Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Overseas Departures	Total	
1926	133,162	107,924	241,086	56,952	65,704	122,656	47,865
1927	133,698	117,423	251,121	58,222	68,499	126,721	49,033
1928	134,078	99,792	233,870	59,378	72,560	131,938	48,592
1929	129,480	82,248	211,728	60,857	73,285	134,142	47,501
1930	128,399	63,093	191,492	55,331	74,501	129,832	43,255
1931	118,509	40,414	158,923	56,560	52,475	109,035	38,882

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1931 †

Year of Census	Result of Census			Decennial Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males.	Females	Total.		
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881 .. 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891 .. 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,973	3,773,901	599,409	1891-1901 .. 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911 .. 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921 .. 207,571
1931*	3,308,561	3,180,146	6,488,707	1,052,971	1921-1931 .. 279,041

Races and Religions.

Races	1911	1921	Religions	1911	1921
European	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Chinese, incl. half-caste ..	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Japanese do. ..	3,576	2,928	Methodists	547,806	632,629
Hindus and Cingaleses do ..	4,052	3,056	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated)...	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics ..	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste	10,113	11,536	Jews	17,287	21,615
Other Races	8,830	9,345			

* Exclusive of full blood Australian Aborigines, who are estimated at 60,000.
 † Estimate, as at March 31, Census postponed to June 1933.

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West* Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,220 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 41' - 39^{\circ} 8'$ South latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' - 153^{\circ} 39'$ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island: on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Marv, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, zinc, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, tin, gypsum, magnesite, osmiridium, opal, sapphires, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of ten Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as old age pensions, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1932) £10,000
Military Secretary, Capt. L. F. Braccardie, D.S.O., R.A.N.
A.D.C., Lieut. C. H. Finlay.

Executive Council.

(Oct. 13, 1932.)

Prime Minister and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Joseph Aloysius Lyons, P.C.
Attorney-General, Minister for External Affairs, and Minister for Industry, Hon. John Greig Latham, C.M.G., K.C.
Minister without Portfolio, Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C.
Minister for Defence, Rt. Hon. Sir George Foster Pearce, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Postmaster-General, Hon. Robert Archdale Parkhill.....
Minister for Trade and Customs, Hon. Henry Somer Gullett, .. .
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Alexander John McLachlan.....
Minister for the Interior, Hon. John Arthur Perkins
Minister for Commerce, Hon. Frederick Harold Stewart
Minister for Health, and Minister for Repatriation, Hon. Charles William Clanan Marr, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
Assistant Ministers, Hons. Walter Massey Greene, Josiah Francis, James Allan Guy

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,

Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2

Resident Minister, Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C., M.P. £2,250
Official Secretary and Financial Adviser, J. R. Collins, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,550
Assistant Sec., H. F. Farrands 653

Commissioner-General for Australia in America (vacant)
Official Secretary, D. McK Dow, "Canard Building," 25, Broadway, New York 784
Commercial Representative for Australia in Canada, L. R. McGregor, 36 Yonge Street, Toronto.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1932, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £800 per annum, with free railway passes.

President of the Senate, Hon. Patrick Joseph Lynch.

Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. George Hugh Mackay.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 5 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Gavan Duffy, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,500
Judges, Hon. Sir George Edward Rich, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke; Hon. Owen Dixon; Hon. Herbert Vere Evatt, Hon. Edward Aloysius McTierman each 3,000

Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, *Chief Judge*, His Hon. George James Dethridge 3,000

Judges, Their Hons. George Stephenson Beoby, Edmund Alfred Drake Brockman, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. each 2,500
Federal Court of Bankruptcy, Judge, Hon. Lionel Oscar Lukin 2,500

DEFENCE.

Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the Cruisers *Australia*, *Canberra*, *Brisbane*, *Adelaide*, 4 sloops, 5 destroyers, 1 seaplane carrier, and several auxiliaries. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The sea-going forces of the Royal Australian Navy on February 15, 1932, consisted of 341 officers and 2,776 men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces.

Army.

From 1911 to 1929 the defence policy was based on the universal compulsory training of a Citizen Army, but from November 1st, 1929, the constitution of the forces on a voluntary basis was adopted. Under this system men from 18 to 40 years of age may be enlisted in the Militia Forces, and youths from 14 to 17 years in the Senior Cadet Corps. On March 31st, 1932, 29,821 were undergoing training.

Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force in April, 1932, was 102 officers and 708 airmen; and of the Citizen Air Force, 48 officers and 260 airmen. The Air Force and the Civil Aviation expenditure (excluding war services) for the year 1930-31 was £379,898.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

The Premiers' Plan.

The Governments of Australia met in Conference (May-June and August-Sept., 1931) to consider what measures were possible to restore solvency and to avoid default. The National Income of Australia was £650,000,000 in 1927-28, falling to £564,000,000 in 1929-30, and a further fall to £450,000,000 was estimated for 1931-32.

The *Premiers' Conference* adopted a plan which combines all possible remedies in such a way that the burden falls as equally as possible on every one, and no considerable section of the people is left in a privileged position. This sharing of the burden is necessary to make the load more tolerable; it is still more necessary, because only on this condition will it be possible to get the combined effort required.

The plan has been adopted by the Conference as a whole, each part of which is accepted on the understanding that all the other parts are

equally and simultaneously put into operation it embraces the following measures:—

- (a) A reduction of 20 per cent. in all adjustable Government expenditure, as compared with the year ending 30th June, 1930, including all emoluments, wages, salaries, and pensions paid by the Governments, whether fixed by statute or otherwise, such reduction to be equitably effected;
- (b) Conversion of the internal debts of the Governments on the basis of a 22½ per cent. reduction of interest;
- (c) The securing of additional revenue by taxation, both Commonwealth and State;
- (d) A reduction of bank and Savings Bank rates of interest on deposits and advances;
- (e) Relief in respect of private mortgages.

These proposals require the greatest effort in economy and taxation which the Conference considers it safe to attempt. The effect will be still to have a gap of from £13,000,000 to £15,000,000 to be covered for a time by borrowing.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE

The plan provides for Government economy on the basis of an immediate cut, averaging 20 per cent., for all Government wages and salaries below the level of 1929-30. To this will be added all saving that can be made from a strict scrutiny into the necessity of every item of Government expenditure.

Years	Revenue	*Expenditure	Payments to States
	£	£	£
1927-28	73,808,127	79,258,464	9,085,789
1928-29	74,894,799	77,253,774	9,036,638
1929-30	77,143,387	78,614,392	9,489,344
1930-31	69,566,920	80,324,539	11,112,615
1931-32	71,532,298	70,218,207	10,188,503

The above particulars do not include the interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

DEBT.

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on June 30, 1932, was £308,884,730, including a War Loan from the British Government of £79,724,220, which is subject to a funding arrangement whereby the debt is to be extinguished about 1956 by annual repayments of 6%, of which £1 is 8d per cent. is for reduction of principal. The British Government agreed to the suspension for the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 of the repayment of principal moneys due under this arrangement, and of the interest moneys for 1931-32. The interest payments suspended are to be liquidated by 10 equal annuities from July 1, 1933, with interest at a rate to be determined. Adding the indebtedness of the States viz., £788,943,128, the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1932) to £1,187,827,858 (of which £602,607,938 was redeemable overseas) or £182 7s. per head of population.

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans for War Purposes and for Works—1925-26, £9,973,988; 1926-27, £9,228,570; 1927-28, £8,628,848; 1928-29, £8,231,147; 1929-30, £8,291,533; and 1930-31, £1,988,820. There was no loan expenditure on Works in 1931-32, all such expenditure being made from revenue.

In July and August the internal debt of £558,000,000 was the subject of a voluntary conversion plan in connection with the "Premiers' Plan" for financial rehabilitation. Of the total internal bondholders, conversion applications totalled £520,000,000, while in the absence of notification of dissent, £31,000,000 was automatically converted. Dissents amounted to only £16,000,000, or less than 3 per cent. The conversion plan involved an interest reduction of 2½ per cent.

Banking—For the quarter ended June 30, 1932, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £352,537,702, and the Australian assets to £415,310,082. On June 30, 1932, the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks totalled £197,925,927, approximately £32 4s per head of population. The Trading and Savings Banks have reduced their interest rates for deposits and advances in accordance with the "Premiers' Plan."

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of products.—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Agricultural ...	£77,109,000	£70,500,000
Pastoral	86,483,000	69,499,000
Dairying, &c.	49,398,000	43,067,000
Forests and Fisheries	11,371,000	8,313,000
Mining	17,945,000	15,400,000
Manufacturing ...	149,184,000	112,566,000

£391,490,000 £319,745,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is estimated at 1,903,732,240 acres, of which 25,163,816 were under cultivation in 1930-31.

Crop.	Acreage	Produce Bushels
Wheat (b) ..	18,164,920	213,594,391
Oats ...	1,082,101	16,658,058
Barley....	382,887	6,660,911
Maize ..	293,450	8,025,619
Hay ...	3,323,463	4,149,661
Sugar Cane ..	311,694	3,688,896

Live Stock

	1929	1930
Sheep (a) ..	104,558,342	110,568,279
Cattle ..	11,202,134	11,720,916
Horses ..	1,845,614	1,792,734
Pigs	1,018,324	1,071,679

(a) Estimated number of sheep as at Dec. 31, 1931, 108,000,000.

(b) 1931-32, 14,724,830 acres, 189,652,654 bushels.

In 1930-31 Australia produced 922,121,253 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 927,596,816 lb. in 1929-30; 350,405,104 lb. of butter; 33,099,781 lb. of cheese, and 71,050,133 lb. of bacon and hams.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1930 the value of gold produced was £1,981,977; silver and lead, £2,243,313; copper, £810,657; tin, £128,033; coal, £7,632,311; value of all minerals produced in 1930, £15,400,334. The production of gold in 1931 was valued at £3,563,499 (Australian currency).

Manufactures.—In 1930-31 there were in Australia 21,751 industrial establishments, employing 338,843 hands; wages paid amounted to £69,454,829; value of plant and machinery, £124,497,697; of lands and buildings, £122,210,609; of materials used, £162,104,646; value added by manufacture, £128,310,123; and total value of final output, £290,798,564.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Total Imports, 1930-31 ... (a) £60,959,633
 Total Exports, 1930-31 ... (b) £104,354,638

Country.	Imports (a) from	Exports (b) to
United Kingdom	£32,291,013	£50,871,088
Canada	1,377,217	958,730
Ceylon	1,061,478	533,036
India	3,778,492	2,942,500
Malaya (British).....	274,894	818,917
New Zealand	980,838	2,977,050
South African Union ..	89,823	456,455
Belgium	312,023	4,195,186
China.....	347,641	3,342,988
Egypt	24,050	1,470,555
France	1,498,306	6,747,944
Germany	1,997,056	5,120,875
Italy	658,308	3,495,342
Japan	2,379,558	9,500,499
Netherlands	631,634	387,611
Do. East Indies	4,011,194	1,412,506
Russia	81,235	4,141
Sweden	822,553	145,523
Switzerland	926,144	18,324
United States	11,400,058	2,930,896

Exports. (£ sterling, 000 omitted)	1929-30	1929-30	1930-31 (a)
Butter	7,159	7,002	8,120
Ment.	6,348	6,264	5,753
Milk and Cream ..	1,425	998	611
Fruits (Dried) ..	2,301	2,171	2,249
Fruits (Fresh) ..	943	1,862	1,588
Wheat	20,336	10,037	14,744
Flour	9,999	4,949	3,514
Hides and Skins ..	9,291	6,593	3,643
Wool	51,615	36,601	32,003
Fallow	1,384	993	643
Concentrates	106	105	223
Lead (Pig and Mntte)	3,233	3,424	1,825
Timber	1,143	1,011	765
Gold	2,984	26,869	12,274
Silver	942	880	755
Sugar, Cane	2,391	2,216	1,806
Wine	501	554	510
Zinc and Concentrates	1,803	1,743	932
All other articles ..	11,733	10,833	10,145
Total Exports	141,633	125,127	108,103

(a) Australian Currency values. Total Exports are estimated in British Currency values at £88,904,142

Labour Statistics.—In 1931 there were 362 Trade Unions, with 769,006 members, of whom 112,901 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1931 was 1,321,000 males and 314,600 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 27.4 per cent. Employers' Associations number 547, with membership of 122,428. Retail Price Index No. for food, groceries and rent (4 and 5 rooms) (6 Capital Cities) 1931: 1923-1927=1,000) 852, including clothing, fuel, light and other miscellaneous household expenditure (base 1923-1927=1,000) 873. Melbourne Wholesale Price Index 1931 (base 1921=1,000) 1,428. Nominal Weekly Wage Index No., Australia, males (base 1921=1,000=51s. 3d.) 1,694=86s. 10d. Number of industrial disputes in 1931 was 134, involving 37,667 persons in a loss of 245,991 working days and £227,731 in wages.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Total length of Government (and private) railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1931, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State	Miles open.	
New South Wales ..	6,160	(116)
Victoria	4,742	(25)
Queensland	6,795	(266)
South Australia	3,932	(34)
Western Australia ...	4,911	(277)
Tasmania	806	(141)
Federal Capital Territory	5	—
Northern Territory ...	317	—

Total 27,668 (899)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1930-31 were £38,985,433, working expenses £31,727,975, and net earnings £7,257,458, being at the rate of 2s 3d per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£341,544,692) of a 12 per cent., as against a 36 per cent. in 1929-30. In 1930-31 passenger journeys numbered 312,553,960 and 26,547,126 tons of goods and live stock were carried, the train miles run being 64,753,508. The electrification of the Sydney suburban system is in progress.

Imports (£ sterling, 000 omitted)	1929-30	1930-31
Fish Preserved in Tins ..	1,342	501
Tea	3,299	2,246
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,423	1,566
Whisky	1,050	446
Fibres	838	414
Socks and Stockings ..	792	67
Jewellery and Ornaments.	721	455
Piece Goods:—		
Canvas and Duck ..	646	286
Cotton and Linen ..	7,270	3,983
Silk, or containing Silk ..	5,496	3,014
Woolen, or containing Wool	1,179	176
Carpets and Carpeting ..	1,344	468
Floorcloths and Linoleums ..	797	218
Bags and Sacks	2,907	2,754
Yarns—Wool, Silk, etc ..	2,230	993
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c	7,429	4,054
Kerosene	1,090	708
Lubricating Oil	1,140	738
Electrical Machinery and Appliances.....	6,101	2,842
Motive Power Machinery (exc Electric).....	2,422	1,011
Tools of Trade	922	413
Motor Car Bodies	698	14
Chassis for Motor Cars ..	6,097	846
Iron and Steel:—		
Plate and Sheet	3,714	1,339
Pipes and Tubes	1,390	462
Rubber and its Manufactures	1,685	683
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c.	3,998	821
Glass and Glassware	1,046	280
Paper, Printing	3,130	1,651
Stationery, Books, &c.	2,739	1,806
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	5,082	3,069
Fertilizers	1,460	730
Arms and Explosives.....	871	408
Musical Instruments	343	67
Gold, Specie, Bar, etc.	323	399
All other articles	47,017	21,042
Total Imports	131,081	60,960

(a) British currency values.

(b) Australian currency values

Tramways.—There are 630 miles of tramways in Australia, 575 miles of which are of electric, 29 of steam, 24 of cable, and 2 of horse traction. Extensive conversions to electrical traction have been made and more are in progress. The several Governments control 403 miles; municipal authorities, 186 miles; and the remaining 36 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1931, was £25,410,508. The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1930-31 was £6,723,164, working expenses £5,586,025, and net revenue £1,137,139, or 3.84d. per car mile. 71,043,470 car miles were run and 584,978,843 passenger journeys recorded.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1930-31 were: entered, 1,534 (5,581,517 tons); cleared, 1,573 (5,668,673 tons). Of the vessels entered, 1,009 of 3,735,039 tons were under the British flag and 525 of 1,845,478 tons under foreign flags.

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1930-31 was: Sydney 5,982 vessels of 8,468,532 tons, Melbourne 3,014 (6,320,549), Brisbane 1,147 (3,570,102), Adelaide 1,864 (3,983,519), Fremantle 708 (3,464,625), and Hobart 453 (767,592). At December 31, 1931, there were 2,346 vessels of a total net tonnage of 354,174 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1931, there were 8,137 post offices; there were 9,189 telegraph stations, with 160,149 miles of wire, transmitting 12,985,208 telegrams, receiving 572,423 and dispatching 547,655 cable-

grams. A Beam wireless station, giving a service to and from Great Britain, was opened for traffic in April, 1927. At the end of year 1930-31, 498,055 *Telephones* were connected with 6,086 telephone exchanges; approximately 405,054,000 "local" and 30,164,077 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year. 331,082 wireless broadcasting listeners' licences were issued in 1930-31.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1931, there were 604,105 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 420,206 cars, 76,066 motor cycles, and 97,933 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1930-31 was £4,072,633. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—225 aeroplanes of various types were registered with the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1931. During the year 113,340 flights of a total duration of 44,567 hours were effected: 3,596,930 miles were flown, and 94,350 passengers carried. 48,503 lbs. of mail were carried by aerial mail contractors. Three subsidized companies are now operating machines over approved routes (5,479 air miles), while several unsubsidized companies have commenced commercial services over additional routes.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by N.S.W. on Jan. 1, 1911, has been laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. At June 30, 1931, the population of the Federal Capital Territory amounted to 8,386, of which 7,023 were living in Canberra.

WORLD MOTOR VEHICLES PRODUCTION, 1929 AND 1930.

THE following table shows the production of motor vehicles in the five principal producing countries in 1929 and 1930; the figures are those published in the *United States Commerce Reports*, May 25, 1931, with the exception of those relating to the United Kingdom, which have been provided by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited. The figures relate only to complete vehicles manufactured by companies strictly national in character, and not to the output of assembly plants in various countries.

Producing Country.	1929.			1930		
	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Total	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles	Total
United States..	4,527,400	771,000	5,358,400	2,784,800	571,200	3,356,000
Canada	207,500	55,800	263,300	125,400	28,800	154,200
Total	4,795,900	826,800	5,621,700	2,910,200	600,000	3,510,200
United Kingdom	182,300	56,500	238,800	169,700	66,800	236,500
France	198,000	50,000	248,000	181,300	40,700	222,000
Germany	57,000	24,000	81,000	59,700	10,300	70,000
Other Countries	69,100	23,800	92,900	51,500	19,900	71,400
Total *	501,800	154,000	655,800	461,700	137,400	599,100
Grand Total *	5,296,700	980,800	6,277,500	3,371,900	727,400	4,099,300

* These totals are the figures shown in the *United States Commerce Reports*; they do not include the effects of the revisions in the United Kingdom figures due to the substitution of particulars obtained from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory has a total area of 953,620 square miles, and lies between 12°-138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia, and the divisions into territories, known respectively as *North Australia* and *Central Australia*, were abolished in 1931—a reversion to the position as it existed prior to such divisions on February 1, 1907. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin in the far north, a Deputy Administrator being stationed at Alice Springs in the south, to exercise all the powers and functions of the Administrator in that portion of the Territory situated south of 20° S. lat. except the power to fix the commencement of Ordinances, and to make regulations under Ordinances in force in the Northern Territory. As the administrative system obtaining from February 1, 1907, to June 12, 1931, has thus been continued, the residents of that part of the Territory south of 20° S. lat. are no less favourably placed than hitherto. The population of the Northern Territory as at June 30, 1931, was 4,193 (exclusive of full-blooded aborigines).

Agricultural development is increasing both in the number of individual landholders and the acreage under crop. The success of peanut growing during the last two years is mainly responsible for the improvement, and it is believed to presage a definite era of agricultural progress in the Territory. This applies to the land situated north of 20° S. lat. Agriculture is practically negligible in that part south of 20° S. lat. Agricultural leases are granted in perpetuity at nominal rentals, which are subject to re-appraisalment every 21 years. They may be converted to freehold at any time after commencement of lease, subject to easy and liberal conditions. Most tropical products can be grown, and the potentialities for pig raising and bacon curing are excellent. The staple industry is pastoral—cattle raising north of 20° S. lat. and cattle, horse, and sheep raising south of 20° S. lat. Until railways are constructed, however, little, if any, improvement is expected in the pastoral industry in that part north of 20° S. lat. owing to the distance between the eastern and southern Australian markets. The position south of 20° S. lat. is more hopeful, as a result of the extension of the railway from the Adelaide (South Australia) market to Alice Springs. The whole of the Territory is capable, under proper conditions, of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. There are vast areas of magnificent country which could be cultivated. From the Queensland border to the Western Australian border, a distance of over 600 miles, there are many thousands of square miles of country splendidly grassed and growing edible shrubs. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead, tin and mica being indicated, and when communications are opened up the industry will become important. The railway extends from Darwin to Birdum in the N. (315 miles), and Alice Springs is now connected by rail with Adelaide.

Darwin occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges, and boasts a splendid climate.

<i>Administrator of Northern Territory</i> (Darwin) Col. R. H. Weddell	£1,200
<i>Deputy Administrator (Alice Springs),</i> V. G. Carrington	600
<i>Chief Clerk and Accountant, L. H. A. Giles</i>	770
<i>Judge Supreme Court, R. I. D. Mallam</i>	1,000

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150° 30' E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group and the Langhian Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members who, with five non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1931 was 1,228. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. On Dec. 31, 1930, 58,902 acres were under crops (47,837 coco-nuts, 9,075 rubber, 750 sisal hemp and 348 coffee). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

	1929-30	1930-31
<i>Revenue</i>	£149,265	£135,611
<i>Expenditure</i>	151,874	134,986
<i>Imports</i>	373,918	339,894
<i>Exports</i>	324,775	274,311

<i>Lieut. Governor and Judge, Sir Hubert Murray, KCMG</i>	£1,800
<i>Official Secretary, H. L. Murray</i>	804
<i>Govt. Sec., H. W. Champion</i>	900
<i>Judge, R. T. Gore</i>	1,200
<i>Treasurer, E. C. Harris</i>	828
<i>Chief Med. Officer, W. M. Strong, M.D.</i> ..	1,000
<i>Commr. for Native Affairs, J. T. O'Malley</i> ..	804
<i>Director of Public Works, A. P. Lyons</i> ..	780
<i>Commissioner for Lands and Director of Agriculture, C. R. Pinney</i> ..	732

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8° S., and in longitude between 141° E. and 156° E. It consists of the N.E. portion of New Guinea to 141° E. (70,000 sq. miles), Bismarck Archipelago including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (19,200 sq. miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka). The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1931 there were 222,000 acres under crops (coco-nuts, 204,100). The white population in 1932 was 2,923, and the Asiatic population 1,457 (estimated); the native

population in 1932 was 390,000 (enumerated), including 26,000 working under indentures (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.)

Seat of Administration, Ralibaul.

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£250,234	£306,072
Expenditure	293,378	282,405
Imports	782,765	779,397
Exports	919,420	1,108,619
Administrator, Brig.-Gen. Thomas Giff- fiths, C.M.G., C.B.K., D.S.O. (acting)	£1,500	
Chief Justice, D. S. Wainias, C.M.G., V.D.	1,200	
Judge, F. B. Phillips	1,100	
Government Secy, H. H. Page, D.S.O., M.C.	900	
Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, O.B.K.	900	
Commissioner of Native Affairs, H. C. Cardew ..	876	
Dir. of Public Health, Dr. E. T. Biennan, D.S.O., M.C., M.B., B.S.	1,200	

Director of Agriculture, G. H. Murray £1,148
Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Philbbs .. 804
Crown Law Officer, G. G. Hogan .. 900
Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinery, F.R.G.S. 852

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in July, 1932, was approximately 2,000.

Administrator, Captain Charles Robert Pinney, M.C.

President Executive Council, E. C. Robinson.

States of the Commonwealth.

I.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S lat and 141st and 154th meridians of E long, and comprises an area of 320,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Territory)—i.e., more than five times that of England and Wales, and over three times the size of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

POPULATION.—The estimated population at 31st March, 1932, was: Males, 1,282,200, Females, 1,245,784. Total, 2,527,984. A census is to be taken on June 30, 1933.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1925	54,615	20,823	18,522
1926	53,126	22,188	19,219
1927	53,858	22,770	20,052
1928	54,800	22,694	20,076
1929	52,672	24,615	19,535
1930	52,136	21,252	17,383
1931	47,224	21,284	15,377

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1932.—Births, 19.02; Deaths, 8.48; Marriages, 6.23. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 43.5.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the census of 1921, number 1,027,420, Roman Catholic 502,815, Presbyterian 229,932, Methodist 181,977, Congregational (Independent) 22,235, Baptist 24,722, Salvation Army 9,490, and Holiness 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by the Great Dividing Range, the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.) Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Goulcock, Monaro and Munlong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciuszko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Namuccan, Macleay, Hastings, Camden Haven, Manning, Wollombla, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Murrumbidgee, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western por-

tion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,609 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 921 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,609 miles, 1,203 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are Lachlan, Bogan, Macintyre, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63.2°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 57°, north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68°, in the Central-western slopes 58° to 64°, south-western slopes 59° to 63°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 62° to 69°. The Seasons are as follows: Spring during September, October and November; Summer during December, January, and February; Autumn during March, April, and May; Winter during June, July, and August.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott Game, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., born 1876 (1930) £5,000
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge, C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Brig.-Genl. A. T. Anderson, C.M.G.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Hon. Sir Philip Street, K.C.M.G., born 1863.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor presides:

The Ministry.

On May 13, 1932, the Commission of the

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. G. T. Lang, was withdrawn by the Governor, and the Hon. B. S. B. Stevens was commissioned to form a Ministry. The Legislative Assembly was dissolved on May 18. A general election was held on June 11, 1932, and the following Cabinet was formed on June 18, 1932—

Premier and Treasurer, B. S. B. Stevens
Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport, Col. M. F. Brukner,
Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Health, R. W. D. Weaver.

Attorney-General and Vice-President of the Executive Council, H. E. Manning, K.C., M.L.C.
Secretary for Lands, E. A. Buttenshaw
Colonial Secretary, Capt. F. A. Chaffey
Minister for Education, D. H. Drummond
Minister for Labour and Industry, J. M. Cunningham

Minister for Agriculture, H. Main
Asst. Minister in the Legislative Council, J. Ryan, M.L.C.

Minister for Local Government, J. Jackson
Secretary for Mines and Minister for Forests, R. S. Vincent

Minister of Justice, L. O. Martin
Honorary Minister assisting the Colonial Treasurer, E. S. Spooner
Honorary Minister assisting the Minister for Labour and Industry, H. M. Hawkins, M.L.C.

Allowances, amounting in the aggregate to £17,603 per annum, are payable to members of the Ministry

N S W GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON.

Australia House, Strand, W. C. 2

Acting Agent General, Secretary and Commercial Officer, J. W. Ferguson, 180, J. P.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (122 in September, 1932) are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £706 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. At the State General Elections in June, 1932, there were 739,009 male and 725,959 female electors, making a total of 1,465,008 enrolled and qualified to vote, of these 1,367,087, or 96.39 per cent of electors in contested districts voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Professor Hon. Sir J. B. Peden, K.C.M.G., LL.B., K.C. £945
Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council, Hon. B. O'Connor, LL.B. 573
Clerk of the Parliaments, C. H. H. Calvert 826

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir Daniel Levy, LL.B. £1,281
Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly, W. T. Masingham 883
Clerk of Assembly, W. R. McCourt 953
Librarian, J. J. Quinn 696
Principal shorthand Writer, E. W. Hine 735
Ser., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Humeley 603
Leader of Opposition, Hon. J. T. Lang
 (in addition to allowance as M.P.) 184

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts and Fair Rents Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir P. W. Street, K.C.M.G. £2,513 10s.
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. M. Hailey, Hon. A. G. F. James, Hon. R. H. Long Innes, Hon. C. G. W. Davidson, Hon. P. Halse Rogers, Hon. E. Milner Stephen, Hon. K. W. Street, Hon. F. S. Boyce £1,905

Industrial Commission of New South Wales.

President, His Honour Mr. Justice Browne £1,905
Members, His Honour Mr. Justice Webb, £1,905, His Honour Mr. Justice Cantor
Land and Valuation Court Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice Herbert Pike 1,905
Ch. Judge in Equity and Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Hailey 1,905
Judge in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. F. S. Boyce 1,905
Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. R. H. Long Innes 1,905

District Courts

His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge Mocatta, His Honour Judge Edwards, His Honour Judge Coyle, His Honour Judge Thomson and His Honour Judge Cuthbert, His Honour Judge Sheridan each £1,163

(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Crown Solicitor, John Ernest Clark 1,467
Workers' Compensation Commission Chairman, His Honour Judge Purdian 1,163

EDUCATION.

Education—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all State schools. The total enrolment in 1931 in 3,240 State schools was 387,881, and the average daily attendance 322,816. In addition to the State schools there were in 1931, 751 private colleges and schools, with 94,022 scholars, exclusive of many business and short-hand schools. The University of Sydney, with which 6 colleges are affiliated, including two Women's Colleges, was incorporated in 1850, and had 3,147 students (2,295 male and 852 female) in 1931. The State expenditure on Education was

£5,007,973 in the year ended June 1931. The individual students at State Technical classes numbered 15,125 in 1931, and many attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms.

FINANCE.

The receipts and expenditure of the principal revenue accounts of the State are shown below. Particulars of the business undertakings are stated separately, their accounts having been separated from the Consolidated Revenue Account as from July 1, 1928.

A sum of £800,000 contributed from Consolidated Revenue towards losses on developmental railways is duplicated in the figures for 1928-29, and later years being included as receipts and expenditure in both groups "Governmental" and "Business Undertakings."

The foregoing statement is exclusive of particulars of special funds such as the Unemployment Relief Fund formed in 1930 by means of special taxation of wages and other income. The receipts in 1930-31 amounted to £4,877,835, and the expenditure to £4,857,084, and in 1931-32 receipts £6,042,256, expenditure £6,105,452.

In terms of a financial agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, the Commonwealth took over the debts of New South Wales and the other States on July 1, 1929, and assumed the liabilities of the States to bondholders. A national debt sinking fund was established and the Australian Loan Council of representatives of the Commonwealth and the States was constituted to manage the debts and supervise public borrowing. The Commonwealth contributes a certain sum each year towards interest and sinking fund charges. In the latter part of the year 1931 the debts held in Australia were converted under the National Debt Conversion Loan into securities bearing interest at a reduction of 2½ per cent.

Of the public debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1931 an amount of £168,941,651 was repayable in London, the annual interest being £7,840,497, and £13,825,624 was repayable in New York, interest £671,667. The balance, £98,930,254 was held in Australia, and the annual interest (£5,772,171 in June, 1931) has been reduced by the conversion.

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1932) 14 banks, with total assets within New South Wales £128,459,939, including advances, &c., and Government securities £128,639,011, coin, bullion, Australian Government Notes, and cash with Commonwealth Bank, £12,564,844; and liabilities, £126,065,833, including deposits, £111,172,054. The savings bank deposits on June 30, 1932, amounted to £71,518,000. The amount assured in New South Wales in Life Assurance Societies in 1931 was

£118,459,561 Ordinary, and £17,802,002 Industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies was 242,344, and the funds at June 30, 1931, were £4,029,240. Members of Trade Unions numbered 315,840, the funds of 190 Unions at Dec. 31, 1930, being £375,748.

Co-operative Societies.—There were 376 registered societies in existence at June 30, 1931. During the year ending on that date the sales of 98 rural societies amounted to £14,060,694, and the sales of 48 trading societies amounted to £2,466,826. Building Societies advanced £500,329 to members.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 2,247 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1931. For the year ended June 30, 1932, the shipping entries at Sydney, including State coastal, were 5,840 vessels of 8,227,876 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips. At Newcastle there are a floating dock and five patent slips.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1932, there were 143,970 registrations of motor-cars in force, and 62,791 of other motor vehicles.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 113 miles are controlled by the State. At June 30, 1931, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,044, the capital cost amounted to £132,565,362, and the net earnings for the year 1931-32 to £2,476,790.† There were also 200 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £8,435,810 excluding cost in respect of power-houses, transferred to railways in 1930, and the net earnings during the year 1931-32 £255,690.†

Roads and Bridges.—A Main Roads Board, of two engineers with special knowledge of road construction and a president, was constituted in 1924. The Board was abolished on March 22, 1932, and its functions were transferred to a Board of Commissioners appointed to control the land transport services of the State. Municipal councils are assisted in the construction and maintenance of the main highways with the object of developing vacant lands, feeding the railways, and giving primary producers access to markets and providing better facilities for motor traffic. There are 118,341 miles of roads in New South Wales. The total expenditure by the Government on roads, bridges, etc., other than on Sydney Harbour Bridge, in 1930-31 was £3,763,275 (including loan moneys expended by Main Roads Board). The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened

† Preliminary for year 1931-32.

Year ended June 30.	Governmental.		Principal Business Undertakings.†		Funded Public Debt.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Expenditure	
	£	£	£		£
1928	18,931,433	19,155,238	25,267,539	26,128,730	245,247,907
1929	20,703,940	20,110,771	26,284,015	27,201,503	256,791,044
1930	19,750,801	21,130,064	23,859,727	26,980,364	259,589,967
1931	17,444,514	20,312,778	20,202,890	25,253,265	275,677,599
1932	14,866,988	28,120,334			

* Not yet available.

† Government railways and tramways, Sydney Harbour Works, Hunter District Water and Sewerage Works.

for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries a roadway 37 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway, of which two are being used as tramways. At mean high water there is a headway of 17½ feet. At June 30, 1932, the Government expenditure in connection with the bridge amounted to £8,136,947. Of this sum £1,252,258 had been expended on resumptions and £1,507,000 on approaches. The cost of the bridge is being defrayed partly by a levy of ¼d. in the £ on the unimproved capital value of properties in adjacent local areas, and partly by charges and tolls in respect of traffic across the bridge.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1932, there were 2,522 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1926-27 (the latest year for which the information is available) included 352,038,722 letters and postcards, 81,395,900 newspapers, 66,164,500 books, packets and parcels. During the year ended June 30, 1932, 5,517,053 telegrams and cablegrams were transmitted, exclusive of telegrams from other States of the Commonwealth of Australia. The telephone line connections numbered 141,445.

TRADE.

The overseas imports into New South Wales during 1931-32 were valued at £18,795,635, and the overseas exports were £34,604,529. The chief exports were wool £13,896,000, wheat and flour £6,637,000, butter £1,990,600, meats £2,025,000, hides and skins £976,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 6,809,520 acres, excluding 1,737 acres double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1932, producing 65,977,000 bushels of wheat, 2,767,000 bushels of maize, 3,241,980 bushels of oats, 2,427,423 bushels of rice, besides other kinds of grain, with 32,283 tons of potatoes, 1,191,696 tons of hay, and 2,048 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 260,209 tons was crushed; and 1,335,883 gallons of wine, and 796 cases of bananas, and 26,502 dozen of pineapples obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The total area under wheat in the year 1931-32 was 3,923,100 acres, of which 3,624,900 acres were harvested for grain, and 298,200 acres for hay, and 11,500 acres were fed off. The production of wheat was 54,140,000 bushels of grain and 364,600 tons of hay.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1932, was 67,859,926 acres, while the area of land held under lease, &c., from the Crown was 113,122,127 acres, and the balance, 17,064,447 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of Federal Capital area (Canberra), being 198,036,500 acres.

Livestock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep are depastured, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1932, there were 524,512 horses, 1,074,186 dairy cows, 1,796,287 other cattle, total cattle 2,870,473; 33,366,000 sheep, 334,331 swine, 25,622 goats, and

427 camels. In 1930-31, 427,200,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 124,207,799 lb. butter, 6,316,065 lb. cheese, and 21,901,194 lb. bacon and ham. The production of wool in 1931-32 was about 427,200,000 lb., and butter about 124,000,000 lb. During 1930-31 there were 224,532 persons permanently engaged in rural industries, 114,589 being males, and 9,543 females.

Values of Rural Industries.—The agricultural production was valued in 1930-31 at £15,105,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £12,560,000, and pastoral production at £23,175,000, a total of £49,840,000.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.—The value of these industries in 1930-31 was £2,607,000, and 5,593 persons were engaged.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. The principal minerals are coal, copper, silver, lead, zinc, tin, iron, opal and platinum. The total value of minerals won during 1932 was £7,246,873, exclusive of Portland cement £617,432, lime £28,125, and coke £297,318, coal accounting for £4,607,343, silver, silver lead and ore £1,099,359, and gold £83,565. The value of the mining plant and machinery was £7,453,590. The mining industry gave employment to 26,370 persons during the year.

Factories.—In 1930-31 there were 7,544 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 127,605, of whom 93,881 were males and 33,724 females, the amount of £25,200,290 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers, exclusive of working proprietors, received on an average an amount of £244 7s 3d. during the year and females £107 10s 9d. The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £49,822,322, and of plant and machinery £30,865,884. The full capacity of the machinery was 1,368,140 h.p., including steam, 928,374 h.p.; gas, 24,221 h.p.; electricity, 374,499 h.p.; water, 19,035 h.p.; oil, 32,002 h.p. The power actually used was, on the average, 749,026 h.p. The value of output was £12,483,336; materials used, £64,579,042, and fuel consumed (including motive power rented), £4,380,721; the production, i.e. value added to raw materials, was £49,523,773. There are large iron and steel works at Newcastle, Lithgow and Port Kembla.

The total value of the production of the primary industries in 1930-32 was £58,222,000, making, with factory production, a total for all industries (as far as it is recorded) of £107,676,000, which is equal to £43 2s. 4d. per head of population.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,400 sq. miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 128 municipalities and 128 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is mainly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1930 was £220,421,771 in municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £129,853,697 in shires.

The total income of the municipal bodies was £15,178,581, and the expenditure on works and services, &c., £14,941,921

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles, the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet, the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains a population of 109,400 (Dec., 1931); or, including suburbs, a population of 1,256,230. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 92,298 acres in extent, and include the National Park which measures 33,807 acres, Ku-ring-gai Chase 35,300 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 152 acres. Other towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 103,700; Broken Hill, 21,950; Lithgow, 15,050; Maitland, E & W., 11,940; Goulburn, 12,570; Katoomba, 9,580; Bathurst, 10,050; Lismore, 10,510; Albury, 9,770; Cessnock, 13,860; Wagga Wagga, 9,100; Liverpool, 6,360; Fairfield, 7,920; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,560; Wollongong, 10,800; Orange, 8,640; Tamworth, 7,790; Armidale, 6,560; Dubbo, 6,350; Glen Innes, 4,250; Forbes, 5,120.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 28 days

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 33° 33' 4" S., Long. 159° 4' 26" E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1931, 113. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.—On June 30, 1932, the estimated population numbered 1,803,298 (890,439 males and 912,859 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1927	35,074	16,773	13,608
1928	34,498	17,708	13,186
1929	33,604	16,717	12,935
1930	33,127	15,959	12,641
1931	30,332	17,033	10,182

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1931.—Births, 16.88; Deaths, 9.48; Marriages, 5.67. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 44.47.

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 (last census) numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 257,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 76 years, ended in 1931, was 58.5° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 139, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.53 inches.

GOVERNMENT

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

Governor of the State of Victoria (Vacant).

Lieut.-Governor Hon. Sir William Hill

Irvine, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. (1928) ... £5,000

Private Sec. Capt R. T. A. Macdonald,

O.B.E., J.P.

Hon. Aides-de-Camp, Major D. L. K.

Richardson, V.D., and Major J. Pain,

D.S.O., M.C.

Official Sec., C. W. Kinsman.

THE MINISTRY (May 19, 1932)

(The sum of £10,000 is allocated for Salaries of the Ministry).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Public Health, Hon. Sir S. S. Argyle, K.B.E., M.R.C.S., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister in charge of Electrical Undertakings, Hon. I. Macfarlan, M.L.A.

Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Railways, Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C., M.L.A.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. Allan, M.L.A.

President of the Board of Land and Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Forests, Hon. A. A. Dunstan, M.L.A.

Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. J. W. Pennington, C.B.E., M.L.A.

Commissioner of Public Works, Minister in charge of Immigration, and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. P. Jones, M.L.C.

Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Labour,
Hon. G. L. Gondie, M.L.C.
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. A. E. Chandler, M.L.C.; Hon. H. Cohen, C.M.G., M.L.C.; Hon. W. S. Keut Hughes, M.L.A.; Hon. T. C. Manifold, M.L.A.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Walter Leitch, C.B.E., Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors (June 30, 1932) for the Council number 472,450, and those for the Assembly, 1,068,887.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

Sir Francis Grenville Clarke, K.B.E. £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.

Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G. 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. **Chief Justice,** Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*Acting as Ex-Chief Justice*)

Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F. B. Cussen (*Acting Chief Justice*), F. W. Mann, W. G. S. McArthur, J. R. Macfarlan, C. J. Lowe, and J. S. Wasley (*acting*) each £2,500

County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z. Womanski, W. H. Williams, H. C. G. Macindoe, A. W. Foster each 1,500

Chief Clerk of Supreme Court and Acting Master-in-Equity, M. M. Phillips 1,200

Taxing Master for the Supreme Court, E. H. Tiebblis 800

Crown Prosecutors, C. H. Book, £1,250;

R. M. Nolan, £900, W. St. G. Sproule

Crown Solicitor, F. G. Meuzies 1,475

NOTE.—All the above-mentioned salaries, including Judge's salaries, are subject to percentage reductions under the Financial Emergency Act, at various rates, from 21 per cent on salaries of £728 to 27 per cent where the salary exceeds £3,000.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 260,319 children on the registers in 1930, the average attendance being about 70 per cent. **Secondary Education** is principally under private control, 75,944 pupils being in attendance at the 502 schools in 1930. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman).

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1927-28	27,387,927	27,521,270	158,183,470
1928-29	28,156,034	28,104,947	159,552,653
1929-30	27,323,842	28,406,712	162,288,994
1930-31	27,575,504	28,023,708	167,016,596
1931-32	24,555,272	26,163,594	169,833,964

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1932) 14 banks (including Commonwealth Bank) with total assets £149,733,208, within the State, and liabilities £122,036,678. The savings bank deposits (including amounts deposited in the Commonwealth Savings Bank) at June 30, 1932, amounted to £65,781,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture—Of the 9,306,289 acres under cultivation in 1930-31, 4,600,200 were wheat crops and 371,024 oats, and 1,277,338 acres were cut for hay. In 1930-31, 7,254,615 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1930-31 was (including manufacturing values) £70,298,619.

Livestock—There were in 1931, 660,132 milch cows, producing 110,006,619 lb. of butter and 8,064,463 lb. of cheese, and 760,788 other cattle, 16,477,995 sheep, 281,245 pigs, and 379,872 horses.

Minerals—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1931 being 43,638 oz. (£262,462). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), kolin, tin and gypsum.

Trade and Industry—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stock, fruits, condensed milk and poultry are the staple productions of the State, and the manufactures (8,159 factories, &c., employing 126,016 hands in 1930-31) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports overseas are wool, butter, wheat, flour, skins and hides, tallow, milk and cream, preserved and frozen meats and fruit (dried and fresh). The principal overseas imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens, timber, petroleum spirit and paper.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight, its widest streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 125,741 acres and contained (December 31, 1931) a population of 1,030,750. Other cities are Ballarat, 41,750; Geelong, 42,760; Bendigo, 33,720; Warrnambool, 8,200. The chief towns are Castlemaine, 6,670; Wonthaggi, 7,330; Mildura, 6,000; Hamilton, 5,300; Ararat, 5,357; and Shepparton, 6,000.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days. Melbourne, distant from London 11,267 miles; transit, 30 to 35 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S lat and 129° and 141° E long, the total area being 380,070 sq miles.

POPULATION—In 1932 the population numbered 585,466 (302,371 males and 283,095 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1927	11,492	5,128	4,501
1928	11,408	5,147	4,146
1929	10,665	5,039	3,719
1930	9,984	4,851	3,312
1931	9,079	4,888	3,069

Birth rate 15.56, death rate 8.38, marriage rate 5.26 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mor-

tality, 35.46 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 165,968; Methodists, 122,634; Congregationalists, 15,289; Baptists, 33,033; Lutherans, 24,606; Roman Catholics, 64,054; Presbyterians, 22,659; and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

PHENOGRAPHY

The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The north-western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude, is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east. Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°; the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 95 years' record, is 21.10 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melbourne to Cape Northumberland. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir Alexander Gore Arkwright Gore-Rutledge, KCMG, C.B., D.S.O. (1928) . . . £5,000
Private Sec., Leigh Winser, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, KCMG, LL.M., born 1863 (1916)

THE MINISTRY (Oct. 30, 1930).

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers, less 20 per cent. for 12 months.)

Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. Lionel Laughton Hill.
Attorney-General and Minister of Railways, Hon. William Joseph Denny, M.C.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Agriculture and Commissioner of Forest Lands, Hon. Stanley R. Whitford.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Mines, Marine, Labour and Employment, Hon. Robert Stanley Richards.

Commissioner of Public Works and Minister of Industry, Hon. John McInnes.
Minister of Local Government, Immigration, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon. James Jelley.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir H. N. J. J. Well, KCMG, Australia House, W.C. £1,600
Secretary and Trade Commissioner, C. F. G. McEann 850

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female, there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 133,409 in 1931, those for the Assembly numbering 329,895.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, KCMG £680
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. E. J. Shephard 680

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice; and four Puisne Judges, there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions for 1931 totalled to 274, which is at the rate of 1 in every 1,100 of the population.
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, KCMG, B.A., LL.M. £2,000
Judges, Hon. J. M. Napier, LL.B., Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B., Hon. F. W. Richards, LL.D., Hon. A. W. Piper . . . 1,700

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister, it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 1,074 State schools, with 3,604 teachers and 95,000 scholars; the expenditure in 1931 was £917,233, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 186, with 917 teachers and 14,310 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 1,056 undergraduates, and 1,372 other students, all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established, and there are technical schools at 9 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1928	11,346,903	11,621,834	90,612,402
1929	10,840,914	11,771,772	92,653,531
1930	9,847,201	11,473,023	93,419,118
1931	10,725,811	12,539,668	99,527,447
1932	10,481,977	11,545,336	101,599,238

Banking.—There are 8 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 385 branches and agencies, and £42,000,000 paid-up capital, having a total liability of £26,902,165 and assets £29,482,907 in June quarter, 1932. The savings banks on June 30, 1932, had 549,634 accounts open with £21,167,251 to their credit. Over 90 per cent of the population have Savings Bank accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 8,100,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 4,100,000 acres, hay 528,000, oats 206,000, barley 222,000, orchards and vineyards 82,000, with 2,500,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 48,093,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 52,000 acres of vines, with a production of 10,680,000 gallons of wine, 156,000 cwt. of currants, and 185,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (Dec. 31, 1931).—There were 6,608,981 sheep, cattle 265,324, horses 125,222, pigs 109,780. Wool production, 66,162,687 lb.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £553,558 (1931). Over £33,096,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State, but production has not been profitable for some time.

Manufactures.—In 1931 there were 1,644 factories, employing 25,121 hands, the gross value of the output being £19,997,455, and the wages paid £4,655,144. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £18,601,557.

Value of Production, 1930-31.—(Crops, total value, £9,009,865, average per head £16, manufactures, £7,397,175; pastoral, £2,777,621, minerals, £1,288,738; dairying, £1,644,881; poultry, fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £1,739,386. Total value of production, £23,857,166, average £41 per head.

Trade and Commerce Overseas, 1930-31.—The total value of the Imports was £3,925,550 (U.K. £1,402,596, or 37 per cent, other British countries £746,591, or 20 per cent, foreign countries £1,636,299, or 43 per cent). The total value of the Exports was £10,061,535 (U.K. £5,444,798, or 54 per cent, other British countries £856,628, or 9 per cent, foreign countries £3,760,109, or 37 per cent). In 1931-32 the imports were £2,821,761 and exports £12,222,151, consisting of breadstuffs £6,350,243; pastoral and dairying products £2,493,661, fruits and wine £1,562,300, minerals £1,628,609, and miscellaneous £187,338.

Transport, &c.—There are 3.82 miles of railway in South Australia, 156 miles of electric tramways, 46,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. On June 30, 1932, there were 57,881 motor vehicles in use, classified as 39,023 cars,

taxi-cabs, &c., 10,909 lorries, trucks, &c., 7,860 motor cycles and 89 road tractors. There are 874 post offices in the State, and 759 telegraph stations and 50,656 telephones connected.

Shipping (1930-31).—Ships entered numbered 1,020, tonnage 4,165,788, British 820 (3,477,553 tons), foreign 200 (748,235 tons).

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1931) 324,337, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moolta (4,250), Kadina (5,000), Wallaroo (3,250), Port Pirie (10,000) on the east, and Port Augusta (3,350) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,100), Gawler (5,000), and Peterborough (3,300) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (3,450) in the south, Mt Gambier (6,000) in the south-east, and Port Lincoln (2,850) on Eyre Peninsula. Murray Bridge (3,600) and Renmark (3,750) on the River Murray.

Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat 10° 40'—20° S. and long 138° 15'—30° E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 755,972 (398,969 males and 359,003 females). On March 31, 1932, the estimated population was 965,934.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1927	19,830	8,079	6,278
1928	19,783	7,976	6,321
1929	18,487	8,308	6,169
1930	18,939	7,455	6,199
1931	17,833	7,525	5,951

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,610 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kribb's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1931 was 69° F., the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 100° and 41° F., mean barometer, 30.067. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty.

The rainfall during 1931 was 66 7/8 inches, and there were 132 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency Col. The Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. £3,000
Private Sec., Col. L. E. C. Worthington-Wilmer 300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. T. P. Honnor, R.M. 300
Official Sec., F. Ryder 380
Lieut.-Governor, Sir Jas. W. Blair.....

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Wm. Forgan Smith £1,300
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. Percy Pease 1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan 1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. Edward Michael Hanton 1,000
Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. Maurice Patrick Hynes 1,000
Secretary for Railways and Main Roads, Hon. Frank Arthur Cooper 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. James Stopford 1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction (vacant) 1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. Frank William Bulcock 1,000
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Henry Adam Bruce 1,000

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Acting Agent-Gen. & Official Secretary, L. H. Pike, A.C.I.S., J.P., 409-410 Strand, W.C.2

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 72 members elected by universal adult suffrage.
Speaker, Hon. George Pollock £1,000
Chairman of Committees, Edward Joseph Hanson 700
Clerk, C. A. Bonmays 780

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges, an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge, and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.
Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir J. W. Blair £2,250
Senior Puisne Judge, H. D. Macrossan
Puisne Judges, W. F. Webb, H. H. Henchman, E. A. Douglas, F. T. Brennan, R. J. Douglas . . . each 2,000

EDUCATION

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free. In 1931 there were 1,730 State schools, including 106 Provisional and 13 High schools in operation, with 4,299 teachers and an average daily attendance of 116,097 children; and in 1930, 191 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,264 teachers and an average attendance of 27,335. A State-aided University was established during 1920.

FINANCE.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Queensland for five years ended June 30 :—

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	£	£	£
1928	16,718,070	16,707,564	111,733,969
1929 ..	16,736,188	16,908,145	112,862,049
1930 ..	15,997,870	16,721,055	112,148,979
1931 ..	15,072,652	15,914,696	112,231,189
1932 ..	12,934,113	15,069,293	111,911,785

Banking—Assets of Joint Stock Banks at June 30, 1931, £38,236,288, liabilities £36,251,609. The deposits at the same date amounted to £35,680,258. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland with assets June 30, 1932, £10,010,105, and liabilities £9,369,913. Depositors' balances in Queensland branch of the Commonwealth Savings Bank at March 31, 1932, £22,382,915, averaged £23 38 51 to each inhabitant. There were 390,996 operative accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 18,850,187, and 88,787 acres have been granted without payment, under a system of deferred payment, 7,765,825 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area including preferential pastoral leases of 222,415,280 acres leased out for sheep and cattle 11,414,753,110 acres for grazing selections, 11,271,120 acres are held under occupation licence, 366,015 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 949,668 for special purposes, 3,528,884 acres perpetual leases and perpetual lease pickly pent selections, 14,316 acres held as auction perpetual leases, pickly pent leases 12,286,120 acres, reserves and roads 20,507,279 acres, leaving 55,606,419 unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while large areas are devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 25 60 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, coconuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1931, 581,276 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in January 1932 included 5,550,399 cattle, 22,324,278 sheep, 469,474 horses, and 222,586 pigs. Wool, meat, sugar and butter are the principal products.

Climate—The Bureau of Seasonal Forecasting of the Council of Agriculture, Turbot Street, Brisbane, makes researches into the climatic sequences of Queensland and issues forecasts, the beneficial nature of the work being much appreciated by farmers and graziers in Queensland and the adjoining States.

Forestry—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 5,484,403 acres. In 1930 31 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was about two million pounds, and there were 3,061 hands employed in the sawmills and plywood mills. At June 30, 1931, the total area of reforestation plantations was 6,208 acres, and

in addition 74,148 acres had been treated for natural regeneration by the State Forest Service, which employs 256 persons, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations. An area of 161,251 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1931 was £1,265,225. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1931 was valued at £55,842. silver, £75,653, copper, £126,342, tin, £35,744; coal, £699,926, wolfram, £28, molybdenite, £48, lead, £230,740, opals and gems, £3,503; arsenic, nil, cobalt, nil; zinc, nil; fluorspar, £1,142, bismuth, £37, limestone, £30,708; scheelite, £103, ironstone (flux), £5,100. mercury sulphide, £309.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1930-31 were: Wool, £6,675,042; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £2,643,800; hides, £233,845; skins, sheep, £112,763; skins, other, £10,841; tallow, £191,746; butter, cheese, and milk, £3,540,200; sugar, £1,786,982.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane, with an area of 385 square miles. Population Census, April 4, 1921, 210,032. Estimated Dec. 31, 1931, 317,130. The status of the chief magistrate of Brisbane was raised to that of Lord Mayor in 1930.

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (30,000), Maryborough (12,000), Townsville (32,050), Port Douglas, Mackay (9,230), Thursday Island (1,400), Cooktown, Cairns (10,500), Bowen (3,000), and Bundaberg (11,250), Gladstone (2,537). Other places of importance are Ipswich (26,253), Toowoomba (26,439), Charters Towers (9,200), Gympie (9,592), Mt Morgan (5,000), Warwick (7,500), Roma, (4,000) and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, approximately, 32 days. An mail takes about a week less.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 120 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33' 43" 39' S lat. and 144° 39' 148° 23' E. long, and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of 1921 the population numbered 213,780 (107,743 males and 106,037 females).

Year.	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality	Marriage Rate
1927	23.01	9.68	53.0	6.82
1928	22.13	10.06	64.0	7.09
1929	22.44	10.17	53.2	8.01
1930	22.11	9.00	50.6	6.70
1931	21.65	9.35	46.0	6.82

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 112,222 members of the Church of England, 35,456 Roman Catholics, 27,171 Methodists, 14,796 Pres-

byterians, 4,543 Congregationalists and Independents, and 5,332 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions, the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hobart the mean annual temperature averages 54.4°, the mean temperature for Dec. Jan. and Feb. being 61.5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 46.9°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England, the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 200 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1896 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, and the State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Acting Governor of Tasmania, Hon Sir Herbert Nicholls, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June 15, 1928).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Agriculture, Hon J. C. McPhee ...
Chief Secretary, Hon C. E. W. James ...
Land and Works Hon. Sir Walter H. Lee, K.C.M.G. ...
Attorney-General, Hon H. S. Baker ...
Without Portfolio, Hon Edward Hobbs; Hon A. Wardlaw.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Acting Agent-General in London & Official Secretary, H. W. Ellis, F.S.O., J.P.
Address, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months, the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon W. B. Propping, C.M.G.
Speaker of House of Assembly, Sir John W. Evans, K.C.M.G. ...
Clerk of the House, Henry McPherson

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, K.C.M.G. (b. 1868) ... £1,800
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Culp; A. J. Clark ... each £1,500

Solicitor-General, P. L. Griffiths £950
Registrar Supreme Court, A. G. Brammall 730
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson ... 775

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 500 State schools in 1930, with 38,345 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 1,587 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
1927-28	£2,062,687	£2,867,605	£24,872,785
1928-29	2,766,434	2,855,977	23,324,630
1929-30	2,956,272	2,981,992	22,921,211
1930-31	2,609,290	2,854,394	23,389,079
1931-32	2,431,190	2,657,109	23,659,588

Banking—Dec 31, 1931, the banks of issue had total deposits £7,665,404, the savings bank deposits were £5,482,293.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1930-31, 267,632 acres under crops. The principal crops are apples, potatoes, hay, and other fruit, followed by hops, peas, oats, green forage, and wheat. The live stock included 230,284 cattle, 2,119,606 sheep, 54,556 pigs, and 32,700 horses. The wool production was 14,000,000 lb. The butter produced amounted to 9,802,300 lb.

Electrical Energy—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State, the capacity of the installation being 81,000 h.p. The advantage of cheap power is steadily attracting new manufacturing industries.

Forestry—Timber reserves total 950,538 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for saw-milling, logging, &c., 272,000 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1930-31 was 30,597,832 super feet, exclusive of piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. The utilisation of forest waste for the production of wood-pulp has, after long investigation, been brought within the scope of business operations. A company has been formed with options over large areas, and there is every prospect of an early commencement of manufacturing operations.

Minerals—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal, the value of all minerals produced in 1931 being £707,028.

Manufactures—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills, cement, and confectionery, the value of production in 1930-31 was £2,807,497, the capital invested in the 805 establishments being £9,182,000 in 1930-31.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1932), 58,270. Other towns are Launceston (pop 31,210), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown. Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long. and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat.

Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

POPULATION.—At the Census of April 4, 1921, the population was 332,732 (177,278 males, 155,454 females); in 1931 the total was estimated at 421,609 (225,586 males, 196,023 females).

Natural Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1927	8,451	3,793	3,107
1928	8,704	3,640	3,309
1929	9,051	3,930	3,367
1930	9,200	3,774	3,205
1931	8,549	3,681	2,741

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1921 there were 153,285 persons belonging to the Church of England, 64,488 Roman Catholics, 39,116 Methodists, and 28,377 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1931 was 39.18 inches, the average for the past 55 years being 34.70. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, (vacant).
 Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Hon Sir John Alfred Northmore, K.O.M.G., LL.B. (June, 1932).
 Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, C.M.G., M.V.O.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

<i>Premier and Treasurer</i> , Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.	£1,700
<i>Minister for Lands, Immigration and Health</i> , Hon. Charles G. Lathlain, M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Attorney-General and Minister for Education</i> , Hon. Thomas A. L. Davy, K.C., M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Minister for Railways, Mines, Police, Forests and Industry</i> , Hon. John Scaddan, C.M.G., M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Minister for Public Works and Labour</i> , Hon. John Lindsay, M.L.A.	1,500
<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Country Water Supplies and Trading Concerns</i> , Hon. Charles F. Baxter, M.L.C.	1,500
<i>Minister for Agriculture</i> , Hon. Percy D. Ferguson, M.L.A.	1,500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

<i>Agent-General in London</i> , Hon. William C. Anxwin, <i>Offices</i> , Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2	£2,000
<i>Secretary</i> , C. B. Rushton, I.S.O.	810

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage, the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

<i>President of the Legislative Council</i> , Hon. Sir John Waters Kihwan	£800
<i>Speaker of the Legislative Assembly</i> , Hon. S. Stubbs	800

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, which has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and common law matters. There are courts known as local courts which have limited civil jurisdiction. There are Courts of Session, dealing with criminal matters outside Perth, and there are Magistrates' courts and Children's courts.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. A. Northmore, K.C.M.G., LL.B. £2,300

Puisne Judges, Hons. T. P. Draper, C.B.E., J. P. Dwyer (and 1 vacant), each £2,000

EDUCATION.

Education—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital), and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1932, was £549,116; in addition, a grant of £25,111 was made to the University.

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure and gross public Debt for 5 years ended June 30—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£	£	£
1928	9,807,949	9,874,415	76,427,764
1929	9,947,950	10,223,919	69,355,449
1930	9,740,515	10,268,518	71,194,325
1931	8,686,756	10,107,294	76,564,685
1932	8,035,316	9,593,212	79,707,953

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 8 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1932, with total assets £25,591,112 and liabilities £16,678,049. The amount due to depositors in the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Western Australia on June 30, 1932, was £10,210,879.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 3,900,850 acres were under crops in 1931-32, wheat for grain accounting for 3,158,888 acres. In 1932 the live stock included 826,417 cattle, 10,096,614 sheep, 220,482 pigs, 18,828 goats, and 156,347 horses. There were about 5,000 acres of vineyards.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on June 30, 1931, a total of 1,455 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 14,619. The combined output of these establishments for 12 months ended June, 1931, was computed at £12,353,353.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during the 12 months ended June, 1931, is computed to have been 122,483,555 super feet.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie gold-fields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 510,572 oz in 1931. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1931, is 39,103,153 fluc ozs. Magnetic iron, lead, copper and tin ores and coal exist in large quantities.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of machinery, vehicles, manufactured hardware, clothing and textiles, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, also (mainly from the sister states of the Commonwealth) provisions. Principal exports for the year ended June 30, 1932—Gold, £4,912,715; Wool, £2,345,570; timber, £358,361; sandal wood, pearls and shell, hides and skins, £341,999; wheat, £5,333,740; flour, £580,729; and fresh fruit, £430,738.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1931) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 209,720.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1,000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 35,143), Albany (3,915), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (11,635), Bunbury (4,556), Cottesloe (5,510), Claremont (6,400), Geraldton (4,556), Midland Junction (5,220), Norham (4,874), and Collie (3,450).

Transmission of mails from London to Perth, approximate, 27 days.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1911	Census of 1921.	† Census of 1926.
North Island and Islets....	44,281	563,733	741,255	831,813
South Island and Islets ...	58,092	444,120	477,051	511,942
Stewart Island and Islets	670	357	397	446
Chatham Islands	372	258	210	268
Auckland Islands	234			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	24	...	...	...
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands.....	1			
Three Kings Islands ...	3	...	...	...
Kermadec Islands	13	4	..	...
Cook Islands	150			
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	12,598	13,209	13,877
Tokelau Islands	4	...		1,033
Western Samoa (Mandatory) . . .	1,133	...	35,042	40,229
Maori Population . . . . .	...	49,844	52,751	63,670
Total	105,155	1,070,914	1,320,275	1,463,278

† Census due to be taken on April 21, 1931, postponed as an act of national economy.

Estimated Population, June 30, 1932 — N.Z. (excl. Maoris) 1,455,028; Maoris, 69,893; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 15,307; Tokelau Islands, 1,048; Western Samoa, 46,376—Total, 1,587,652.

Increase of the People.

Year	Increase			Decrease			Marriages.
	Births	Immigrants	Total	Deaths	Emigrants	Total	
1928	27,200	35,478	62,678	11,811	35,035	46,846	10,537
1929	26,747	34,439	61,186	12,314	31,643	43,957	10,967
1930	26,797	37,559	64,356	12,199	28,321	40,520	11,075
1931	26,622	20,225	46,847	12,047	21,634	33,681	9,817

Inter-censal Increases (Exclusive of Aborigines)

Year	Results of Census			Quinquennial Increase	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years
	Males	Females	Total		
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,692	366,727	772,419	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	623,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347
1926	686,384	658,085	1,344,469	129,877*	195,204

* Based on population excluding half-castes living as Europeans, who are included in totals 1921 but not 1926

Races and Religions.

Races	1916	1926	Religions.	1916.	1926.
Europeans ...	1,093,024	1,338,167	Church of England	41'75	41'21
Maoris ...	46,247	52,061	Presbyterians ...	23'71	24'60
Half-caste	6,750	11,609	Methodists	9'64	9'02
Chinese	2,147	3,374	Roman Catholics	13'79	12'29
Other race aliens	1,057	2,928			

THE DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

(By the Rt. Hon. G. W. FORBES, P.C., *Prime Minister.*)

THE Dominion of New Zealand is situated in the South Pacific Ocean and in point of actual distance is consequently far from the Homeland and from the older established countries of the world. This fact does not, however, in any way diminish the importance of New Zealand. Rather, on the other hand, does it serve to increase its significance as a power in the Pacific Ocean.

Actually the Dominion possesses an importance far in excess of that which the uninformed might expect to be attached to such a young country. Directly connected with the older world by fast modern steamship services—indeed, only a few short weeks away from the Homeland—her isolation is much more apparent than real.

New Zealand extends for a length of over one thousand miles north and south and possesses a population of slightly more than one and a half million people. In addition the Dominion has control over numerous islands in the South Pacific with a large aggregate Polynesian population. More specifically her jurisdiction extends from Penrhyn Island, about eight degrees south of the Equator, to the coasts of the Ross Sea on the borders of the Antarctic Continent.

New Zealand is primarily a grazing country, and the quality of its pastures has gained a world-wide reputation. For that and other reasons its future will for many years to come doubtless be inseparably associated with stock raising, principally of dairy cattle and sheep. Wool, frozen meat, butter, cheese, hides and skins, and fruit in the main comprise her staple exports, and are the products upon which the Dominion principally relies to exchange for many manufactured goods from overseas.

It is equally true, however, that with increasing population there is a growing tendency for greater diversity in industry and for the manufacture of many commodities within the Dominion which formerly were obtained solely from abroad. Nevertheless the population is as yet insufficient to maintain a very wide range of industries, and consequently the Dominion's industrial field of manufacture is to a great extent limited to the treatment of the principal primary products.

The main market for the products of New Zealand is the United Kingdom, as much as 88 per cent. of the total value of her exports being sent there during the calendar year, 1931. A further 5 per cent. was sent to other British countries, making a total of 93 per cent. marketed within the British Empire.

The importance of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire as a market for the raw materials and foodstuffs which the Dominion produces is fully realised by the Government and the people of New Zealand, and it is also realised that the prosperity of the United Kingdom is dependent in large degree upon the extent to which New Zealand and the other Dominions and Colonies co-operate by purchasing the products of the Homeland.

That this is fully recognised in New Zealand is obvious from the fact that this country purchases a greater proportion of its imports from the United Kingdom than any other British Dominion. The desire to further inter-Empire trade moreover finds practical expression in the extension of a substantial measure of preference by means of differential rates of customs duties to the products of the British Empire.

Generous provision is made in New Zealand for primary, secondary and technical education, and, in addition, every encouragement is given to the student who is desirous of continuing his course at the University. So far as humanitarian legislation generally is concerned New Zealand is recognised as being one of the foremost countries in the world.

Finally, a few words must be written of the Dominion's wonderful scenic attractions and sporting facilities. This article would, indeed, be incomplete without reference to them, however brief.

Within the compass of a comparatively small country there are to be found all the varieties of scenery that is possible to see in any other part of the world and these offer unlimited scope to the tourist. From the sportsman's point of view the attractions, too, cannot be surpassed anywhere, for here in New Zealand is to be obtained much that appeals—deep sea fishing, incomparable angling in the numerous lakes, rivers and coastal waters, and excellent deer-stalking.

All these features combine to make the Dominion's scenic resorts, tourist attractions and sporting facilities one of its most important natural resources.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22' and 47° 18' South latitude and 162° East longitude - 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles by 1½) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages.—North Island, mean temperature 57° F., rainfall 47 in. (days with rain 163) sunshine, 2,134 hours; South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 56 in. (days with rain 145), sunshine, 1,956 hours.

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907 the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency The Right Hon. Lord Hledisloe, P.C., G.O.M.G., K.B.E., D.Sc., apptd 1930 (Salary £7,500, H.E. has relinquished £2,250) £5,250
Official Secretary, Sir Cecil Day, O.M.G., C.B.K. A.D.C.'s, Lt. J. C. Elworthy, R.N., Capt. J. W Tweedie.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

COALITION CABINET (Aug. 1932).

Prime Minister, Minister of Railways, of External Affairs, and in Charge of Scientific and Industrial Research, Public Trust, Electoral and High Commissioner's Departments, Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, P.C. £1,377
Minister of Public Works, of Transport, of Employment, and in Charge of Roads and Public Buildings, Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, P.C., M.C. 895

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 2s per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £53 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided (no per cent. cut in 1931-32 and further 25 per cent. in 1932-3.)

Minister of Lands, Commissioner of State Forests, and Minister in Charge of Land for Settlements, Scenery Preservation, Discharged Soldiers' Settlement, and Valuation Departments, Hon. E. A. Rauson £895

Minister of Finance, of Customs, of Stamp Duties, Attorney-General, and Minister in Charge of State Advances and Land and Income Tax Departments, Hon. W. Downie Stewart 895

Minister of Native Affairs, of Cook Islands, and in Charge of Native Trust, Government Life Insurance, State Fire and Accident Insurance, Legislative, Public Service Superannuation, Friendly Societies and National Provident Fund Departments, and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, Hon. Sir Apirana Ngata 895

Minister of Health, of Immigration, and in Charge of Mental Hospitals and Printing and Stationery Departments, Hon. J. A. Young 895

Minister of Education and of Industries and Commerce, Hon. R. Masters M.L.C. 895

Minister of Defence, of Justice, of Marine, and in Charge of Penitentiary, Police, Prisons, Registrar-General, and Inspection of Machinery Departments, Hon. J. G. Cobbe 895

Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs, of Labour, of Internal Affairs, and in Charge of Tourist and Health Resorts, Publicity, Government Statisticians, Audit, Museum, and Advertising Departments. Hon. A. Hamilton . . . £895
Minister of Agriculture and of Mines. Hon. C. E. Macmillan 895

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON
High Commissioner in London. Sir T. M. Wilford, K.C.M.G., K.C., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand W.C.2 . . . £1,575
Secretary. F. T. Sandford 753

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life, since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 24 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 60 members elected for 3 years (Life of present parliament extended to 4 years). Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £255 3s per annum, and of the Lower House £364 10s per annum, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council. Hon. Sir W. C. F. Cairncross . . . £583 4s

Speaker of the House of Representatives. Hon. Sir C. K. Statham (plus sessional allowance of £78 15s. per annum and free sessional quarters) 708 15s.

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Court of Appeal, also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.
Chief Justice. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Myers, P.C., K.C.M.G. £2,250

Justice Judges. Hon. Sir A. L. Healdman, J. It. Reed, C.B.E., A. S. Adams, W. C. MacGregor, H. H. Ostler, A. W. Blair, D. S. Smith, R. Kennedy . . . each 2,000
Judge, Court of Arbitration. Hon. F. V. Frazer 2,000

In 1931, 62,945 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 42,092. In 1931 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,624. Civil cases to number of 527 were tried, and 706 judgments were recorded for a total amount of £311,400.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1932, the strength of the Police Force was 1,157 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,317 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1931-32, 5s 5d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, local, electric power, and harbour boards.

For cities or boroughs, any adult of either sex resident in the town may register as an elector. Non-resident ratepayers may also exercise the franchise.

For counties, adult ratepayers of either sex may register as electors, and may have one, two, or three votes according to the value of their property.

Revenue of local bodies, 1930-31 . . . £16,264,645
 Receipts not revenue, 1930-31 4,432,956
 Expenditure, 1930-31 22,174,584
 Net indebtedness, March 31, 1931 . . . 62,166,199

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the Staff Corps, the Permanent Staff, the Artillery, the Permanent Air Force, the Army Ordnance Corps, the Permanent Army Service Corps, and the Army Medical Corps. The compulsory territorial system (including Senior Cadets) is at present in abeyance, for reasons of economy. It has been replaced by a volunteer system on a reduced scale. Establishment of N.Z. Permanent Forces, 110 professional officers, establishment of N.Z. Permanent Staff, 135 (chiefly drill instructors). Strength of (volunteer) Territorial Force on March 31, 1932, 2,000 officers, 6,613 other ranks.

Navy

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government. The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period (fixed at 12 years or until age 30), members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war. The ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A Naval Board controls all matters relating to the Naval Forces, and is vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces. By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1927, it was provided that the ships and personnel shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy." Expenditure on naval defence 1931-32, £504,182. The New Zealand Division comprises the cruisers *Diamond* and *Dunedin*, the depot ship *Phantom*, the trawler *Wakakura*, and oil-tanker *Nucula*. Two sloops, *Veronica* and *Laburnum*, are maintained by the British Government for duties in the South Pacific within the limits of the New Zealand station.

*FINANCE

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Gross Debt.
1928	£25,123,980	£24,944,905	£251,396,252
1929	23,599,676	24,176,028	264,191,983
1930	25,349,861	25,200,882	267,383,343
1931	23,068,931	24,708,042	276,033,358
1932	27,719,733	24,860,552	...

* Financial year ends March 31. railway revenue and expenditure are excluded throughout, and post and telegraph revenue and expenditure in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Banking.—At the end of 1931 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £68,557,120, liabilities, £61,713,034; value of notes in circulation, £5,782,355.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1931—32, 1,091,607 depositors, having £53,387,732 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1931) 7,524 public primary schools, with 6,191 adult teachers and 223,105 scholars, there are also 305 registered private primary schools, with 26,726 scholars, and, in addition, 139 village schools for the Maoris with 7,523 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 46 endowed colleges and grammar schools, in 22 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 82 secondary depts of district high schools, and 2 junior high schools, 49 private secondary schools, and 11 secondary schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand consists of Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury University College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,869 students in 1931, and has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,262 acres, and, apart from boroughs and holdings under 1 acre, 43,239,585 acres of this were in occupation in 1931, this acreage representing 83,826 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1930-31 was 249,014 acres, giving a yield of 7,579,153 bushels. An area of 87,152 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 3,376,609 bushels, while 223,869 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages in 1930-31 were barley, 24,887, peas, 10,558, rye-grass, 47,942, and potatoes, 28,459. An area of 504,608 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1931 numbered 4,080,525, sheep, 29,792,516, pigs, 476,194; and horses, 295,742. Sheep in 1932 numbered 28,666,219. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1930-31) 5,203 factories in operation, employing 80,829 hands. Value of output for year, £80,745,426.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1931 being 2,157,756 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1931 being 75,999,000 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of iron sand, occurs in great abundance in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Otakaka and Patapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1927 ..	£44,782,946	£48,496,354	£93,279,300
1928 ..	44,886,266	56,188,481	101,074,747
1929 ..	48,797,977	55,579,063	104,377,040
1930 ..	43,025,914	44,940,622	87,966,606
1931 ..	24,812,958	35,153,028	59,965,986

[Note.—Import values in 1930 and 1931 are in sterling. Export values in New Zealand currency.]

Principal Imports, 1931 —

Fruit (Fresh and Dried)	£632,636
Tea	650,550
Sugar	552,605
Tobacco	668,846
Iron and Steel	2,028,512
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	1,334,112
Other Machinery	976,506
Motor-cars and parts thereof	1,247,409
Other Metals and Metal Manufactures	461,370
Cotton Piece Goods	1,161,161
Woolen Piece Goods	401,513
Other Piece Goods	755,716
Other Textiles	2,778,812
Wood, Timber, and Manufactures thereof	327,200
Oil, Petroleum (crude and refined)	1,941,255
Leather and Manufactures thereof	468,453

Principal Exports, 1931 —

Wool	£5,515,376
Butter	10,649,527
Frozen Meat	8,892,555
Cheese	4,461,293
Hides, Skins and Pelts	1,263,720

The external trade of 1931 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country	Imports from	Exports to
United Kingdom	£12,664,893	£30,940,654
Australia	2,685,808	1,169,055
United States	3,698,714	920,931
Canada	1,217,987	256,890
Japan	298,307	267,890
France	222,349	419,016
India	389,325	59,185
Ceylon	613,142	5,093
Germany	403,195	309,847
Belgium	269,056	146,335
Dutch East Indies	844,329	10,205

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1932, there were 3,222 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction, and 117 miles of private lines, together with an excellent system of road service cars. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1931-32, including season-ticket holders, was 19,155,600, and in addition 2,384,670 on railway road motor services, while goods carried amounted to 5,824,811 tons. Operating revenue and expenditure were £5,788,965 and £5,301,653 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1931 the vessels entered Inwards numbered 564 (tonnage, 2,155,920), and those entered outwards 559 (tonnage, 2,155,713), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1931), 271,243,916 letters and post-cards, 39,454,971 newspapers, 151,369,568 books

and packets, and 3,415,554 parcels, and the work is effected by 1,738 post-offices. There are 12,558 miles of telegraph line, with 63,934 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 14,166,403.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, at April 1, 1932, was as follows:—Wellington, 144,800, Auckland, 218,400, Christchurch, 128,900; Dunedin, 87,400, Wanganui, 27,800, Invercargill, 24,350, Palmerston North, 23,200, Napier, 19,300; Timaru, 18,650, New Plymouth, 18,650; Hamilton, 18,250, Hastings, 16,750, Gisborne, 16,400; Nelson, 12,700, Masterton, 8,700; Oamaru, 7,600, Whangarei, 7,700, Greymouth, 6,250, Ashburton, 5,450, Blenheim, 5,300, Rotorua, 5,150.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper.—*North Island* and adjacent islets, *South Island* and adjacent islets, *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30' S lat and 175° 40'–177° 15' W long. *Chatham Islands* have a population of 600, half of whom are Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847.—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S lat and 172° 8' 8" E long (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 200 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S lat and 166° 13' E long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41' 15" S lat and 178° 43' E long uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43' S lat., 179° 0' 30" E long) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W long, includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atini, Mauke, Mitiaro, Manuae and To Au-o-tu, Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Manahiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka (or Danger), Niue (or Savage), Suvarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1926 numbered 13,877, all except 313 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, and pearl-shell. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1932) were valued at £87,136, and the imports at £80,767. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,731, and a population other than native of 205. The Government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of

Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N S W., and Wellington, N Z., and San Francisco, U S A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H F

AYSON, C.M.G.

Resident Comm., Niue, W. M. Bell, C.B.E.

Ross Dependency.—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territories, were proclaimed a British settlement under the control of the Governor General of New Zealand.

Tokelau or Union Islands.—A group of atolls (population 1,048), transferred from Gilbert and Ellis Islands Colony in 1926, and now administered on behalf of New Zealand by Administrator of Western Samoa.

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savai'i, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fiautapu, Nukunono, Nukunono, and Nukunono (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,133 square miles and a population at the Census of 1926 of 40,229. 35,880 were Samoans, 1,079 Chinese and Melanesians, and 2,270 half-castes and Europeans. The largest island, Upolu (703 square miles) and Upolu (430 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Sualafu, of which the former is the capital. In 1889 a very heavy sea set up by a cyclone wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the *Eber* and *Admiral* of the German Navy, H.M.S. *Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia). The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), cocoa, bananas and rubber are the chief products of the islands. The exports were valued in 1932 at £194,447 (copra £109,220), and the imports at £164,950.

Administrator, Brigadier-General H. E. Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. & D.

NAURU ISLAND

Nauru Island, situated in longitude 166 degrees east, and 26 miles south of the Equator, was proclaimed German territory on Oct. 1, 1888, and was administered as part of the (German) Marshall Islands group until its surrender to the Australian Forces in 1914. The island was included in the cession of colonies made by Germany in 1919, and is now administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand under a mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers, 1919, the first and second Administrators having been appointed by agreement by the Australian Government. The island has a population (April 1, 1932) of 2,316, of whom 141 are Europeans. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, and in 1930 the exports of phosphates were 271,255 tons (valued at £270,091). The value of the imports in 1930 was £143,416.

Administrator, W. A. Newman (address, Nauru, Central Pacific).

The Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces	Area (English Sq Miles)	Census of 1921		European Population, 1931.
		European.	Total.	
Cape of Good Hope	276,966*	650,609	2,782,719	749,231
Natal	35,284	136,838	1,429,398	177,449
Transvaal	110,450	543,485	2,087,636	696,120
Orange Free State	49,647	188,556	628,827	205,375
Union of South Africa . . .	472,347*	1,510,488	6,928,580	1,828,175
South-West Protectorate †	322,393	19,432	227,739	24,115

Of the European population of the Union, 1931, 930,541 were males, and 897,634 females. The increase in the European population of the Union (1926-31) was 9.0 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6.0 per cent.; Natal, 11.7 per cent.; Transvaal, 14.4 per cent.; Orange Free State, 1.2 per cent.

* Includes Walvis Bay (430 sq. miles), which is administered by the Territory of S. W. Africa, but is an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope Province.

† 1926 figures.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of European Population.

Number				Rate per Thousand			
Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages.
1925	43,411	15,371	14,002	1925	26.51	9.30	8.55
1926	43,876	16,080	14,908	1926	26.16	9.59	8.89
1927	44,347	16,627	15,622	1927	25.95	9.73	9.14
1928	44,813	17,642	16,348	1928	25.77	10.15	9.40
1929	46,219	18,803	17,192	1929	25.15	9.51	9.73
1930	47,534	17,415	16,604	1930	26.44	9.69	9.24

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, i.e., from 34° 50' - 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwart Berg* and *Lange Berg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Rooi-geld* and *Nieuw-geld* to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Succurberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magabes* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooze Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensbergen* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France in the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (*Cape Town and Pretoria*), The Right Honourable the Earl of

Clarendon, G.C.M.G. (1931) £10,000

Secretary, Capt. H. T. Birch Reynardson 900

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lt.-Col. E. H. Davidson, C.B.E., M.C. 600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H R. H. the Governor-General presides.

<i>Prime Min., Min. of External Affairs,</i>	
<i>Gen. the Rt. Hon. I. B. M. Hertzog, P.C.</i>	£3,500
<i>Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. E. G. Jansen</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. Dr. D. F. Malan</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Defence and Labour, Col. the Hon. F. H. P. Creswell, D.S.O.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Mines and Industries, Hon. A. P. J. Fourie</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Justice, Hon. O. P. Snow, K.C.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. H. W. Sampson, O.B.E.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture, General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. C. W. Malan</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Lands, Hon. P. G. W. Grobler</i>	2,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

High Commissioner for the Union, C. T. te Water, South Africa House, 73 Strand, W.C. 2
Secretary, G. W. Klerck.

EXTERNAL REPRESENTATION AND TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Trade Commissioner, J. H. Dimond.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Hague, D. J. de Villiers
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Rome, B. J. Pienaar
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., E. H. Louw.
Trade Commissioner for the Union in East Africa, Adis Ababa, Col. Beresford Turner, C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hon. Trade Commissioners are also established at Rotterdam, Antwerp, Oslo, Genoa and Paris, and a Consul General at Lourenço Marques (D. Steyn).

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight were nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council and 32 were elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy was filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurred. Since 1921 the Provincial element has been elected, according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat. Originally, under Section 24 of the South Africa Act, nominated Senators held their seats for a period of ten years, but this provision was amended by Act No. 54 of 1926, and nominated Senators are now required to vacate their seats on the dissolution of the Senate or upon a change of Government. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are selected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their

official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

The House of Assembly consists of 148 elected members, 58 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 55 Transvaal, and 18 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

The Fifth Delimitation Commission, appointed in July, 1927, divided the country into the following constituencies: Cape of Good Hope, 58; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 55; Orange Free State, 18; and the present Government was elected on that basis. The Sixth Delimitation Commission is now functioning, and according to the results of the Census of 1931—Europeans only—will delimit the country according to the following constituencies: Cape of Good Hope 61, Natal 16, Transvaal 57, Orange Free State 16, a total of 150. The total number of seats contemplated by the South Africa Act, §§ 32-33, is thus reached, and the members assigned to each province will henceforth be based on a Union quota of European on all adults. The female franchise which was introduced under the provisions of Act No. 18 of 1930 is not utilised in the determination of the quota.

President of the Senate, Sen. the Hon.

C. A. van Niekerk £1,200

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon.

J. H. H. De Waal 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

<i>Cape</i>	<i>The Hon. J. H. Conradie</i>	£2,500
<i>Natal</i>	<i>The Hon. H. G. Watson, S.O.</i>	2,000
<i>Transvaal</i> ..	<i>The Hon. J. S. Smit</i>	2,500
<i>Orange Free State</i> ..	<i>The Hon. C. T. M. Wilcocks</i> ..	2,000

Provincial Secretaries

<i>Cape</i>	<i>A. S. Weishecker</i>	1,400
<i>Natal</i> ..	<i>A. E. Charter</i>	1,240
<i>Transvaal</i>	<i>C. E. Viljoen, B.A., LL.</i>	1,360
<i>Orange Free State</i> ..	<i>R. A. Gregorowski</i>	1,240

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa (vacant).

Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels,

£3,000; Hon. J. S. Culewils, £3,000;

Hon. J. Stratford and T. J. de V. Roos 2,750

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. F. G. Gardiner .. £2,500
 Puisne Judges, Hon. E. F. Watermeyer,
 G. G. Sutton; Hon. H. S. Van Zyl, Hon.
 P. S. T. Jones..... each 2,250

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. I. Graham 2,500
 Puisne Judges, Hon. C. Gutsche, Hon.
 W. Pittman .. each 2,250

Grigqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, (vacant).

Transvaal Provincial Division

Judge President, Hon. D. de Waal, D.S.O. 2,500
 Puisne Judges, Hon. B. A. Tindall,
 Hon. F. E. T. Krause, G. J. Maritz,
 Hon. L. Greenberg, Hon. C. E. Barry,
 Hon. S. Solomon, N. J. de Wet each 2,250

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G. 2,500
 Puisne Judges, Hon. A. R. Hathorn,
 C. W. H. Lansdown; Hon. E. I.
 Matthews, C.M.G. .. each 2,250

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne
 Reenen de Villiers, Kt. .. 2,500
 Puisne Judges, Hon. P. U. Fischer, Hon.
 C. L. Botha 2,250

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. I. Grindley Ferris 1,500
 Judges, A. W. Lesho; S. A. McCormick,
 E. H. Bitter .. each 1,400

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising—

(1) *The South Africa Permanent Force*; (2) *The Coast Garrison Force*, (3) *The Citizen Force*, (4) *The South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve*, and (5) *Special Reserves*.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations, under the Citizen Force Reserve, is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and

other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 6 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils."

Under Act No. 5 of 1922, a definition is given of the term "higher education." Section 11 of that Act, as amended by Section 14 of Act No. 46 of 1925, reads as follows.—The expression "higher education" as used in Section 85 of the South Africa Act, 1909, shall include *inter alia*: (a) Education provided by universities and university colleges incorporated by law; (b) education provided by the South African Native College; (c) education provided by such technical institutions (including schools of art, music, commerce, technology, agriculture, mining and domestic science) as the Minister of Education may declare to be places of higher education; (d) such part of the education provided by other technical institutions as the Minister of Education may, after consultation with the provincial administration concerned, declare to be higher education; (e) any other education which, with the consent of the provincial administration concerned, the Minister of Education may declare to be higher education.

In terms of clauses (c), (d) and (e) above, the Provinces have been relieved of all vocational education (technical, industrial and agricultural), and the Department of Education under the Minister is therefore now concerned with—

I Universities and university colleges comprising the following—

1. *University of South Africa*, with the following constituent colleges—

Potchefstroom University College Potchefstroom

Grey University College, Bloemfontein
 Rhodes University College, Grahamstown.
 Huguenot University College, Wellington,
 C.P.

Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.

2. *University of Capetown.*

3. *University of Stellenbosch.*

4. *University of the Witwatersrand.*

5. *University of Pretoria.*

II Technical colleges which have been established under Act No. 30 of 1923 at Capetown, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, and Bloemfontein.

III. Industrial, trade and agricultural schools (State and State-aided) at various centres throughout the Union.

The number of students at universities and university colleges for the year 1931 was 7,049. The State expenditure on higher education as above defined during the financial year 1931-32 was £794,465.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of

public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of State and State-aided Schools in the Union in 1931—For European scholars, 4,887, for Non-European scholars, 4,044, total 8,931.

Number of Scholars and Teachers on Nov. 3, 1931—European scholars, 358,021; Non-European scholars, 399,360, total, 757,381. Teachers—In European Schools, 15,724; in Non-European Schools, 10,123.

State Expenditure on Education in 1931—Cape, £3,464,876; Natal, £759,653; Transvaal, £2,795,650. Orange Free State, £911,926, total, £7,932,145.

Private Schools in 1930—European, 264; Non-European, 474; total, 738.

Number of Scholars—European, 20,652; Non-European, 20,800, total, 41,452.

Number of Teachers—European, 1,194; Non-European, 595, total, 1,792.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, Prof. M. C. Botha, M.A.

Supt. of Education, Natal, F. D. Hugo, B.A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, S. P. E. Bashoff, M.A., D. Litt.

Director of Education, Orange Free State, S. H. Pellissier, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of subsidies to Provincial Administrations and interest on Railway capital) for the five years ended March 31, 1931, are stated as under—

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1926-1927	28,577,003	21,850,419
1927-1928	30,094,024	22,840,768
1928-1929	30,501,650	23,180,076
1929-1930	30,486,458	24,414,770
1930-1931	28,563,005	24,249,060

DEBT

The Funded Debt of the Union at March 31, 1931, was £243,539,687 and the Floating Debt £13,305,413.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Since their establishment in 1920 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925 Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1925,

the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are—

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto.

(4) Special grants of £75,000 each to the two smaller Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans. Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31, 1924.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for six years ended March 31, 1931, were as follows—

Financial Year	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies	Total Ordinary Revenue	Total Ordinary Expenditure
	£	£	£	£
1925-26	4,349,768	5,300,776	9,650,544	9,499,183
1926-27	4,460,171	5,171,178	9,631,349	9,948,058
1927-28	4,850,546	5,122,840	9,973,386	10,549,670
1928-29	5,186,622	5,149,119	10,335,741	10,786,812
1929-30	5,234,805	5,243,032	10,477,837	11,344,925
1930-31	4,919,680	5,358,871	10,278,551	11,487,240

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st March, 1932.

Capital and Reserve	£10,583,810
Notes in Circulation	985,711
Deposits	86,890,743
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	3,867,522
Bills and other Liabilities	9,815,111
Govt. Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand	2,472,341
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	10,799,238
Securities	20,543,216
Bills under Discount	23,627,099
Advances	47,711,018
Other liquid Assets	7,524,342
Other Assets	5,488,798

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture—The exports in 1931 of the principal articles of agricultural production were—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	236,648,024 lb.	£5,700,673
Mohair	5,442,883 lb.	229,061
Hides	21,078,404 lb.	393,436
Skins	34,889,052 lb.	736,955
Ostrich Feathers	80,005 lb.	42,959
Meatles	355,928,468 lb.	522,526
Fruit, fresh		11,361,024
Wattle Bark	117,082,457 lb.	664,019

† Including nuts

† Wattle bark and extract

Production of Crops, 1929-30

Crop (2,000 lb.)	Cape	Natal	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native (separate and Locations)
Wheat ..	452 880	547	5,235	114,871	•
Oats ..	23,045	2,833	26,106	6,336	•
Barley ..	18 537	85	4,943	2,077	•
Maize ..	173 940	376,384	1,759 681	1,448,849	718 251
Kaffir Corn ..	7,070	20,268	93 449	43,953	189 142
Rye ..	59 113	424	2,009	118 94	•
Potatoes ..	82 037	43 512	50 034	91, 98	•
Tobacco ..	5,118	645	6,173	271	•
Tea, Green ..	•	•	•	•	•
Leaf ..	•	2,722	•	•	•
Cotton (Seed) ..	4,703	3,832	7,798	4	•
Monkey Nuts ..	90	1 526	18 316	143	•

• Not enumerated
 † Natives on European Farms not enumerated
 1925-26 production = 2,261,950 lb
 ‡ Season September, 1929, to June, 1930

Agricultural Statistics

Province	Culti- vated 1929-30	Irrig- ated, 1929-30	Total Area of Farms, 1929-30	No. of Occupied Farms, 1929-30
	Acre	Acre	1,000 Acres	
Cape ..	3,207,885	474,044	124,879	36,650
Natal ..	1,449,351	29,879	11,046	10,414
Transvaal ..	4,188,664	244,424	38,607	29,270
O.F.S.	4 225,086	119,280	30,083	20,606

Live Stock, 1930 (excluding Live Stock in Towns)

Stock	Cape	Natal	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Locations (Reserves, &c)
Cattle ..	1 474 015	1,210,041	2 362,901	1,621,045	3,905 777
Sheep ..	10,417,813	517,391	5,263,600	12 549,302	4 674 956
Horses ..	3 772 228	473 100	404,864	87 128	3,218 899
Pigs ..	217 283	70 481	220,701	11,222	311 073
Mules ..	84,221	12,776	19,210	10,423	2,558
Asses ..	240,018	43,205	193,658	52,251	170,427
Ostriches ..	30,374	246	400	598	•

• Not enumerated

Manufactures—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of overseas supplies with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1927-28 was £60,123,111 sterling, 1928-29, £70,934,098, 1929-30, £98,913,844, 1930-31, £98,307,910; 1921-22, £79,446,299; 1922-23, £74,476,292; 1923-24, £79,789,348; 1924-25, £84,159,604; 1925-26, £91,536,926; 1926-27, £97,878,822; 1927-28, £106,981,697; 1928-29, £123,440,757, and 1929-30, £112,178,613. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following—Wattle extract, industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia, bottling; starch from maize, iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c.

Mines and Minerals—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond

mines closed down. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1931 was—

	£		£
Gold ..	46,205 858	Silver ..	69,760
Diamonds ..	4,182,523	Asbestos ..	246,583
Coal ..	3,032,800	Osmidium ..	63,174
Copper ..	387 505	Corundum ..	10,357
Tin ..	47,752	Platinum ..	277,807

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows—

	Gold	
1921*	8,128,710 fine oz.	£43,082,162
1922*	7,009,858	32,343,485
1923*	9,149,073	41,574,945
1924*	9,575 040	44,739,377
1925	9 597,592	40,767,981
1926	9,954,762	42,285,139
1927	10,122,491	44,997,608
1928	10,354,264	43,982,119
1929	10,412,326	44,228,748
1930	10,716,351	45,520,166
1931	10 877,777	46,205,858

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1931, Transvaal, was 23,827 Europeans and 222,526 coloured

	Diamonds	
1922 ...	669,559 metric carats	£2,266,631
1923 ..	2,053,095	6,032,207
1924 ..	2,440,398	8,033,406
1925	2,430,128	8,198,128
1926	3,217,967	10,682,597
1927	4,708,038	12,392,308
1928	4,372,857	16,677,772
1929	3,661,212	10,590,113
1930	3,163,591	8,349,719
1931	2,119,156	4,182,523

The average labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in 1931: Transvaal, 4,600 Europeans, 26,633 coloured; Cape, 2,951 Europeans, 9,288 coloured; O.F.S., 476 Europeans, 2,454 coloured, a total of 8,027 Europeans and 38,375 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one-half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

	Coal (Tons of 2,000 lb.)	
Transvaal ..	7,004 448 tons	£1,721,853
Cape ..	4,601	3,008
O.F.S. ..	1,129,880	317,961
Natal ..	3,500,319	993,978
Totals ..	11,639,748	£3,032,800

The average labour employed in coal mining in 1931 was Natal 516 Europeans, 11,722 coloured; Transvaal 781 Europeans 11,845 coloured; Cape, 8 Europeans, 93 coloured; O.F.S., 145 Europeans, 2,457 coloured, a total of 1,450 Europeans and 26,127 coloured

Silver.
 There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £60 66 in 1931, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores

Copper
 (Tons of 2,000 lb.)
 In 1931, 11,271 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal, and 2,594 tons in the Cape Province. The total shipments of copper during the year amounted to 16,396 tons, valued at £387,505.

* Premium included—1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924—£10 950 842, £8 553,598, £2,567,502, £2,712,151 and £4,667,121 respectively

Tin

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

The Union figures for 1931 are 68½ tons, valued at £47 75s

Other Minerals

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1931 was £54,894,888. The value of miscellaneous products quarry products, £88,935; lead, £518; magnesite, £2,598; graphite, £1,350

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1927-1931 (exclusive of silver and copper specie) was as follows. Note amended figures (exports) include Gold Specie.—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1927	74,123,587	95,355,152	170,478,739
1928	79,106,083	96,460,170	175,566,253
1929	83,450,597	97,757,434	181,208,031
1930	64,568,447	83,409,477	147,977,924
1931	52,975,263	71,829,564	124,804,827

Imports	1930	1931
	£	£
Apparel	2,665,671	2,043,095
Aims and Ammunition	517,730	461,700
Bags	1,057,622	783,568
Cotton Manufactures and Piece Goods	4,993,967	4,337,593
Drugs and Chemicals	1,271,039	1,193,556
Electrical Machinery (Including Wires and Fittings)	2,566,241	2,205,446
Food and Drink	5,420,514	4,571,495
Furniture	978,146	827,412
Glycerine	229,785	211,820
Haberdashery	1,276,138	1,136,295
Hardware	3,319,665	2,550,293
Hats and Caps	573,722	498,008
Implement Agricultural	904,592	515,567
Iron and Steel	1,657,415	1,463,350
Leather Manufactures	1,015,000	820,195
Machinery	3,800,471	3,186,869
Oils	3,307,751	2,324,344
Tobacco (Raw and Partly Prepared)	4,029	3,175
Wax (Candle)	240,623	222,030
Wood and Timber	1,793,984	1,132,385
Woolen Manufactures	2,258,780	1,768,723

Exports (S.A. Produce)	1930	1931
	£	£
Asbestos	255,496	251,803
Bark, Wattle and Extract	554,095	399,887
Buchu Leaves	5,117	5,489
Coal (Excluding Bunker)	668,004	496,266
Copper (Bar, Plate & Bistre)	528,169	451,024
Diamonds	5,481,212	3,573,500
Blasting Compounds	4,895	7,060
Feathers, Ostrich	42,478	43,969
Fish	330,541	289,662
Fodder	206,634	154,674
Fruit	1,853,645	1,586,209
Gold (1920, £46,776,046)	35,800,848	37,580,055
Hides and Skins	2,150,005	1,153,773
Mohair	205,300	229,061
Oil, Whale	385,360	32,240
Sugar	1,469,947	1,441,435
Tin Ore	774,213	71,714
Tobacco	53,687	21,479
Wines	83,743	210,015
Wool	8,644,490	5,700,673

59 30 per cent. of the total exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1924, 53 84 per cent. in 1925, 61 75 per cent. in 1926, 60 77 per cent. in 1927, 57 70 per cent. in 1928, 64 05 per cent. in 1929, 69 45 per cent. in 1930, 74 81 per cent. in 1931.

Trade with U.K. 1931.—

Imports from U.K. (1931) £23,630,081
Exports to U.K. (1931) 48,386,808

Imports from	1930		1931	
	Value.	Per cent	Value	Per cent
	£		£	
United Kingdom	29,735,707	46 1	23,630,081	44 6
Australia	501,487	0 8	464,971	0 9
India	2,158,689	3 3	1,567,843	3 0
Canada	2,138,186	3 3	2,858,763	5 3
Other British Possessions	3,367,624	5 2	2,904,317	5 3
Total British Possessions	8,165,985	12 6	6,805,894	12 9
Total — British Empire	37,901,693	58 7	30,435,975	57 5
Foreign Countries				
Germany	4,369,873	6 8	3,636,494	6 9
United States	9,287,735	14 4	7,047,233	13 3
Belgium	1,442,519	2 2	1,147,599	2 2
Sweden	1,128,337	1 7	850,705	1 6
Holland	1,200,293	1 9	820,429	1 5
Brazil	495,168	0 8	399,900	0 8
France	1,309,624	2 0	1,014,036	1 9
Other Foreign Countries	7,423,262	11 5	7,592,804	14 3
Total Foreign Countries	26,656,811	41 3	22,509,200	42 5
Total Imports	64,558,504	100 0	52,945,175	100 0

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, which started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was, however, made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1931, was 13,048 miles (comprising Cape 5,177, Orange Free State 2,633, Transvaal 3,281, Natal 1,495, and South-West Africa 1,462), of which 12,152 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 896 miles a ft. gauge.

The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1932, amounted to £147,885,175. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1932, were £22,039,659, and the net deficit, after payment of interest, £1,222,386. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £15,627,753, or 70.90 per cent of the gross revenue, as compared with £17,420,455, or 71.63 per cent of the gross revenue for the previous year. The Cape to Cairo Railway, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Bulawayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town and 3,600 miles from Cairo. Through communication by rail is now available from Cape Town to Port Francqui in the lower Congo, 3,300 miles, all 3' 6" gauge. The Trans-Zambesi Railway, from Dondo (on the Beira Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1932, there were 3,162 post and 2,942 telegraph offices open in the Union. During the year 1931-32 330,353,000 articles of mail matter, including 3,554,000 registered articles, addressed to places within and without the Union, were handled. An Air Mail service in conjunction with incoming and outgoing European mails operates between Capetown and Port Elizabeth, with branches to Durban and Johannesburg (Rand Airport). A direct Air Mail service—once weekly—operates between South Africa (Capetown) and England (Croydon) via Rhodesia-Tanganika, Kenya, Sudan, Egypt, Greece and France. The number of money orders issued was 644,905, valued at £3,146,690, while 528,406 orders, value £2,216,918, were paid. 4,083,150 postal orders were issued, and 3,728,212 postal orders paid. The number of depositors in the Savings Bank was 462,342, with £6,760,508 standing to their credit. 4,961,465 inland telegrams (including press messages) were received and despatched during the year. 26,652 miles of telegraph wire were in use. There are 5 wireless telegraph stations in the Union, which during the year received from and transmitted to ships 14,466 messages, in respect of which £5,235 accrued to the revenue of the Department. The telephone system consists of 438,646 miles of wire, with 104,122 telephone instruments in the service of 77,729 subscribers, by whom approximately 17½ million (inclusive of 10½ million trunk) calls were made through departmental telephone exchanges. The combined cash revenue from Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones was £4,359,991, comprising Postal £2,331,076, Telegraphs £499,277, and Telephones £1,559,638. The combined cash expenditure totalled £3,089,141.

Shipping.—In 1931, 4,755 vessels (15,009,288 tons) entered, and 4,756 vessels (15,007,585 tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

Chairman, Hon. C. W. Malau, M.P., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, A. Kuit, R. B. Waterston, and D. Hugo.

Secretary, W. Heckroodt.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board.

South-West Africa.

(*Suidwes-Afrika*.)

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Albertus Johannes Werth.

Secretary, H. P. Smit.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between 8. lat 19° 23' and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 18° 18' 30" S lat extending from 21° to 25° E long, known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. The estimated area of the country is 322,393 square miles, and the population (1932) is approximately 275,900, of whom approximately 32,000 are Europeans. The estimated native population (1932) is distributed as follows: Territory proper, 100,600; Ovamboland, 117,000; Kaokoveld, 4,300; Okavango, 14,000; Caprivi Zipfel (eastern portion only) 8,000. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western lee of the great Kalahari Plateau. The boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene Rivers, in the north, and the Orange River, in the south, all perennial streams of considerable volume. On the Orange are the *Tughrabes Falls*, twice the height of Niagara.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaas, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards, and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovambos, the only Europeans are those allowed in under permit for the purpose of prospecting for minerals. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The territory is divided into 27 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The constitution granted under Union Act No 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 22 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman. The powers of legislation granted exclude the following matters which are permanently reserved to the Union Government:—

(a) Native affairs or any matters specially

affecting natives, including the imposition of taxation upon the persons, land, habitations or earnings of natives

(b) Mines, minerals, mineral oils and precious stones; or the moneys derivable therefrom or payable to the administration in respect of licences for prospecting or winning the same or as share of the produce thereof or any taxation in connection therewith;

(c) The acquisition, construction, management, regulation, control and working of railways and harbours in the territory; and the organization, discipline and conditions of employment of and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to persons in the employment of the railways and harbours administration;

(d) The organization of and discipline and conditions of employment of persons in the public service who are serving in the territory, and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to such persons;

(e) The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of justice, whether superior or inferior, and the practice or procedure to be observed therein;

(f) The administration, management and working of the postal, telegraph and telephone services;

(g) The establishment or control of any military organization in the territory;

(h) The movements or operations of any unit of the South African Defence Forces within the territory;

(i) The entry of immigrants into the territory or of other persons;

(j) Tariffs of customs and excise duties and the control and management of customs and excise;

(k) Currency and banking and the control of banking institutions

The following matters are reserved for a period of three years,* after which period the Assembly may by resolution assume control thereof:—

(a) The establishment or control of any police force in the territory;

(b) Civil aviation;

(c) Primary or secondary education in schools supported or aided from the revenues of the territory;

(d) The establishment, management or control of any land or agricultural bank in the territory;

(e) The allotment, sale, lease or disposal of Government lands in the territory.

In regard to finance, the Assembly may not initiate any ordinance imposing taxation unless recommended to it by the Administrator

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 343 miles), comprises Union Lines 398 miles, S.W. Territory Lines 1,462 miles and privately owned Lines 74 miles, a total of 1,934 miles

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft above sea-level (Urban white population, 1926, 3,809). Other inland towns are Keetmanshoop (Urban white population, 1926, 1,159), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahöhe. The ports are Walvis Bay (Urban white population 1926, 662) and Luderitz Bay (Urban white population, 1926, 1,234).

* The period of 3 years has expired, but a resolution for the extension of powers has not yet (October, 1929) been passed by two-thirds majority of the members of the Assembly as required by the Constitution Act

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S lat from 26° to 34° 50', and in E long. from 16° 25' to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles

Area and Population

	84 miles	Pop. 1926 (European only)	Pop. 1901
The Colony	260,615	690,741	731,633
East Griqualand	6,602	7,065	7,635
Tembuland	3,339	4,693	5,353
Transkei	2,504	2,477	2,526
Pondoland	3,906	1,823	2,084

Cape Province 276,966 706,799 749,231

In 1921 the European population numbered 749,231* (males 378,046, females 371,185)

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others. Of the coloured population, the great majority are

* Including population of Walvis Bay

engaged in agricultural or domestic employments

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
<i>European</i>			
1926	18,675	7,053	5,972
1927	18,537	7,212	5,978
1928	18,032	7,519	6,351
1929	19,008	7,315	6,569
1930	19,468	7,416	6,529
<i>Non-European</i>			
1926	38,793	26,114	9,754
1927	37,514	28,679	9,037
1928	37,719	28,167	9,377
1929	39,446	25,637	9,620
1930	40,609	26,142	9,752

* Partial Registration

Religion—European only (1926 census)

Dutch Churches	410,227	Roman Catholics	28,023
Anglican	132,403	Baptists	10,149
Presbyterian	25,539	Other Christian	14,350
Congregational	4,494	Jews	23,984
Methodists	42,043	Other	868
Lutherans	10,781	No religion	1,514

Education—Local School Administration is conducted by school boards and school committees, the unit of administration being the school district. The Province is divided into 111 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, a portion of the members being

elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local authorities. Education is compulsory for children of European parentage. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 15 being free.

State and Aided Schools, Nov. 3, 1931, 2,385 European and 2,377 non European. There are 147,949 European pupils and 220,602 non-European. Total number of teachers 12,125 (6,485 in European schools and 5,640 in non-European schools).

Hospitals.—The daily average number in all hospitals (1930) was 1,776, ordinary revenue £161,661, ordinary expenditure £329,748. Government grants in aid £166,445.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 58 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is (Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 128 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or (Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 92 Divisional Councils and 86 Village Management Boards and 20 Local Boards.

Administrator, Hon J. H. Conradie . £2,500
Executive Committee, J. I. Mann P. J. Du Plessis, A. B. Cunningham, B. Muller

Prov. Sec., A. S. Weisbecker
Superintendent-General of Education, M. C. Botha, M.A.

Professional Assistant, W. de V. Malan, Ph.D.
Secretary, P. A. Millard

Capital, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1931), European (with suburbs), 150,914.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton, transit, 16 days.

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles. In 1931 the European population was 177,449 (males 90,253, females 87,196).

In 1900 the European births registered numbered 3,341, death 658, and marriages 1,454. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—There is a University College at Pietermaritzburg which is affiliated to the University of South Africa. It has a constituent college at Durban with faculties of engineering, fine arts, and commerce. There are in the Province (1931) 444 primary schools and 28 beyond primary schools for European children, also a technical colleges, 1 physical culture school, 3 night continuation classes, and 1 training school for European teachers. In addition there are 83 Asiatic schools, 683 native schools, 23 other coloured schools, and 10 training colleges for native and Asiatic teachers. These are maintained or aided by Government. There is also a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The Provincial government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon H. Gordon Watson, I.S.O.
Executive Committee, F. C. Hollander; Capt. G. M. Botha; J. Macaulay; T. N. Wadley.

Provincial Secretary, A. E. Chaiter, O.B.E.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (European and coloured), 36,023 in 1921. The 1931 Census figures for the European population of Pietermaritzburg are 21,581.

In Durban (population, 1921, 153,855, 1926, 72,928, for 1931 European population of Durban was 86,228), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time, the average low-water depth at the entrance, LOWEST, the bar being no longer existent, for 1927 being 37 feet.

Natal, 6,800 miles, transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River, on the south-east by the Indian Ocean, on the north by the Portuguese possessions, and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Duthels* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietrsburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL

In 1931 the European population numbered 696,120 (males 357,504 females 338,616).

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 1,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females. In 1930 there were 19,108 European births, 6,667 European deaths, and 6,912 European marriages.

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1921 are—

Churches	Europeans	Others
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Anglican	98,849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37,921	143,441
Roman Catholics	23,419	14,490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19,544	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c.	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,507	1,023,417

On Nov. 3, 1931, there were 1,226 European and 641 non-European State and State-aided Schools in the Transvaal. The enrolment was 135,703 and 81,569; and the number of teachers 5,498 and 1,810 respectively.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 55 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. S. Smits.

Executive Committee, S. P. Bekker; J. F. Brown, C.M.G.; F. W. R. Robertson; I. J. van Heerden.

Provincial Secretary, C. E. Viljoen, B.A.

Asst. do., C. H. Sheard, B.A.

Director of Education, S. P. E. Boshoff, M.A., D.Litt.

Sec. to the Education Dept., F. S. Malan, B.A.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1931, European 62,138. Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the Aples River, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea-level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and non-ferrous metals. The population in 1931 was (European) 203,298.

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles, transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,647 square miles, and is divided

into 33 districts. The population at the last six censuses was:—

Year	White	Coloured	Total
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827
1926	202,985	...	...
1931	205,375	...	...

In 1931, of the European, 104,738 are males and 100,637 females.

The number of European births registered in 1930 was 5,317, deaths 1,674, and marriages 1,709.

Religion.—Europeans only (1926 Census).—

Dutch Churches	163,504	Lutherans	893
Anglican	13,235	Roman Catholics	2,516
Presbyterian	3,945	Jews	5,753
Congregational	116	Other	5,545
Methodists	7,478		

Education.—In 1931 there were 802 European and 227 non-European State and State-aided Schools in the Orange Free State Province. The enrolment was 45,272 and 26,591 respectively, and the number of teachers 2,067 and 590.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. C. T. M. Willcocks.
Executive Committee, J. A. D. Seifontein; H. J. Odendaal; C. T. van Schalkwyk, jr.; J. C. Buys.

Provincial Secretary, R. A. Gregorowski.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 28,503 Europeans in 1931. The city is an important railway centre, is developing rapidly, and continues to hold its place as one of the foremost cities in the Union. Many fine buildings have been erected, and a new Town Hall (costing £220,000) will be erected very shortly.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,300 miles, transit, via Capetown, 19 days.

GOLD PRODUCTION

The Annual Production of Gold, for the 25 years 1905-1930, is stated below from figures issued by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. In 1930 the chief producing countries were Union of South Africa, \$221,526,636; United States, \$43,419,018; Dominion of Canada, \$43,557,064; Russia, \$20,671,835; Mexico, \$13,860,217; Australia and New Zealand, \$9,553,776; Southern Rhodesia, \$11,320,517.

Year	Fine Oz.	Value	Year	Fine Oz.	Value
1905	18,396,451	\$380,288,300	1918	18,614,039	384,786,306
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	1919	17,698,184	365,853,933
1907	19,077,260	412,066,600	1920	16,130,110	332,823,934
1908	21,422,244	442,837,000	1921	15,974,962	330,231,792
1909	21,965,111	454,059,100	1922	15,451,945	319,420,063
1910	22,022,180	455,239,100	1923	17,790,597	367,764,279
1911	22,397,136	462,969,701	1924	19,031,002	393,405,653
1912	22,605,068	467,288,203	1925	19,225,942	393,301,128
1913	22,254,983	460,051,329	1926	19,349,118	399,981,749
1914	21,301,236	440,348,027	1927	19,431,194	401,698,427
1915	22,737,520	470,026,251	1928	19,700,049	407,236,156
1916	22,031,094	455,423,136	1929	19,496,721	403,033,049
1917	20,345,528	420,579,351	1930	20,160,355	416,751,593

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand, and The Union of South Africa are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ASCENSION.

(See ST. HELENA.)

BAHAMAS

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

BARBADOS.

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long., comprising an area of about 19 square miles, with a population (1931) of 27,789 (11,353 white and 16,436 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members, appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or ordinary wells, and the inhabitants are normally dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks, but a new system of horizontal wells has recently been successfully installed. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (guilpe), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to Canada. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

Capital, HAMILTON. Population (1931), 3,259.

	1920	1931
Public revenue	£429,190	£464,351
Public expenditure .. .	499,570	458,700
Public debt, Dec 31 .. .	75,000	131,636
Total Imports .. .	1,954,568	2,463,259
Total Exports .. .	132,727	119,005
Imports from U.K.	510,496	991,219
Exports to U.K.	159	

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1930) £4,200

A.D.C. Lt. Lord Carew 1,000

Colonial Secretary, Hon. E. J. Waddington, O.B.E. 800

Attorney-General, Lt.-Col. T. M. Dill, O.B.E. 800

Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Trimmingham 800

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir S. O. Rowan-

Hamilton £1,150
 Assistant Judge, R. C. H. Hallett Jres.
 Director of Works, W. Javington £800

Naval Commander-in-Chief, Rear-Adm. Hon. Reginald A. R. Plunkett-Erle-Drax, C.B., D.S.O.

Kings Harbour Master, Lieut.-Com. D. C. G. Neish, L.N.

C.R.E., Lt.-Col. R. G. P. Hunter, O.B.E.

S.M.O., Maj. G. G. Collet, R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles, transit, 20 days.

BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S. and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Rjans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajans, Dusuns, Minuts and Buan (the aboriginal Celébes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time 1/11 more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population (1931) is 270,223, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 9 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 4 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, coal, copra, cutch, birds'-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found.

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior, where there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are five wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is an Armed Constabulary numbering 508 all ranks, composed of Indians and Natives under European officers, armed with S.M.L.E. rifles and Lewis guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

	1930	1931
*Revenue	\$3,390,655	\$4,553,857
Expenditure	2,296,647	2,150,212
Exports	9,827,097	7,534,242
Imports	7,215,000	4,365,199
Exports of Leaf Tobacco ..	612,643	535,363
" Rubber ..	3,226,718	1,370,846
" Timber ..	2,466,719	3,043,205

CAPITAL, Sandakan Population (1931), 13,826.

The British North Borneo (Chartered) Company
Court of Directors

President, Maj.-Gen Sir Neill Malcolm, K.O.B.,
P.S.O.

Vice-President, D. O. Malcolm

Other Directors, The Hon Mountstuart
Elphinstone, G. E. B. Bromley-Martin, C.
Mallet, Capt. A. G. Cowie.

Honorary Director, H. G. Forbes, O.B.E.

London Office Staff—

17 St Helen's Place, London, E.C.3

Secretary and Chief Accountant, W. O. Pidgeon,
A.C.A.

Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth

List of Officers (North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Arthur Frederick Richards

(1930)

Governor Sec., D. R. Maxwell

Under Secretary, C. F. Skinner

Chief Justice, D. T. J. Shellock, K.C.,
M.B.E.

Commandant, Maj. W. C. Adams, M.C.

Financial Controller, H. J. R. Beckett,
A.C.A.

Residents —

Sandakan, C. F. C. Macaskie

West Coast, J. Maxwell Hall

Tawau, E. W. Morrell

Interior, C. R. Smith

Auditor, W. A. C. Smelt, A.C.A.

Principal Med. Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S.

Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley

Comm. of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark

Postmaster-General and Supt. of Tele-
graphs, H. H. Dabell

Director of Works, Capt. J. A. Houston,
B.A., B.E.

Officer in Charge, Railways, J. Beatty

Inspector of Labour, C. D. Marlyn (acting)

Conservator of Forests, H. G. Keith

Mycologist, E. Bateson

BRUNEI

Sultan, H.H. Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khalil
Waddin, suc. Sept. 1, 1924, Assumed full powers
(after minority) Sept. 19, 1931

A native State on the north-west coast of the
island of Borneo. The total area is about 2,500
square miles, the population being 30,135
(April, 1931), of whom 25,972 are Malays and
Bornean races. The territory was placed under
British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 2, 1906,
the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident
to assist and advise him in the administration.

* Exclusive of land sales.

The chief town, Brunei, has a population of
10,453. Native industries include fishing, cloth-
weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work.
The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco,
sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports
are chiefly cutch (mangrove extract), rubber,
jelutong, and sago.

	1930	1931
Revenue	£38,858	£39,901
Expenditure	44,287	37,659
Debt (Dec. 31) ..	46,483	46,083
Imports	295,916	255,910
Exports	94,202	58,508

High Commissioner, The Governor of the
Straits Settlements

British Resident, Brunei, T. F. Carey, M.O.S.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan,
and is distant 758 miles from Singapore (transit
4 days). There are wireless stations at Brunei,
Labuan, Temburong, and Belait.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara,
Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-
east coast of South America and has a total area
of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more
than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1931,
was estimated at 131,619, of whom 131,519 were
East Indian immigrants. The birth-rate was
31.4, and the death-rate 21.8 per 1,000 of
the population. The colony is bounded on
the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch
Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the
north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The
climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy.
The cultivated portion of the country, amount-
ing to about 180,366 acres (of which 61,097 acres
are in sugar-cane and 73,647 in rice), is con-
fined to the sea-coast and to a short distance
from the rivers. The coastland is very like
the Netherlands, being below the level of
the sea, and intersected with canals constructed
by its former Dutch owners. At the junction
of the boundaries of British Guiana and
Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain
8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro
River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the
Kaitum Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet
and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are
divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons
lasting from the middle of February to the end of
April, and from the middle of August to the end of
November. The meteorological records taken
on the coast-lands during a period of 85 years
show, as regards temperature, that the climate
is a very equable one. The mean temperature
is 80.4°, its recorded extremes during this long
period ranging between 68° and 96°, but these
extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded,
the usual extremes during a year being 70° and
80°. In the interior the mean temperature is
higher—82.6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to
103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary,
subject to marked variation, its mean on the
coast lands being 91.00 inches distributed over
192 days of the year, and its range from 52.7 to
135.2 inches per year. In the interior the
average recorded rainfall is 58.5 inches per
year, ranging from 45.2 to 80.4 inches per year.
The chief product is sugar, which forms 57 per
cent of the export trade. The leading exports
are sugar (£1,109,532 in 1931), rum, diamonds,
gold, timber, balata, bauxite, rice and copra.
There are about 9,000 aboriginal Indians; they

are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The British Guiana Order in Council, 1928, providing for the Government of the Colony and for the Constitution of a Legislative Council in place of the Court of Policy and Combined Court which have been determined, came into operation on July 28, 1928. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President of 20 Official Members and of 19 Unofficial Members Executive and administrative functions are exercised by the Governor and an Executive Council. There are 3,941 miles of post-office telephone wire, 1,430 of which are contained in 13 miles of aerial cable, in addition, there are 21½ miles of submarine cable and 384 of telegraph lines, with 73 post-offices and postal agencies. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown	Population, 1931, 62,600
	1930 1931
Public revenue	£1,103,282 £1,319,862
Public expenditure	1,093,304 1,251,732
Public debt	4,667,468 4,632,160
Total imports	1,971,967 1,595,205
Total exports	2,119,209 2,010,462
Imports from U.K.	1,130,664 934,864
Exports to U.K.	640,801 633,377

Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward Brandis-Denham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1930) £3,500 (With duty allowance, £500)

Private Secretary, Lieut.-Col. J. Rushbrooke, R.N. 400

Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Anthony De Freitas, C.B.E. 1,800

Colonial Secretary, C. Douglas Jones, C.M.G. £1,485 to 1,635

Attorney-General, H. Josephs . £1,400 to 1,600

Puysie Judge, J. L. H. W. Savary 1,200

Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, P. James Kelly, C.B.E., M.B. £1,000 to 1,200

Director of Education, Maj. W. Bain Gray, M.A., Ph.D. 900

Dir. of Agriculture, J. Sydney Dash, B.S.A. 1,200

Director of Public Works and Sea Defences, Maj. J. C. Craig, D.S.O. 1,200

Inspr.-Gen. of Police and Commandant of the Local Forces, Col. W. E. H. Blackburn 1,000

Colonial Treasurer, T. Millard, C.M.G. £1,000 to 1,200

Commr. of Lands & Mines, J. Mullin, M.I.M.M., F.S.I. 900

General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department, A. Grant (acting) 1,000

Auditor, J. L. W. W. W. 850

Compt. of Customs, W. A. D'Andrade 825

Postmaster-General, F. Birkit 825

Official Receiver, Public Trustee & Crown Solicitor, P. W. King . . . £900 to 1,000

Registrar, B. F. King . . . £800 to 900

Govt. Analyst, W. Francis, F.I.C. 860

Conservator of Forests, B. R. Wood, M.A. £1,200 to 1,500

Govt. M.O.H., B. N. V. Bailey, M.B. 750

Georgetown, 3,963 miles from London.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W longitude. Its extreme

length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1931) of 51,347—25,524 males and 25,823 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. In September 1931 a disastrous hurricane devastated the capital of the colony, with a loss of nearly 1,000 lives, a Mansion House and being raised for the sufferers. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannas and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasture. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 85 primary schools in the colony and 4 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1930 was 625,960 tons. There is a radio telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 4 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1931), 16,687.

	1930 31 1931-32
Public revenue	\$1,160,445 \$875,045
Public expenditure	1,087,047 1,035,600
Public debt	1,869,407 1,869,407
Public advances	120,567 131,150

Total imports \$4,925,330 \$4,435,358

Total exports 4,534,963 2,911,066

Imports from U.K. 687,324 745,024

Exports to U.K. 153,279 145,883

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. B. Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1931) \$9,730

Private Sec., Capt. Gilbert Symonds, M.C. 972

Colonial Sec., H. G. Pilling, C.M.G. (and house) 4,374

Treasurer, V. Grey-Wilson 3,402

Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, V. Grey-Wilson 2,430

Surveyor-General, F. W. Buntton 3,888

Director of Public Works, H. C. Carter, M.O. 3,402

Prin. Medical Officer, W. E. Buntton 4,008

Supt. of Police, (vacant) 2,916

Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont 2,400

Chief Justice, Charles Wilton Wood Greenidge 6,000

Attorney General, (vacant) 3,402

* During 1931 no loans were issued either locally or by the Crown Agents. Debentures amounting to £25,325 were redeemed. Advances made to the colony by the Crown Agents amounted to £246,000 at Dec. 31, 1931.

<i>Orange Walk</i> , E. A. Grant	\$2,000
<i>Stann Creek</i> , R. Wyatt	2,000
<i>Toledo</i> , A. Alcoser	2,000
<i>The Cayo</i> , T. C. Manders	2,000
<i>Registrar-General</i> , F. C. P. Bowen	2,400
<i>Auditor</i> , E. M. Tibbitt	2,430
<i>Inspector of Schools</i> , A. Barrow Dillon	2,000
Belize is distant from London about	5,701
miles, transit, 17 days	

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The West Indies, so named in 1492 by Columbus who believed the islands to form the western limits of India, are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, *Cuba* (44,000 sq miles) and *Hispaniola* (28,000 sq. miles), being Independent, Jamaica and its dependencies, British; and *Puerto Rico*, a dependency of the United States. II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are Independent, 12,300 British, 3,800 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 60 Venezuelan. Trade Enquiry Office in London, The West India Committee, 14, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.

B. W. I. COMMISSION.

In 1932 a Commission was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to examine the possibilities of closer union between *Trinidad* and the *Windward Islands* and the *Leeward Islands*.

Chairman, Gen Sir Charles Ferguson, Bt, GCMG, KCB, DSO, MVO
Other Members, Maj Sir Charles Orr, KCMG; Sir Sidney Arncliffe-Smith, KBE, CB
Secretary, S. MacNeill Campbell

THE BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42'—27° 34' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 5' W. long, and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1929 of 60,648, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, San Salvador or Watling Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1787, surprised by the Spanish but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1931 being valued at £83,762. Tomatoes are cultivated in large quantities for shipment to Canada and the

United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastio, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established. The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1930-31.	1931-32
Public revenue	£455,370	£386,374
Expenditure	426,901	422,700
Public debt ..	180,000	180,000
Total imports	£1,664,301	£1,255,041
Total exports	334,986	293,700
Imports from U.K.	327,259	264,880
Exports to U.K.	32,525	30,669
<i>Governor</i> , His Excellency Capt. Hon. Bode Edmund Hugh Clifford, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (1931)	£2,600	
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Richard Clifford Tute	1,250	
<i>Colonial Sec.</i> , Hon. Charles C. F. Dundas, O.B.E.	1,100	
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , G. T. Watts	1,000	
<i>Receiver-Gen.</i> , N. Stafford Solomon	650	
<i>Pres., Legislative Council</i> , Dr. G. H. Johnson	150	
<i>Speaker, House of Assembly</i> , H. G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E.	240	
<i>Postmaster</i> , J. H. Peet	500	
<i>Surveyor-Gen.</i> , William Miller, I.S.O.	400	
<i>Commandant of Police</i> , C. J. Whibell	600	
<i>Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate</i> , G. W. McL. Henderson	600	
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , F. C. Van Zeylen	650	
<i>Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses</i> , Com. R. Langton-Jones, D.S.O., R.N. ...		

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles, transit, 14 to 22 days, *via* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4' N. and longitude 59° 37' W. It is nearly 22 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 126,322; estimated at 173,679 on Dec. 31, 1931. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison's College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1720. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop. 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£404,555	£415,644
Expenditure	499,143	424,087
Public debt ..	663,000	663,000
Total imports ..	1,726,786	1,488,969
Total exports ..	1,061,374	1,062,787
Imports from U.K.	582,224	516,603
Exports to U.K.	43,737	46,613

Net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1931, 1,914,328, of which 1,189,019 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Harry Scott Newlands, O M G (1932)	£3,000
Priv. Sec. and A. D. C., A. L. Bailey	200
Colonial Secretary, G. D. Owen	1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Col W. S. Dickens, M B E	600
Chief Judge, Sir R. H. Furness	1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir J. R. Phillips, O B E, M. B., C. M.	
Clerk, do., C. E. Stoute	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K C M G,	250
Clerk, do., G. I. Taylor	400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. E. A. Collymore (and allowance £250)	750
Solicitor-Gen., E. K. Walcott (and fees)	250
Treasurer, H. W. Laffy	700
Auditor-General, P. W. Browne	500
Controller of Customs, C. A. Reed, O B E	600
Gen. Manager Government Railways, P. P. Higgins	700
Colonial Postmaster, G. F. Sharp	500
Regulation, C. W. Reece	550
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M. D. (and fees)	600
Harbour Master, Com. W. R. M. Wynne, R. N.	500
Bairados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 13 days.	

JAMAICA.*

aborighinally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situated in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42'—18° 32' North lat and 76° 11'—78° 23' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145), whites, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,610; Chinese, 3,666, not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south

shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 220 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages, the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 113,154 (1931). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits and nuts, chiefly bananas, oranges and coconuts, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members, the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 12 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707, the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580, and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1931) bananas, £1,983,395, sugar, £378,503; coffee, £170,993; pimento, £108,668, cocoa, £50,937.

	1930-31	1931-32
Public general revenue ..	£2,197,572	£2,085,793
Expenditure from income ..	3,322,613	2,135,735
Public debt ..	5,117,449	5,305,770

	1930	1931
Total imports	£6,101,513	£4,945,539
Total exports ..	4,991,573	3,420,750

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Alexander Ramsford Slater, K C M G, C B E (1932) (duty allowance £500)	£5,000
Comd'g Troops, Lt.-Col. J. A. D. Langbourne, D S O	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Arthur S. Jelf, O M G	1,500
Asst. Colonial Secretary, W. D. Battershill	£800 to 1,000
Auditor-Gen., E. C. Aitken	£800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Maj. Hon. H. Simms, M V O	£1,200 to 1,400
Superintending Medical Officer, Hon. H. M. Wilson, M D	£1,000 to 1,200
Collector-General, W. Johnston	1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, G. S. Shaw	£600 to 700
Director of Agriculture (vacant)	£800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police, O. F. Wright	900
Director of Prisons, W. Sinfildgford	£650 to 750
Director of Railways, H. C. Powell	£1,200 to 1,350
Director of Education, B. H. Easty, B A	£800 to 1,000
Treasurer, Hon. W. M. Fraser	900
Postmaster, R. H. Fletcher	£800 to 900
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. R. W. Lyatt Giant, M A	2,000

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

<i>Puisne Judge</i> , Hons. H. I. C. Brown, K.C.; A. J. Clark, O.B.E., LL.B. ... each	£2,400
<i>Judge of Kingston Court</i> (vacant) ...	900
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. M. V. Camarcho, K.C.	1,500
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , G. Harvey Clark ...	1,200
<i>Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy</i> , John M. Netherole (and fees)	500
<i>Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records</i> , A. R. Suarez ...	£600 to 750
<i>Registrar of Titles</i> , C. E. Mellish ...	700
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , E. N. Bancroft, M.C. ...	900
<i>Government Printer</i> , A. G. B. Matthews	£500 to 600
<i>Protector of Immigrants</i> , F. N. Isaacs (acting) ...	225
Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.	

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 42' and 81° 26' W. and 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 200 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1931) 6,182. Shipbuilding and turtle-fishing are the principal industries.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1931) 1,500.
 Revenue, 1931, £6,210, expenditure, £7,290.
 Imports, 1931, £35,140, exports, £9,993.
Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court, Lt.-Col. E. A. Weston, O.M.C. (with house and fees) £520

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles, and a population (1921) of 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568. Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing the finest salt in the world.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1930-31	1931
Revenue	£9,427	£10,318
Expenditure ..	11,728	12,820
Total imports ..	34,165	24,291
Total exports ..	26,403	16,473
<i>Commissioner and Judge</i> , H. K. Phillips .	£700	
Grand Turk, via U.S., 13 days. Via Avonmouth, 12 days		

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda, (2) St.

Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, all, except the last, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate. There is a General Legislative Council of 10 official and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislature on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242 (estimated Dec. 31, 1931, at 128,000).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Reginald St. Johnston, K.C.M.G. £2,850

Private Sec., Capt. J. P. N. Whitty 300

Colonial Secretary, Hon. Edward W. Baynes, C.B.E. 900

Asst. Colonial Sec., E. D'A. Tibbits, M.B.E. 500

Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Hon. James Stanley Rae . . £1,000 to 1,200

Puisne Judge, His Honour B. H. A. F. Beilby 700

Attorney-Gen., Hon. C. G. Langley 700

Crown Attorney, St. Kitts-Nevis (and District Magistrate), Hon. W. M. Wigley, O.B.E. 656

Crown Attorney, Dominica (and District Magistrate), Hon. G. E. F. Richards 550

Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, Hon. A. E. Collins, F.R.C. £600 to 700

Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell, O.B.E. 550

Auditor, W. P. Nason £500 to 600

Treasurer of the Leeward Islands (and of Antigua) and Postmaster and Supt. of Telephones, Hon. R. B. Skinner 475

	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue	£302,099	£258,663
Expenditure	324,815	296,024
Public debt	296,250	296,250
	1931	
Imports	£97,056	£616,204
*Exports	612,199	328,261

Transit, 13 to 16 days

(1) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. It lies in 19° 6' N. lat and 61° 45' W. long, and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is planted on a small scale and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted. The population, with Barbuda (Census of 1921) was 29,767, estimated at 31,235 on Dec. 31, 1931.

	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue ...	£84,236	£73,730
Expenditure ..	94,146	97,351
Public debt . .	144,900	145,000
Total imports ..	184,203	£155,256
Total exports ..	185,351	154,576
CAPITAL, St. John's. Population (1921), 6,997.		
<i>President and Island Sec.</i> (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands)		
<i>Treasurer</i> , (see Leeward Islands).		

Magistrate, S. L. Athill £500
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. W. J. Essex

Chief Medical Officer, W. M. McDonald, O.B.E. 650
£400 to 450

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long 61° 48' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and is fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Warden, H. D. C. Moore (and quarters) £360
Redonda is uninhabited.

(2) ST KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA

The islands of St Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they have a population (Dec 31, 1931) of 36,067 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St Kitts (population Dec 31, 1931, 18,446), the principal island, is the oldest colony in the West Indies, it is situated in lat 17° 18' N. and long 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (pop. 12,683) is separated from St Kitts by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton and coco-nuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Charles-town, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 4,794) is about 60 miles N.W. of St Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1929-30	1930-31
Public revenue	£97,987	£114,242
Expenditure	98,665	116,893
Public debt	25,708	29,199

	1930.	1931
Imports	£286,264	£241,306
Exports	292,718	169,733

Administrator, His Honour D. R. Stewart,
C.M.G. (with allowances) £1,240

Clerk, and Clerk of Council, H. Boon 435

Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, G. C. Johnson (including personal allowance £160) 660

Magistrates, St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley, O.B.E. (and Crown Attorney), £656, D. H. Semper, £80, £531; Nevis, A. C. K. Tibbits, £400, Anguilla, J. Y. McFadyen, M.B.E., M.D. 438

Chief Med. Officer (vacant)

Registrar, Supreme Court, R. A. Evelyn 462

Surveyor of Pub. Works, C. G. y. Thibou 400

Agricultural Superintendent, R. E. Kelsick 400

(3) DOMINICA

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situated between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are

under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, vanilla, and fruit. The population was estimated at 43,098 on Dec 31, 1931; included in this total are 400 Caribs of whom about 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members, 4 of whom are elected, and 2 nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 7,042, and Portsmouth, population 3,069.

	1929-30.	1930-31
Public revenue	£81,674	*£94,391
Expenditure	97,684	104,504
Public debt	66,000	60,000

	1930	1931
Imports	£200,860	£167,799
Exports	113,086	63,938

Administrator, His Honour Walter Andrew
Bowing, C.B.E. (with £200 allowance) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, W. Archer

Treasurer (vacant) £250 to 350

Colonial Engineer, Capt. E. C. Paterson 500

Crown Attorney and Magistrate District "E"

Hon. G. E. F. Richards £450 to 500

Magistrates, S. E. Mon, £500, E. P. H. Bell 250

Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. C. N. Griffin

£700 to 750

(4) MONTserrat

is situated in 16° 41' N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (1931) of 12,350. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles, it contains three active volcanoes and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous, the rest well cultivated. A great part of the island was devastated by hurricanes in 1924 and 1928. The chief exports are cotton seed meal, cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, sugar, tomatoes and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709. There is a wireless station in the island.

	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue	£27,389	£28,376
Expenditure	31,007	31,196
Public debt	13,000	13,000

	1930	1931
Total imports	£72,181	£42,544
Total exports	55,021	33,841

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour
T. E. P. Baynes, O.B.E. £800

Medical Officers, N. J. L. Maigretson £449,

D. C. O'Gillivie, M.C. 400

* Including £31,490 from Imperial Government

† Including £33,326 from Imperial Government

(G) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar cane and coco-nuts are grown; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue	£6,787	£8,707
Expenditure	6,870	7,027
Imports	28,920	26,360
Exports	18,600	14,224

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour

F. C. Clarkson, M.B.E. (and allowances, &c.) £500

Medical Officer, Hon D. P. Walling 400

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Trinidad, the most southerly of the West India Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 3'—10° 50' N. lat and 60° 55'—61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles, and a population at the Census of 1931 (including Tobago) of 412,783, estimated at 414,572, on Dec. 31, 1931. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 70,641), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 14,416), about 30 miles south of the capital, Princetown (pop. 5,089), and Arima (pop. 5,072). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 120 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which (1931) 94,584 tons of asphalt (£226,597) were exported. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1931) were petroleum £1,949,455, cocoa £957,837, and sugar £502,993. On Dec. 31, 1931 there were 14 companies actively engaged in the production of oil, the royalties payable on oil won from Crown Lands being £84,547. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum exist in small quantities; and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range. On Dec. 31, 1931, there were 200 Elementary and Intermediate Schools, 44 being Government and 246 Assisted, Trinidad having 254 and Tobago 26, in addition to 7 colleges for higher education, which also receive a grant-in-aid. There are 118 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 12 official and 13 unofficial members, 6 of the latter being nominated by the Crown and 7 elected.

	1930.	1931.
Revenue	£1,860,731	£1,641,444
Expenditure	1,742,804	1,665,233
Public debt	3,088,531	3,023,518
Imports	5,344,513	3,917,439
Exports	5,841,246	4,643,859

Tobago lies between 11° 8' and 11° 21' N. lat. and between 60° 30' and 60° 50' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S. S. W. of Barbados. The island is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population estimated (1931) at 25,468. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies, the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 833) and Plymouth (pop. 387).

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His

Excellency Sir Alfred Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1930) £5,500

Chief Justice, Sir Charles Frederick

Belcher, O.B.E., M.A., LL.B. 1,800

Colonial Secretary, S. M. Grier, O.M.G. . . . 1,600

Deputy Do., H. Nankivell £800 to 900

Attorney-General, Frederick Gordon Smith

Treasurer, H. L. Bayles 1,100

First Puisne Judge, William James

Gilchrist 1,400

Second Puisne Judge, Aubrey Charles

Robinson 1,200

Solicitor-General, J. I. Devaux 1,000

Commr. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. A. S. Mavrogordato,

O.B.E. 1,100

Director of Public Works, Matthew Alex-

ander Murphy, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. 1,250

Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise, M.B. 1,224

Protector of Immigrants and Director of

Labour Exchanges, and Warden of St.

George, G. E. L. Guppy £800 to 900

Collector of Customs, A. E. V. Barton 1,000

Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley,

O.B.E., F.C.S. 1,200

General Manager of Railways, C. Sadler

Director of Education, F. C. Marriott,

O.B.E. £1,000 to 1,200

Postmaster-Gen., R. T. Littlepage £800 to 900

Auditor, A. Pollard £800 to 900

Registrar of the Supreme Court and

Registrar-General, A. V. N. McCracken

Inspector of Mines, A. P. Catherall, B.Sc. £1,000 to 1,100

Harbour Master, A. B. Smith 850

Principal Queen's Royal College, R. Cam-

bridge, M.A. £700 to 800

Crown Solicitor and Administrator-Gen-

eral, Official Receiver and Public

Trustee, E. F. Mainiot 1,200

Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury, F.I.C. 780

Surveyor-General and Sub-Intendant,

J. W. Macgillivray, F.S.I. 1,100

Superintendent of Prisons (vacant) 705

Conservator of Forests, R. C. Marshall, M.A.

£600 to 1,000

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 70,641); transit,

12 days to U.K.; 5 days to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total

area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 166,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir

Thomas Alexander Vaux Beut, K.C.M.G.,

K.B.E. (1930) £3,000

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30'–11° 58' N. lat. and 61° 20'–61° 25' W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 66 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.E.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres, population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, 8 of whom are officials, 3 nominated and 5 elected.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour

	1930	1931
Public revenue	£141,946	£141,729
Expenditure	168,088	195,183
Public debt	252,809	256,633
Total imports	348,551	269,618
Total exports	350,760	281,260

Colonial Secretary, N. R. R. Blood, M.A.,
(and quarters) £1,000

Chief Justice, R. S. de Vere 1,000

Colonial Treasurer, I. C. Beanhun £450 to 500

Attorney-General, J. H. Jarratt 700

Chief Medical and Health Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards 750

Magistrates, I. G. Wakeley M.C., S. Dist.,
H. W. Steele, N. Dist., each £500;

V. F. Drayton, District Commr. of

Carracou (and quarters) £350 to 420

Chief of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner
(and quarters) £450 to 500

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carracou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 54' N. lat. and 60° 59' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles with a population (Dec. 31, 1921) of 59,676. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the

French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1931) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, lime, lime-juice, lime-oil, charcoal, bay rum, molasses, syrup, and fruit. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 1921 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1931, 268 steamers (tonnage 707,964) entered Port Castries

	1930	1931
Public revenue	* £81,538	** £98,902
Expenditure	† 91,453	†† 103,893
Public debt	183,510	191,218
Total imports	193,252	143,349
Total exports	172,648	131,984

Administrator and Colonial Secretary,

Charles W. Dooly, C.B.E.

(and allowance £200) £1,100

Chief Justice and Magistrate, First Dis-

trict, T. W. S. Garraway 700

Attorney-General and Registrar, G. N. W.

Boyes 500

Treasurer and Postmaster, H. J. Pink £640 to 690

Chief Medical Officer, (vacant) £600 to 700

ST. VINCENT

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 59' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1931) of 47,961. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1931), 4,269.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	£76,602	£102,803
Expenditure	96,769	117,211
Total imports	200,830	177,492
Total exports	151,737	113,165

Administrator and Colonial Secretary,

Maj. H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E. £1,100

Chief Justice and Police Magistrate of

1st District, R. S. Thacker £630 to 700

Attorney-General, J. K. Giegza 500

CAMEROONS.

(Cameroons under British Mandate)

The German Protectorate of Kamerun on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°–12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'–16° E. long. and the area was about 87,596 square miles. By the Milner-Banion Agreement of July 10, 1919, the whole area was divided into a British sphere and a French sphere, and in 1922 the territories were placed by the League of

* Includes Imperial Grants of £6 1/2 and £2,400.
** Do. " " £7,700 and £1,400.
† Incl. £5,120 Colonial Development Fund.
†† Do. £1,600 do do

Nations under British and French Mandates. The Cameroons under British Mandate marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. The total area is 34,336 square miles, and the population is 774,585.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 4°-12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-14° 45' E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic, but has not been active since 1922. The mandated territory is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas are administered by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa and Bornu, the Southern section forms a separate Province, known as the *Cameroons Province*, with headquarters at Buea on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province, are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture.

Cameroons Province is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. The chief exports of the Province are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, rubber and bananas (fresh and dried), the banana industry being recently established with marked success; the chief imports are textiles, salt, iron-ware, dried fish and other provisions, motor spirit and tobacco.

The ports are Victoria and Tiko, and are connected with Buea by motor road. 118 ships (203,744 tons) arrived in Victoria in 1931 and 102 ships (70,329 tons) entered Tiko.

	1930.	1931
Imports	£177,806	£107,769
Exports	£79,039	155,432
Imports from U.K.	19,057	22,047
Exports to U.K.	7,361	6,341

CEYLON.

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55'-9° 50' N. lat. and 79° 41'-81° 53' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles. The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1931) was 5,322,548 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and

annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was formed into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea, rubber, products of the coconut palm, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, citronella oil, cardamoms, areca nuts, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1931, in acres, were.—Rice, 1,000,000; other grain, 105,000; tea, 400,000; coconuts, 1,000,000; rubber, 500,000; cinnamon, 26,000; cacao, 34,000; citronella, 23,000, and tobacco, 14,000. The live stock in 1931 included 1,580,000 horned cattle, 65,000 sheep, 194,000 goats, 41,000 pigs, and 1,100 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c., and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 95½ miles of railway open, 834 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and 843 post offices, 401 money order offices, and 260 telegraph offices, with 13,025 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by a *State Council* consisting, at its full strength, of 50 members (elected on a territorial basis) with 8 nominated unofficial members, and 3 Officers of State (Chief Secretary, Legal Secretary and Financial Secretary). The elected and nominated members are divided into 7 Executive Committees: (1) Home Affairs, (2) Agriculture and Lands, (3) Local Administration, (4) Health, (5) Labour, Industry and Commerce, (6) Education and (7) Communications and Works, each with an elected Chairman who is the Minister for the subject dealt with. The Chief Secretary is in charge of External Affairs, Defence and the Public Services; the Legal Secretary and the Financial Secretary in charge of Legal and Financial Affairs. The Officers of State and the Ministers form a Board of Ministers which prepares the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure in consultation with the Financial Secretary.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards, and in the country districts the Ceylonee retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1929-30	1930-31
Public revenue ..	Rs 110,926,863*	Rs 101,767,556
Public expenditure ...	Rs 120,378,523	Rs 100,576,528

* 4 seats, representing constituencies in the Northern Province, remain unfilled, no nomination papers having been submitted during the General Election in June 1931.

† Or the Attorney General until a Legal Secretary is appointed.

‡ Exclude of Ceylon Government Railway Revenue (Rs 29,670,683) and Expenditure (Rs 22,821,319).

§ Exclusive of Ceylon Government Railway Revenue (Rs 25,394,379) and Expenditure (Rs 21,920,277).

	1930.	1931.
Public debt (30 Sept.) Rs. 3,000,000	Rs. 3,000,000	Rs. 3,000,000
Total Imports Rs. 324,356,513	Rs. 325,539,693	Rs. 328,196,177
Total exports 310,171,163	326,707,241	326,707,241
Imports from U.K. 63,619,104	41,088,300	41,088,300
Exports to U.K. 136,800,233	102,735,080	102,735,080
CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 287,729).		
Governor, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, C.M.G., K.C.B. (1930)	£8,000	500
Private Sec., A. R. MacDonald		
Commanding Forces, Brigadier E. F. Shewell, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,023	3,000
Chief Secretary, F. G. Tyrrell, C.M.G.	1,750	
Deputy Chief Sec., W. E. Wait, C.M.G.		
Financial Secretary, Sir Wilfrid Wentworth Woods, C.M.G.	2,400	
Commissioner of Income Tax, H. J. Huxham	1,957	
Auditor-General, O. E. Gonetilleke	1,250	
Government Agents —		
West Prov., R. M. M. Wonsley (acting) ..	1,450	
Central, H. W. Collington	1,750	
Northern, E. T. Dyson	1,400	
North-Western, J. R. Walters	1,300	
Southern, J. D. Brown	1,600	
Eastern, A. N. Strong (acting) ..	1,300	
North Central, C. I. Wickramasinghe ..	1,300	
Uva, T. A. Hodson	1,600	
Sabaragamuwa, C. H. Collins ..	1,550	
Surveyor-General, G. K. Thornhill (acting) ..	1,150	
Director Public Works, W. J. Thornhill ..	1,600	
Chief Engineer and Manager, Electrical Undertakings, O. S. Gill	1,200	
Postmaster-General, H. A. Birken ..	1,550	
Principal Collector of Customs, and Chairman, Colombo Port Commission, G. S. Wodeham ..	1,550	
Chief Justice, Sir Philip James Macdonell ..	2,500	
Senior Puisne Judge, T. F. Garvin, K.C.	1,750	
Puisne Judges, L. C. Dalton; A. Drieherg, K.C.; M. T. Akbar K.C. each	1,750	
District Judge, Colombo, W. S. de Saiani (acting) ..	1,400	
Do, do Kandiy, R. F. Dias (acting) ..	1,200	
Do, do Galle, N. M. Bharucha (acting) ..	1,300	
Do, do Jaffna, D. H. Balfour (acting) ..	1,300	
Attorney-Gen., E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E., K.C.	2,400	
Solicitor-Gen., L. M. D. de Silva ..	1,200	
Public Trustee, P. E. Pieris ..	1,750	
Registrar-General, L. J. B. Turner ..	1,550	
Director of Education, L. Macrae	1,700	
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, R. Brierciffe ..	1,700	
Inspr. Genl., Police, Sir H. L. Dowbiggin, C.M.G.	1,550	
Do, Prisons, C. C. Schokman (acting) ..	770	
Genl. Manager Railways, E. W. Head (acting) ..	1,300	
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent ..	1,550	
Director of Irrigation, B. G. Meaden ..	1,400	
Excise Commissioner, W. O. Stevens ..	1,150	
Dir. of Agriculture, D. W. Youngman ..	1,500	
Settlement Officer, H. E. Jansz (acting) ..	1,100	
Controller of Labour, N. J. Luddington ..	1,300	
Princ. University College, R. Mairs, C.I.E.	2,000	
Director Colombo Museum & Marine Biologist, J. Pearson ..	1,200	
Government Analyst, C. T. Symons ..	1,200	
Archaeological Commissioner, S. Parauvintana (acting) ..	Rs. 5,500	
Government Veterinary Surgeon, M. Crawford ..	£700	

Government Mineralogist & Salt Adviser,
J. S. Coates £1,200
The MALDIVES ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Male, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muslims. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coco-nut oil, and tortoiseshell.
Colombo, distant from London (overland) 5,868 miles, transit 17 days.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.
situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,662 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73 4 square miles. The 1931 Census population of Jersey was 50,455, and of Guernsey, &c., 42,666 (Guernsey 40,470, Alderney 1,506, Sark 575, Herm 53, Jethou 2).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1926 was 49,678 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits tomatoes and flowers. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands possess a very large trade, the principal imports being coal and coke, and the chief exports being potatoes, tomatoes, flowers, and stone and granite. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side, the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast.

The trade of the Channel Islands is principally with the United Kingdom.

JERSEY.
Revenue, 1931, £312,582; Expenditure £308,110
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1931) 1,000,100
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General E. H. Willis C.B., C.M.G. £1,700
Government Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. H. Hulton, D.S.O.

Bailiff, C. E. Malet de Carteret
Dean, Very Rev Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, A. M. Contanche.
Lieut.-Col. C. S. Le Gros.
Solicitor-General, C. W. Duval Aubin.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Hebert F. Ercaut.
Postmaster, A. E. Kemp.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.
Revenue, 1931, £387,000; Expenditure, £365,195
Public debt, 1931 1,045,445
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. the Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,700

Government Sec., Lt.-Col. F. Brousson, D.S.O.
Bailiff, Arthur W. Bell.
Dean, The Very Rev. A. W. G. Giffard, M.A.
Attorney-General, H. Le Patourel.
Solicitor-General, A. J. Sherwill, M.C.
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.
President, Education Council, Jurat Col. R. F. McLean.
Postmaster, H. G. Coleman.

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish, O.B.E.
Clerk (Greiffier), Charles Batiste.
Receiver, Lt.-Col. L. Langlois.
Procureur du Roi, Nicolas Gaudion.

Sark.

Dame de Sark, Mrs R. W. Hathaway.
Seneschal, Frederick de Carteret.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33' and 35° 41', and E. long. 32° 20' and 34° 33'. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 128 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1931 was 347,959, of whom about 18 per cent were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra gypsum, salt, pyrites, and chrome. In 1931 the wine export was 1,014,513 gals., and that of spirits 8,955 gals., the wine going to Egypt, the U.K., Malta, Syria, and the Dodecanese, and spirits to Egypt, Syria and Castellorizo. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. From March 10, 1925, until Nov. 12, 1931, the Government was administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and Legislative Council, the latter containing 9 official and 15 elected members, but after the disturbances which occurred in the island during the autumn of 1931, the clauses (in the Letters Patent of March, 1925) dealing with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked, power to legislate being vested in the Governor pending a review of the constitutional future of the island.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, in each of which the executive government is represented by a commissioner. For judicial purposes it is divided

into three judicial districts. The law courts were reconstituted in 1927, and there are now a supreme court, 3 divisional courts, 3 assize courts, 3 district courts, and also magisterial and assistant district judges' courts. In all the courts Cypriot judges (Christian and Moslem) take part. There are also 3 Mussulman religious tribunals, styled *Sheri Courts*, and a *Sheri Tribunal of Appeal*.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 23,507 in 1931; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 11,725), Limassol (15,065), Famagusta (8,771), Kyrenia (2,049), Paphos (4,067), and Morphou (4,335).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and there are 37 miles of railway, and 71 miles of motor road services. There is a regular service of steamers between Cyprus and Egypt, Syria, Cilicia, Palestine, Smyrna, Istanbul, Greece, France and Italy.

	1930.	1931
Revenue	£725,077	£728,396
Expenditure	7800,807	7743,076
Total imports	1,418,302	1,414,101
Total exports	1,217,728	1,101,706
Imports from U.K.	399,706	412,993
Exports to U.K.	234,500	284,698

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, G.C.M.G. (1932) (and £600 Duty Allowance) £3,000

Colonial Secretary, H. Henniker-Henton, C.M.G. 1,400

Commissioners, C. H. Hart-Davis, C.M.G., £800 to £950; Capt. A. M. Fleury, £800 to £900; B. J. Surridge, R. P. L. Browne; H. B. Popham, M.B.E., O. G. Dennis £600 to 800

Treasurer, (vacant) 1,100

Comptroller of Customs and Excise, G. F. Wilson (and £60 Duty Allowance) £750 to 850

Director of Land Registration and Surveys, F. J. Salmon, M.C. 1,000

Auditor, J. A. Greiner £800 to 950

Chief Justice, Sir H. C. Stronge, K.C. 1,500

Purpose Judges, A. Musgrave Thomas (£1,000); B. A. Cean (£1,000), B. D. Sertios, O.B.E.; M. Fuad Zai . . each 850

Presidents of District Courts, Charles E. L. Cox (and £100 Duty Allowance), £750; M. C. Greene; C. T. Abbott . . . 750

Attorney-General, H. W. B. Blackall . . . 1,200

Solicitor-General, N. Paschalis 850

Chief Commr. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, C.B.E., D.S.O. £750 to 900

Director of Health, Dr. G. C. Strathairn, £1,000 to 1,200

Director of Education, J. R. Cullen £1,000

Postmaster-General, L. J. E. Dench £600 to 750

Inspector of Agriculture, M. T. Dawe, O.B.E. 1,000

Proc. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.O.C. £750 to 900

Genl. Manager, Railway, C. E. Rooke £750 to 850

Director Public Works, A. A. P. D. Stone, O.B.E. 950

Trade Enquiry Office in London, 1 Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Distance, 3,030 miles, mail transit, 5 to 7 days.

* Exclusive of grant-in-aid (£50,800); † exclusive of share of Cyprus of the Turkish Debt charge (£50,800).

DOMINICA. See **BRITISH WEST INDIES.**

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. See **KENYA.**

FAULKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between $51^{\circ} 15' - 53^{\circ}$ S. lat. and $57^{\circ} 40' - 62^{\circ}$ W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Starke defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. A memorial erected in the harbour of Port Stanley in commemoration of this victory was unveiled on Feb. 26, 1927. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50° , and in summer from 40° to 65° Fahrenheit. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 606,882 being carried in 1930; the output of wool is about four million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins, seal oil is also produced and exported. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 3 official and 1 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, of 4 official and 2 unofficial members.

	1929.	1930
Public revenue	*£73,599	*£82,812
Expenditure	59,041	69,980
Total imports	161,148	116,445
Total exports	268,870	213,941
Imports from U.K.	137,703	96,549
Exports to U.K.	265,940	211,298

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G.
(1932) (and duty allowance, £350) ... £1,500

Private Sec., G. R. L. Brown.

Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. J. M. Ellis
£750 to 850

Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. M. C.
Craigie-Halkett ... £600 to 750

Colonial Surgeon, Hon. H. J. Innes Moir,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.B. (and allowance £200) 800

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1931),
1,213.

Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

The total area of land and sea included in the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. South Georgia, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is the only part of

* Colony only

the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina $3\frac{1}{2}$ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands*, and a part of the *Antarctic*, or *South Polar*, continent known as *Graham's Land*, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1930 amounted to £84,547. The local expenditure was £21,597, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable, the exports being valued at £3,726,175, and the imports at £1,999,829 in 1930. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Fifteen companies (3 British, 12 Norwegian) caught 10,725 whales in the 1929-30 season, the landed value of the oil being £3,166,450.

In 1928 a claim was made by Norway to *Thomson and Bouvet Islands* in the Antarctic and by Argentina to the *South Orkneys*; these claims were not admitted by the British Government, but Bouvet Island was ceded to Norway in November, 1928, as an act of grace.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 26 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy and Monte Video and via Bergen.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

(See MALAYA).

FILIP

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,500 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between $15^{\circ} 45' - 21^{\circ} 10'$ S. lat. and $176^{\circ} \text{E} - 178^{\circ} \text{W}$ long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans, the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72° , rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94° . Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief products being bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro).

* The total number of whales caught in the world in 1905 was 4,522. In 1920 it was 22,000 (oil production 284,320 barrels); in 1927-8 the catch was 37,674 (oil production 2,799,022 barrels).

ooco-nuts, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, maize, fresh fruit and vegetables, and béche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 7 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 13 nominated members, 6 European elected members, 3 native members, and 3 Indian elected members. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The estimated population (Dec. 31, 1931) was 185,573 (93,414 native Fijians, 76,772 Indians, 5,058 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1930	1931
Public income	£638,764	£565,393
Public expenditure	645,293	605,973
Public debt	936,608	936,608
Total imports	1,229,184	929,514
Total exports	1,484,566	1,000,187
Imports from U.K.	373,694	258,171
Exports to U.K.	457,846	121,103

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.
Population (1931), 22,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.O.M.G., C.B.E. (and £1,200 as High Comm. of W. Pacific and £150 as Consul-General)	£3,000
A.D.C. Capt. M. Godley	300
Chief Justice, Capt. M. H. Anderson, K.C., C.B.E., R.N. (and £400 as Chief Judge, W. P.)	1,200
Colonial Sec., Hon. A. W. Seymour, V.D.	1,200
1st Asst. Do., A. L. Armstrong	750
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. A. A. Wright	1,000
Secretary for Indian Affairs, Hon. Dr. V. W. T. McGusty (and £360 travelling allowance)	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. C. G. Howell	1,050
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. J. Craig	1,100
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes	800
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise	1,000
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. S. Gamble	800
Director of Agriculture, Hon. A. C. Barnes	1,000
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. Dr. A. H. B. Pearce	1,100
Comptroller of Customs, Hon. J. M. Wilson	750
Director of Education, Hon. J. Russell	725
Postmaster-General, P. F. Boyd	800
Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton (and £120 as Auditor, Western Pacific)	800
Chief Police Magistrate, A. H. Roberts	700
Registrar-General, Registrar of Supreme Court, and Registrar of Titles, &c., B. St. J. Fisher	700

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; and *via* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of

the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,122 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 11, 1931, was 14,370, and that of the Protectorate 185,150. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form ninety-five per cent. of the total exports; they are sent chiefly to France, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, tea, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the R.W.A.F.F. (3 officers and 135 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force (numbering 148 officers and men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are 4 Government wireless stations. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 4 official members (besides the Governor) and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	£216,739	£184,325
Public expenditure	253,228	227,487
Public debt	13,721	5,709
Total imports	529,985	250,311
Total exports	898,807	527,111
Imports from U.K.	128,262	94,449
Exports to U.K.	173,971	20,185

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 1931, 1,065,700.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1931), 14,370.

Governor, His Excellency Herbert Richmond Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1930)	£2,500
A.D.C., Capt. H. Lloyd-Carson	450
Colonial Secretary, G. C. B. Parish	1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, W. K. Horne	1,000
Receiver-General, H. Densham Smith	960
Legal Adviser, A. G. B. Manson	£600 to 800
Police Magistrate, M. D. Lyon	£600 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, D. T. Birt	£1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., H. L. Welby	£750 to 920

Commissioners, Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.; Capt. H. R. Oke, M.C.; Maj. L. A. W. Brooks; Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C.; A. R. Clark; W. T. Hamlyn; G. N. Nunn; R. H. Grettton	£450 to 950
Director, Public Works, Maj. J. E. Gwyther, M.C.	960
Director, Agriculture, A. J. Brooks	£600 to 920

Harbour Master and Marine Superintendent, Lieut.-Com. A. D. Steele, R.N.R.
Auditor, A. G. Still £600 to 720
 Bathurst is distant from London 2,600 miles, transit about 10 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade, and is becoming a popular tourist centre. During the year 1931 3,509 vessels (including 63 tourist steamers) entered, with a total tonnage of 6,900,700. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit and perfume. There is an enclosed Admiralty harbour with an area of about 440 acres, containing three graving docks. The estimated civilian population (1931) was 15,428.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

Revenue	1930. £146,847	1931. £151,415
Expenditure	169,182	178,935
Governor and Command-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir A. J. Godley, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)		£5,500
A.M.S., Capt. G. C. Martin, M.C.		
Private Sec., H. J. S. Noton		
A.D.C., Capt. E. R. Mahoney, Irish Gds, M.C.		
G.S.O., Maj. W. H. R. Hamilton, D.S.O., R.E.		

In charge of Administration, Brigadier H. C. Maitland Makgill-Crichton, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. W. B. G. Barne, O.B.E., D.S.O.
Commanding Royal Engineer, Lt.-Col. N. T. Fitzpatrick, D.S.O., M.C.
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. C. F. Cooke, O.B.E.
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. H. R. Bateman, D.S.O.
Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, Maj. C. D. Jameson, R.A.M.C.
A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. W. H. McN. Verschoyle-Campbell, O.B.E., M.O., R.A.O.C.
Command Paymtr., Lt.-Col. E. E. E. Todd, O.B.E., R.A.P.C.

Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear-Adm. T. N. James, O.B., M.V.O.
Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. E. Beattie, O.B.E., M.C. £1,165

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. L. Bethell £975
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. 780
Crown Surr., Capt. H. St. C. Garrood, M.C. £650 to 700
Chief of Police, W. S. Gilloch. 650 to 700
Colonial Postmaster, A. McCormick £650 to 700
Colonial Surgeon, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. 730
Chief Justice, Sir Kenneth Beatty. 1,350
Attorney-Gen., Hon. H. C. F. Cox. 1,000
Registrar, Supreme Court J. Discombe £580 to 730
Auditor, H. E. C. Merrick 684 to 732
 Distance, 2,209 miles, transit, $3\frac{1}{2}$ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 'W. to 1° '4' E. of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts—Gold Coast Colony, 23,937 sq. miles; Ashanti, 24,379 sq. miles, and the Northern Territories, 30,486 sq. miles—a total area of 78,802 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 12° of N. latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Sudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (April 1931) was: Gold Coast Colony, 1,573,770; Ashanti, 578,702; Northern Territories, 717,384; total, 2,869,854, excluding 3,139 Non-Africans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are many Urahimadians, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade in 1931 was principally with the United Kingdom (51 per cent.), U.S. (15), Germany (11), Netherlands (11) and France (5 per cent.). Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony. The principal exports in 1931 were: cocoa, £5,493,165; gold and gold dust, £1,069,581; manganese £388,963; and diamonds, £440,924. The chief imports are apparel, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosene, hardware, motor spirit, motor cars and motor lorries, beer, ale, stout and porter, sugar, tobacco and cigarettes. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters and has established many schools of its own, and a college and school at Achumta, 6 miles from Accra, have been built and opened. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Koforidua, Winneba and Tamale are lighted by electricity, and there are pipe-borne water supplies at Accra, Sekondi (including Takoradi), Cape Coast, Winneba and Tamale, similar supply is being installed for Kumasi, 4,713 miles of telegraph land wire and 7,921 miles of telephone trunks have been established. Exchanges have been opened in the principal towns and are served by 3,633 miles of underground and overhead line wire. There is a wireless station at Takoradi. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi and thence to Accra (366 miles), with branches (590 miles in all). In 1928 a harbour was opened at Takoradi.

The seat of government is Accra (population 39,895). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (17,585), Aida (4,450), Elmina (4,797), Sekondi (16,742), Tarkwa (3,321), Keta (6,392), Axim (4,533), Kumasi (36,200), Saltpond (6,369), Koforidua (19,634) and Winneba (10,990). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 15 official and 14 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

Total revenue	1930-31	1931-32
Expenditure	4,653,605	5,181,964
Public Debt (Mch. 31, 1932)	4,898,198	3,781,417
	11,791,000	12,561,000
Total imports	1930-31	1931-32
Total exports	5,953,770	6,803,874
Imports from U.K.	11,287,388	9,300,620
Exports to U.K.	4,395,108	2,512,260
	4,386,843	4,477,289

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared 1931, 4,475,430 (British, 2,153,450)
 Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Thomas Shenton Whitelegge Thomas, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1932)
 (and allowance, £1,500) £4,500

A.D.C.	450
Private Sec.	450
Colonial Secretary, G. A. S. Northcote, C.M.G.	1,800
Deputy do., G. C. du Boulay, C.B.E.	1,350
Chief Justice, Sir G. C. Deane, K.C.	2,000
Puisne Judges, W. P. Michellu; A. B. Howes; S. S. Sawrey-Cookson; J. M. St. John Yates	each 1,400
Chief Registrar, J. F. St. A. Fawcett	960
Attorney-General, S. S. Abrahams, K.C.	1,500
Solicitor-General, C. J. de Hart	1,100
Treasurer, R. A. Kelly	1,350
Deputy Treasurer, H. Vane-Peery	1,050
Auditor, (vacant)	1,100
Deputy do., C. E. de B. Hiden	960
Comd'g Gold Coast Regiment and Inspector of Local Forces, Col. H. H. Beattie	1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, D. Duff	1,600
Director of Works, Lt.-Col. S. B. Keast, M.C.	1,500
Deputy do., Percy Hall	1,200
Genl. Manager, Railways and Takoradi Harbour Authority, (vacant)	1,700
Comptroller of Customs, J. I. Lauder	1,200
Deputy do., Capt. A. D. Mackenzie	1,050
Commissioners of Provinces, H. W. Thomas, C. E. Skene, A. C. Duncan-Johnstone	each 1,200
Secretary for Mines, A. T. Roberts	1,200
Secretary for Native Affairs, W. J. A. Jones	1,350
Director of Prisons, Lt.-Col. H. J. L. Cave-nagh	960
Postmaster-General, E. C. Cleave	1,200
Harbour-Master, Takoradi, Capt. C. R. Hemans, R.N.	1,000
Superintending Tel. Engineer, J. L. Shearer	960
Surveyor-General, J. Clendinning, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.	1,200
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C.	1,200
Director of Education, (vacant)	1,200
Conservator of Forests, Capt. R. W. Brent, M.C. (acting)	1,200
Dir. of Agriculture, G. G. Auchinleck, M.Sc.	1,200
Director of Geological Survey, Maj. N. R. Junner, M.C.	1,200

ASHANTI.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 27, 1866. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though only some of the laws and ordinances of the Gold Coast Colony apply to the annexed territory. The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (census of 1931) of 578,702 (Europeans 447). Kumasi, the chief town, has about 36,284 inhabitants. In 1931 there were 1,253 children in the Government schools, and 3,906 in the mission schools; 41 students were in residence (1931-32) at the Agricultural and Forestry Training centre. Police force (1931-32) 256; prosecutions (1931-32) 3,922, but there is little serious crime. There are 1,284 miles of motor roads. Agriculture is extending; large areas are under cacao, and coffee and cola are also cultivated. In 1931-32 the export by rail of cacao was 63,192 tons, and the gold output £739,654 (174,118 oz.). In the western parts of the colony are rich forests of mahogany, cedar, &c., and trees yielding oil, kola and rubber. Practically the whole of Ashanti is now connected by motor road with Kumasi and with the main trade routes to the north. The country is well watered, and with proper restraint it could contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game fairly plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, yams, cocoyams, ground-nuts, and cacao, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner (vacant) £1,600
 Asst. Chief Commissioner, F. W. Apple-gate 1,200

Circuit Judge (Ashanti and Northern Territories) C. M. Barton 1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N. lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. By the census taken in 1931 the population was 717,365. The Muhammadans have substantial mosques; there is a White Father's mission in the north of the Protectorate and an American Protestant mission and a Roman Catholic mission in the Mandated Territory. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Salaga, and Wa. There are 2,158 miles of permanent motorable roads. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, Shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), also cattle, sheep and goats, and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner, Maj. F. W. F. Jackson, C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,600
 Assistant Chief Commissioner, A. C. Dunn-can Johnston 1,200

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles, transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands and of a portion of the

mainland, situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in $22^{\circ} 9' N.$ lat and $113^{\circ} 52' - 114^{\circ} 30' E.$ long, and bounded on the N. by the Shum Chun River.

Hong Kong is an island about 21 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles. It lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyce-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842. British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860, and the New Territories, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwantung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 392 square miles, with a population (Census, 1931) of 840,473. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered 19,369.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor, tobacco and motor spirit the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1930) 21,095,306 tons, (1931) 22,075,010 tons. A railway, of which $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Shum Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,809 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 86 in., of which no less than 75 per cent falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1931 there were 1,072 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 69,593 pupils. The University (opened in 1922) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 18 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls certain sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1930), 356,351.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	\$27,818,473	\$33,146,724
Public expenditure	28,119,646	31,160,774
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do., do	\$4,927,000	\$4,927,000
Imports from U.K.	£4,452,000	£4,157,694
Exports to U.K.	423,000	278,769

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.H.K. (1930) (including Entertainment allowance, £2,200)	£7,000
A.D.C., Capt. T. A. H. Colman	500
Private Sec., G. W. A. Tufton	500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Joseph H. Kemp, Kt., C.B.E.	2,600
Colonial Secretary, Hon. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.	2,300
Attorney-General, Hon. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E.	2,100
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallinan, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,800
Treasurer, A.C., Hon. E. Taylor	1,550
Director of Public Works, Hon. R. M. Henderson (acting)	1,500
Police Judge, His Hon. J. R. Wood	1,850
Inspector-General of Police, Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G.	1,800
Harbour Master, A.C., Hon. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. (ret.)	1,600
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hon. A. R. Wellington, M.D.	1,800
Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, D. W. Tatnam, C.M.G.	1,800
Superintendent of Imports and Exports, J. D. Lloyd	1,600
Postmaster-General, M. J. Breen	1,600
Head of Sanitary Department, G. R. Sayer	1,400
Police Magistrate, Hong Kong, W. Schofield	1,400
Manager, Railway, R. Palmer	1,600
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes, C.B.E., K.C.	1,400
Registrar, Supreme Court, T. M. Hazlerigg	1,350
Auditor, P. L. Colbenson, O.B.E.	1,400
Police Magistrate, Kowloon, J. A. Fraser	1,700
Land Officer, P. Jacks	1,400
Superintendent of Prisons, J. W. Franks	1,300
Director, Royal Observatory, C. W. Jeffries, F.R.S.	1,000
Official Receiver, E. L. Agassiz	1,200
Superintendent, Botanical and Forestry Department, H. Green	950
District Officer, North, E. H. Williams	900
District Officer, South, B. C. K. Hawkins	950

Military Forces in China.

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj. Gen. O. C. Borrett, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	
A.D.C., Lieut. F. R. L. Meas, The King's Own R.	
G.S.O. I., Lt.-Col. E. P. Nosworthy, D.S.O., M.C.	
G.S.O. II., Major K. P. Atkinson M.C.	
G.S.O. III., Capt. G. F. Maclean, M.C.	
A.A. & Q.M.G., Col. R. B. Cousins, D.S.O.	
D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Capt. G. E. Mirehouse	
Staff Capt., Capt. C. C. Powles, M.C.	
Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. K. F. Dunsterville, D.S.O., R.A.	
Chief Engineer, Col. S. Boyd, D.S.O., R.E.	
Command Signal Officer, Major R. A. Bagnold	
Asst. Dir. of S. & T., Col. A. H. K. Watson	
Asst. Dir. of Medical Services, Col. M. F. Grant, M.D.	
Asst. Dir. of Ord. Services, Lieut.-Col. L. C. Lewis, O.B.E.	

Commandant Paymaster, Col. D. G. N. I. Wimberley, R.A.P.C.

Financial Adviser and Local Auditor, A. S. King, Esq.

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *via* Suez (annual); transit, 29 days, or *via* Siberia, 18 to 23 days

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$ and long. $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1931) of 49,308 (22,459 males, 26,849 females). In 1931 the births numbered 679 and the deaths 743. The cultivated area (1932) was 80,785 acres, and the live stock included 3,564 horses, 20,169 cattle, 101,995 sheep, and 4,379 pigs. The Island's main industry is catering for holiday makers (numbering about 500,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Forty-seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government, etc.—In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 890 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £427,144.

Man is now governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keuse*=chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 16 from the six *sheadings*, 5 from Douglas, and 2 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1922 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the Great War. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being income tax, which ranges from 1s. for incomes under

£500 to 3s. 6d. for incomes over £5,000. There are 38 elementary and 4 secondary schools in addition to King William's College; the gross expenditure on elementary education in 1931-32 was £68,491 and on higher education £27,742.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1931), 19,265 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1920-30	1930-31	1931-32
Public revenue	£407,187	£405,036	£401,381
Public expenditure	380,371	397,006	390,503
Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Claude Hamilton			
Archer Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (<i>with house</i>)			£2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Saigeant, M.V.O., O.B.E.			1,000
First Deemster, Fredk. Malcolm La Mothe			1,200
Second Deemster, Reginald D. Farrant			1,200
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore			1,400
Receiver-General, Joseph Quinlan			unp.
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Lucas, C.B.E.			unp.
Judge of Appeal, J. E. Singleton, K.C.			300

JAMAICA.

(See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the Kenya Protectorate are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. The eastern boundary has been settled by agreement with Italy, to whom the Province of Jubaland (35,812 sq. miles) was ceded by treaty in 1925, and on the north by an agreement with Ethiopia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, the boundary being determined by an Order in Council in 1926 to include in Kenya an area on the west of Lake Rudolph and north of the River Turkwel, stretching from Mt. Elgon to Mt. Zulu (on the boundary of the Sudan), which was formerly part of the Uganda Protectorate. On the south Kenya adjoins the mandated Tanganyika Territory. Kenya Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. The total area is 224,960 sq. miles and the population is estimated at 3,040,940 (Europeans 16,812, Indians 39,644, Goans 3,959, Arabs 12,166, Africans 2,966,993, and others 1,366).

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior, as well as on the coast. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into 9 provinces, which are subdivided into districts, those most suitable for settlement by Europeans being Kyambu, North Nyeri, Laikipia, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped.

The telegraph and telephone systems of Kenya have 13,919 miles of wire. Telegraph lines connect Mombasa with Lamu and Witu, Mombasa with Gazi and Tanganyika Border along the coast and inland between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Kahe, Lake Magadi, Machakos, Nyeri, Nanyuki, Meru, Isolo, Narok, Rumuruti, Kericho, Chemagel Songhor, Eldama Ravine, Lake Solai, Eldoret, Kitale, Endeless, Kiumi and Moiben. Communication between Mombasa and ships at sea and Italian Somaliland is maintained by radio-telegraphy. A short-wave wireless station (owned and maintained under licence from Government) is established at Nairobi and provides communication between the Colony and Protectorate and Great Britain

Telephone communication exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony. The Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours are State-owned, the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open lines of 1,628 miles, made up as follows:—*Main Line* (Mombasa—Kampala) 886 miles; *Principal Lines*—Nakuru Junction—Kisumu (123 miles), Tororo—Soroti (100 miles), Voi—Kahia Junction (91 miles); *Minor and Branch Lines*, Rongai—Lake Solai (26), Kisumu—Butere (44), Leseru—Kitale (40), Mbulamuti—Namasagali (18), Kampala—Port Bell (6), Gilgil—Thomson's Falls (49), Nairobi—Nanyuki (145). The Kouza—Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by Government. In addition, the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Albert, and on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 3,401 miles.

Kenya and Uganda are one administrative unit for purposes of customs, and the principal imports are cotton piece goods and manufactures, textiles and textile manufactures motor cars, parts and accessories, motor spirit, cigarettes, cigars and tobacco, cutlery, hardware, instruments and implements; china and glass ware; motor lorries, parts and accessories, industrial machinery, and wearing apparel. The principal exports are coffee, raw cotton, maize, sisal fibre and sisal tow, hides and skins, carbonate of soda, oil seeds, wheat, ivory, wattle bark and extract, tin ore and butter.

	1930	1931
Revenue	£3,241,600	£3,066,930
Expenditure	3,438,874	3,216,089
Imports (Kenya & Uganda) ..	6,923,665	5,092,026
Exports (Kenya)	3,422,571	2,343,874
Imports from U.K. (K & U) ..	2,530,366	1,961,652
Exports to U.K. (do)	2,379,387	1,581,059

NAIROBI, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Kenya and Uganda railways and harbours, has a non-native population of 24,773, of whom 7,164 are Europeans, 14,951 Indians, 271 Arabs, 2,387 Others. The native population of the Nairobi district (including parts of Kiambu and Fort Hall) is 60,949. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi. Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population 57,324, of whom 1,215 are Europeans).

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brigadier-General Sir Joseph Aloysius Byrne, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. (1931), and Duty Allowance £2,500, and Allowance as High Commissioner for Transport £1,000.</i>	£5,000
<i>A.D.C. Lt. W. H. Newell</i>	400
<i>Private Sec. Maj. T. C. Wells, O.B.E., M.C.</i>	450
<i>Colonial Secretary, H. M.-M. Moore, C.M.G.</i>	2,200
<i>Princ. Asst. do, (vacant)</i>	1,200
<i>Chief Native Commr. A. de V. Wade, O.B.E.</i>	1,450
<i>Provincial Commissioners, O. F. Watkins, C.B.E., D.S.O., E. B. Horne, O.B.E.; S. F. Deck, each £1,350; H. R. Montgomery; R. G. Stone; L. A. Field-Jones; A. M. Champion; S. H. La Fontaine, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.</i>	each 1,200
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Jacob W. Hartli, C.B.E.</i>	2,400
<i>Judges, S. J. Thomas; B. Dicklison; J. A. Lucie-Smith.</i>	each 1,450
<i>Commanding Troops, Col. E. Wilkinson, D.S.O.</i>	1,200

<i>Commissioner for Local Govt., Lands and Settlement, (vacant)</i>	£1,450
<i>Treasurer, H. H. Rushton</i>	1,450
<i>Attorney-Gen., A. D. A. MacGregor, K.C.</i>	1,800
<i>Register-Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. M. Keatinge</i>	1,050
<i>Commissioner of Customs (Kenya and Uganda), G. Walsh, O.B.E.</i>	1,400
<i>Port Manager, G. V. O. Bulkeley</i>	1,300
<i>Dir., Medical & Sanitary Services, J. L. Gilks</i>	1,500
<i>Commr. of Police, R. C. A. Cavendish ..</i>	1,350
<i>Director of Public Works, H. L. Sikes ..</i>	1,350
<i>General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours, Brig.-Gen. G. D. Rhodes, C.B.E., D.S.O.</i>	2,500
<i>Director of Agriculture, A. Holm, C.B.E.</i>	1,500
<i>Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.</i>	1,400
<i>Solicitor-General, T. D. H. Bruce</i>	1,200
<i>Conservator of Forests, H. M. Gardner ..</i>	1,200
<i>Auditor, W. H. Smith</i>	1,150
<i>Commissioner of Prisons, C. E. Spencer ..</i>	1,000
<i>Game Warden, A. T. A. Ritchie</i>	840
<i>Director of Education, H. S. Scott</i>	1,500
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer, H. H. Brasscy-Edwards</i>	1,100
<i>Surveyor General, C. O. Gilbert</i>	1,000

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, Queen's Buildings, Tin Falgai Square
CAPITAL, Nairobi, transit, about 20 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. (See BRITISH WEST INDIES.)

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements*, the *Federated Malay States*, and the *Protected States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Perlis*. The total area is 51,000 sq. miles (S.S. 1530, F.M.S. 27,430, other 22,040), and the total population of BRITISH MALAYA (1931) was 4,385,346 (as compared with 3,358,054 in 1921). Of the 1931 total, 2,598,023 were males and 1,787,323 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1931 was 17,768.

Trade of British Malaya. (Merchandise only)

Imports from —	1930	1931
U.K.	£11,414,283	£7,243,849
British Dominions	14,355,438	8,203,928
Foreign Countries	56,629,086	37,449,497
Total	£82,398,807	£52,897,274
Exports to —	1930	1931
U.K.	£9,380,113	£5,260,136
British Dominions	12,191,223	6,280,439
Foreign Countries	55,155,826	35,294,730
Total	£76,727,162	£46,835,325

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies, including the Cocos or Keeling Island and Christmas Island), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,531 square miles, with an estimated population (1931) of 1,114,015.

Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island.

Resident, C. H. Whitton, M.C.S. (acting).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is 1,121, and the islands export about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 60 square miles and a population of 1,059 (1931). A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1931 was 65,849 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales Island (pop. 1931, 198,871), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (pop. 1931, 121,388), and the territory of Dindings, west of Perak. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 24' N., long. 100° 21' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 120 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India, now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 280 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1800, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tobacco, rubber, and coconut plantations.

The Dindings Territory, ceded by the State of Perak in 1874 (area 180 square miles, pop. 1931, 19,592) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest), and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 120 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 640 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1824, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with the Netherlands, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlement of Benecoolen in Sumatra. The population in 1931 was 186,711.

SINGAPORE, the capital of the Straits Settlements, is distant from London 8,700 miles; transit, 23 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

(a) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1931 of 1,713,000. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 121,738; Ipoh (Pk.), 53,863; Taiping (Pk.), 31,881; Kampar (Pk.), 15,302; Seremban (N.S.), 21,650; Klang (Sel.), 20,913; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 14,671.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above mentioned control.

The States are peopled by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officiated by Europeans.

There are 1,073 route miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (222 miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 22 hours, and that between Ipoh (Penang) and Bangkok 27 hours (compared with a sea journey of 4 days). The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan, Pahang and Kelantan as far as Tunjap. At Sungel Golok this line is connected with the Royal State Railways of Siam. There are 2,840 miles of metalled roads, 150 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,771 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

The Federated Malay States contribute largely to the supply of raw materials of the British Empire, and although production of plantation rubber and tin predominates, figures given below show that other products are produced and exported in large quantities. Gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and about half a million tons of coal are annually mined in Selangor and used locally. While with the growth of the rubber industry there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older agricultural products, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, pepper, nutmegs and other spices, it has been proved that large areas in the Federated Malay States are suitable for the cultivation of the oil palm, and 10,000 acres have already been planted and nearly 30,000 acres alienated for this cultivation.

Principal exports from the Federated Malay States:—

	1930	1931
Para Rubber.....	Tons 249,675	243,886
Para Latex	Galls 287,511	168,908
Tin and Tin Ore	Tons 62,065	51,250
Copra	71,043	65,583
Firewood, Timber and Planks	45,667	52,831
Rice and Padi	3,517	5,379
Pineapples, Canned ..	4,455	4,643
Taploca	3,219	3,720
Areca-nuts	811	583
Rattans	865	533
Palm Oil	3,288	4,177
Palm Kernels	492	641
Gambier	220	222
Gold	Oz. 25,912	26,881

Climate—Temperature shows little variation throughout the year. The days are sometimes oppressive, owing to the high humidity, the nights are generally cool. The mean maximum shade temperature is about 90° F. inland, and rather lower on the coasts, while the mean minimum is about 72° F., inland and a little higher on the coasts. The average yearly rainfall varies in places from 65 inches to 125 inches. There are no clearly defined wet and dry seasons, but there are well-marked seasonal variations in the rainfall. On the West Coast and inland the months of January, February, June, July and August have considerably less rainfall than the remaining months. The full force of the S.W. monsoon is not felt, owing to the barrier provided by Sumatra, but violent squalls of short duration (known as "Sumatras"), are not infrequent between April and September. On the East coast, during the N.E. monsoon which prevails from November to March, heavy rains and strong winds are experienced, the remainder of the year being comparatively dry.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	\$65,560,970	\$52,348,659
Public expenditure ..	82,470,192	62,163,328
Public debt	80,185,714	96,185,714
Total imports	£19,602,382	£12,390,122
Total exports	24,926,067	14,604,001
Imports from U.K. ...	3,274,512	1,780,468
Exports to U.K. ...	3,436,032	1,334,659

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore).

Chief Secretary to Government, A Caldecott, C.M.G. C.B.E. (acting) ... *\$23,400

British Residents:

<i>Perak</i> , M. B. Shelley	16,800
<i>Selangor</i> , G. E. Cator	16,800
<i>Negeri Sembilan</i> , J. W. Hughes ..	16,800
<i>Pahang</i> , H. G. R. Leonard	16,800

Chief Justice, Sir Lancelot Henry Elphinstone, K.C. 19,200

Judges, N. H. P. Whitley, M.C.; A. K. A. B. Terrell; N. D. Mudie (acting) each 15,000

Legal Adviser and Public Prosecutor, W. S. Gibson 16,200 |

Under Secretary to Govt., W. E. Pepps .. 14,400

Financial Adviser and Treasurer, A. S. Small 14,400 |

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, (vacant) 14,400 |

Auditor, G. P. Bradney 14,400 |

Director of Education, F. J. Morten (acting) 14,400 |

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances

Controller of Labour, Malaya, C. D.

Ahearn	\$14,400
<i>Secretary for Chinese Affairs</i> , A. M. Goodman (acting)	14,400
<i>Secretary for Postal Affairs</i> , J. S. W. Arthur	14,400
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , H. A. Tempany ..	14,400
<i>Director of Co-operation</i> , A. Cavendish ..	14,400
<i>Director, Electrical Department</i> , W. J. Williams	18,000
<i>Director of Forestry</i> , J. P. Mend	24,000
<i>Director, Geological Survey</i> , R. S. Willbourne	11,400
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i> , C. J. Wilson	14,400
<i>Senior Warden of Mines</i> , G. E. Greig	14,400
<i>Commr. of Police</i> , C. H. Sansom	14,400
<i>Supt. Printing Dept.</i> , J. E. Wallace	\$6,000 to 9,600
<i>Inspector of Prisons</i> , Capt. O. J. Hancock, O.B.E.	6,000
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , G. Sturrock ..	14,400
<i>General Manager, Railways</i> , J. Strachan ..	22,800
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , V. A. Lowinger, C.B.E. ...	14,400

Malay States Information Agency, Malaya House, 57 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).

(3) OTHER STATES

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Sovereignty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siam Treaty of March 10, 1909. In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadanism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and a population (census of 1931) of 505,309, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. In 1895 the Sultan undertook to receive a British Agent having the functions of a Consular Officer. In 1914, following an agreement of that date, a General Adviser was accepted. The Legislature consists of a Council of State to which European and Asiatic unofficial members are appointed. The judicial system resembles that of the Federated Malay States. Judges of Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States are *ex officio* Judges of the State of Johore and *vice versa*. Johore is primarily an agricultural country producing, as major crops, rubber, coco-nuts, tapioca and pineapples. The cultivation of African oil palm is also making progress. Tin ore and iron ore are exported in considerable quantity. The Johore State Railway runs for 120 miles through the middle of the State. There are 831 miles of metalled road.

	1930	1931
Revenue	\$14,634,966	\$12,102,704
Expenditure	16,671,986	14,778,518
Public Debt	nil.	nil.
Imports	47,125,210	29,449,254
Exports	59,714,461	34,995,441

The Capital, Johore Bahru, has a population of 95,382.

Sultan, H.H. Sir Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. ; born, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.

General Adviser, R. O. Winstedt, C.M.G., D.Litt.

Chief Minister, Dato A. Hamid bin Yusof.

State Secretary, Dato Mohd. Salleh bin Ali.

Judge, W. Burton.

Legal Adviser, J. W. Jones (acting).

Financial Commissioner, F. T. Tree.

Commissioner, Lands and Mines, H. R. Joynt (acting).

Commissioner, Trade and Customs, E. F. Williams (acting).

Assistant Adviser, Muar, O. H. Grove.

State Engineer, Maj. H. F. Waters.

Principal Medical Officer, G. H. Garlick (acting).

Postmaster General, G. Savage (acting).

Superintendent of Education, H. R. Cheseaman.

Controller of Labour, E. A. Ross (acting).

Protector of Chinese, F. L. Williams.

Warden of Mines, F. C. Marshall.

Commissioner of Police, W. A. C. Hains (acting).

Superintendent of Surveys, C. E. Nugent.

Conservator of Forests, C. Smith (acting).

KEDAH, between $5^{\circ} 5' - 6^{\circ} 35' N.$, lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1932 was 478,285, and the approximate area 3,150 sq miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kelah, while coco and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 19,032. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 49 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1930-31 (A.H. 1348)	1931-32 (A.H. 1349)
Revenue	\$5,086,692	\$5,180,244
Expenditure	7,198,036	5,722,757
Public Debt	nil	nil

Sultan, H.H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halmishah, K.C.M.G.

Regent, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O.

British Adviser, J. D. Hall, M.C.S.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 216 sq miles, and the population is about 49,300, of whom 40,000 are Malays. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River, but H. H. the Raja lives at Arat, which is on the main trunk line from Singapore to Bangkok. Rice is the principal crop, and tin ore and rice are the principal exports. The State came under British protection in 1909.

	1929-30 (A.H. 1348)	1930-31 (A.H. 1349)
Revenue	\$487,436	\$349,189
Expenditure	577,738	471,011
Public Debt	nil	nil

Raja, H. H. Tuan Syed Alwi, C.B.E., C.M.G.

British Adviser, O. E. Venables, M.C.S.

KELANTAN lies between $4^{\circ} 35' - 6^{\circ} 15' N.$ and $101^{\circ} 22' - 102^{\circ} 37' E$ on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 115 miles and a breadth of 60 miles. The total area is 5,773 square miles; population (1931 Census) 362,517. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live-stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is in parts mountainous, but a railway (through to Singapore) has been constructed

through the flatter part and good land is thus made accessible for planting. There are many rubber estates and the African oil palm is also cultivated. Tin and gold are found. The capital, Kota Bharu, 6 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 14,843. Kuala Krai is the headquarters of the Southern Administrative District, and Pasir Puteh of the Eastern.

	1930	1931
Revenue	\$2,182,905	\$1,524,139
Expenditure	2,426,079	1,961,124
Public Debt	4,980,684	5,430,684

Sultan, H. H. Sir Ismail, K.C.M.G.

British Adviser, A. S. Haynes, M.C.S.

TRENGGANU, between 4° and $5^{\circ} 55' N.$ and $102^{\circ} 15' - 103^{\circ} 30' E$, lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1931), 179,664. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports are Para rubber, tin ore, dried fish, cotton and silk, sagoes, gambier, areca nuts, copra, iron ore and wolfram. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,972 inhabitants.

	1930-31 (A.H. 1349)	1931-32 (A.H. 1350)
Revenue	\$1,235,230	\$983,675
Expenditure	1,445,799	1,163,693
Public Debt	3,250,000	3,500,000

Sultan, H.H. Sir Suleiman Badrul-alam Shah, K.C.M.G.

British Adviser, G. L. Ham

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of $91\frac{1}{2}$ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on April 26, 1931, was 221,621. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punie in race. The Maltese language, which is generally spoken by all classes, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1930 (June, July, August and September) was 81°⁵. In winter the mean temperature was 51°⁵. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes, figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary, its population has now dwindled to 982, but its suburb, Iqabat, has 9,050 inhabitants. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 89 elementary and infant schools, 6 central schools, 2 secondary schools, and 60 night schools; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 49 private schools of which 15 receive grants-in-aid from the Government.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry. The Constitution, which was temporarily suspended by an Order in Council (June 26, 1930) empowering the Governor to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Malta, was restored to the Island in 1932.

In 1931 the Port of Valletta was entered by 2,328 vessels (tonnage, 3,839,918).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1931), 22,779.

	1930-31	1931-32.
Public revenue.	£939,993	£971,313
Expenditure	997,272	967,189
	1930.	1931.
Imports	£3,826,125	£3,712,530
Exports	482,067	499,055
Imports from U.K.	922,583	919,686
Exports to U.K.	14,361	24,099

MALTA COMMAND

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir David G. M. Campbell, K.O.B., A.D.C. (1931)</i>	£5,000
<i>A.D.C., Lt. T. H. Salt</i>	401
<i>Colonel A.D.C., Maj. A. J. Galt, O.B.E.</i>	
<i>M.C. Royal Malta Artillery</i>	300
<i>In charge of Administration, Brig.-Gen. E. F. Falkner, C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	1,004
<i>G.S.O., Maj. G. I. Thomas, D.S.O., M.C.</i>	657
<i>Comdg. R.A., Col. O. C. Niven, D.S.O.</i>	1,095
<i>Chief Eng., Col. C. W. Bushell</i>	1,004
<i>Asst. Dir. S. and T., Col. E. R. O'Hara, C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	1,004
<i>Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. R. C. Wilmot</i>	1,004
<i>Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Lt.-Col. J. H. Stone, D.S.O.</i>	1,095
<i>Command Paymaster, Col. G. A. C. Ormsby-Johnson, O.B.E., M.C.</i>	1,004

MALTESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

<i>Lieutenant-Governor, Harry Charles Luke, C.M.G., M.A., B.Litt.</i>	2,000
<i>Legal Adviser, R. Strother Stewart, M.A., B.C.L.</i>	1,200
<i>Clerk of Councils and Secretary to the Maltese Imperial Government, E. R. Mifsud, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	600

THE MINISTRY (1932).

<i>Head of Ministry and Minister for Justice and for Trade and Customs, Hon. Ugo P. Mifsud, LL.D., B.Litt.</i>	700
<i>Public Instruction, Enrico Mizzi, LL.D.</i>	600
<i>Minister of the Treasury, and for Police, Hon. Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, LL.D.</i>	600
<i>Public Works, Hon. Giovanni Adam, LL.D., A.C.E.</i>	600
<i>Public Health and Posts, Hon. Notary S. Borg Olivier</i>	600
<i>Agriculture and Fisheries, Hon. G. Micallet, LL.D.</i>	600
<i>President of the Senate,</i>	200

Speaker of House of Assembly,

<i>Official Secretary to Head of Ministry, Arthur Galea, O.B.E.</i>	540
<i>Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, P. Pullicino, LL.D.</i>	850
<i>Supt. of Public Works, F. C. Bonavia, A.C.E.</i>	550
<i>Rector of the University, Prof. T. Agius, M.D., M.A.</i>	450
<i>Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, James Turner</i>	540
<i>Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Felice Mercieca</i>	500
<i>Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. A. Galizia, O.B.E.</i>	720
<i>Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, O.B.E., M.D.</i>	500
<i>Auditor-General, Col. A. Trapani</i>	500
<i>Postmaster-General, J. Bonett</i>	500
<i>Commissioner of Police, S. Galea</i>	500
<i>Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir A. Mercieca, LL.D.</i>	1,200
<i>Judges, Dr. F. Buhagiar, £800; Dr. R. F. Ganado; Dr. G. Depasquale; Dr. E. H. Ganado; Dr. L. A. Camilleri; Dr. A. Montanaro Gauci</i>	700

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.
Agent-General, Hon. Sir James Daniel Connolly, P. & O. House, 14-15, Cockspar St., S.W.1.

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and via Naples about 1,995; transit overland, 3½ days

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17' 57" 46' E long, and 8 lat. 19° 58' 20' 33'; and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1931 was 323,418, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and natives of mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1770 they abandoned the island, and in 1775 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 170,165 acres, 134,925 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 15,250 under other crops, the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. 82 per cent trade of the island is with Great Britain and British Dominions. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe; a cyclone lasted from March 5 to 7, 1930, and did considerable damage to sugar plantations and buildings.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1931, amounted to 1,062,466 tons. In 1931 there were 144 miles of railway (120 of 4 ft 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.) 59 post-offices, 49 telegraph offices and 10 telephone offices in the island, with 438 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 230 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The estimated expenditure on education for 1932-33 is Rs. 1,348,759.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1931), 54,290.

	1929-30	1930-31
Public revenue	Rs 14,483,468	Rs. 11,382,210
Public expenditure	15,575,002	16,022,074
Public debt	£2,796,994	£2,796,994
Paper circulation	Rs. 14,735,750	Rs. 10,234,980
Total imports	39,806,180	34,064,074
Total exports	26,600,964	23,820,884
Imports from U.K.	10,449,565	7,504,119
Exports to U.K.	19,023,108	20,760,432

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
His Excellency Sir Wilfrid Edward
Fruers Jackson, K.C.M.G. (1930) Rs. 60,000
Commanding Forces, Maj. D. A. Hutchison, R.E.

Colonial Sec. Hon. E. W. Evans, C.M.G. 21,000

Asst. Col. Sec. W. H. Ingram 12,000

Procureur and Advocate-General, G. E. Nairac, K.C. 20,000

Treasurer, L. Testor 15,000

Director of Agriculture, G. E. Bodkin 16,665

Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, B. A. Francis, O.B.E. 15,000

Protector of Immigrants, L. Collet 12,000

Director of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. L. F. Régnard, R.E. 15,000

Registrar-General, T. Avice, O.B.E. 15,000

Auditor, A. Standley (Crest) 12,000

Director, Medical and Health Dept., J. B. Kirk 20,250

Rectory, Royal College, T. B. Barnes, M.A. 15,000

Chief Judge, Hon. P. B. Peltides 24,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. R. Marrier d'Ilemonville, R. 18,000, Hon. L. Leconte 15,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles north-east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1931), 8,202. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and gums are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, R. Brouard (acting) Rs 7,200.

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1922, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1931) is 1,457.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 30 to 35 days.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benue, between Dahomey on the west and the Cameroons on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern and Southern Provinces, coinciding with the former Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory (including the portion of the Cameroons under British Mandate) is about 372,674 sq. miles, and the population is 18,765,790.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 (amended 1928) there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as

President, 27 official members, 3 nominated official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (Dr. C. C. Adeniyi Jones, Eric O. Moore, and T. A. Doherty), 1 elected member representing Calabar (C. W. Clinton) and 14 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, kola-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The export trade relies mainly upon certain staple articles of great value, principally palm oil and kernels, ground nuts, cocoa, cotton lint, and tin. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation comprising (1) a Western line from Lagos to Kano (704½ miles), crossing the Niger by bridge at Jebba, with branches from Kano to N'Guru (143 miles, Minna to Baro (111 miles), from Zaria to the Bauchi tin fields (Jos) (133 miles, light railway), from Zaria to Kaura Namoda (137 miles), and from Ifo to Idogo (27 miles) (2) an Eastern line (569 miles) from Port Harcourt to Kaduna on the Western Railway, crossing the Benue by train ferry at Makurdi with a branch line connecting from Kafauchau junction (mile 458¼) with the tinfields (Jos) 62½ miles. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports (1931) were cotton goods (£1,556,308), provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, motor-cars and lorries, motor spirit, cement and bags and sacks; the principal exports were palm kernels (£2,132,345), palm oil (£1,541,681), tin ore (£906,185), cocoa (£1,093,254), ground nuts (£1,510,691), hides and skins (£725,665) and cotton lint (£152,812). The total imports from the British Empire were £4,999,155 in 1931, and from U.S.A. £584,490

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£5,622,200	£4,857,612
Expenditure	6,329,668	6,188,301
Do. on Loan Works	863,403	597,147
Total imports	£12,700,037	£6,744,199
Total exports	15,174,315	10,644,519
Imports from U.K.	8,634,090	4,801,834
Exports to U.K.	6,183,956	5,123,154

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria , His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1930)	£6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government , G. Hemmatt, C.M.G.	2,400
Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces , W. Buchanan-Smith, C.M.G., M.C.	2,400
Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces , (vacant)	2,400
Commandant Nigeria Regt. , Lt.-Col. W. R. Meredith, D.S.O.	1,400
Chief Justice , Sir Donald Kingston, K.C. ..	2,000
 Puisne Judges , A. F. C. Webber; H. S. Berkeley, W. Butler Lloyd, C. W. V. Carey	each 1,400
Attorney-General , A. C. V. Prior	1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service , W. B. Johnson	1,800
Treasurer , C. W. Leese, C.M.G.	1,500
Director of Marine , Capt. L. J. Hall, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.	1,400

Comptroller of Customs , E. C. F. Bird	£1,400
Administrative Service (Staff Grade) , G. S. Browne, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O., M.C.; G. J. Lethem; A. C. M. Burns, C.M.G.; E. M. Falk; H. H. Middleton; W. E. Hunt, C.B.E.; Hon. H. B. Hermon-Hodge	each 1,400
Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway , E. M. Bland, C.M.G.	2,000
Director of Public Works , C. L. Cox	1,700
Surveyor-General , Capt. J. Calder Wood, M.C.	1,200
Director of Forests , J. R. Ainslie	1,400
Director of Agriculture , O. T. Faulkner, C.M.G.	1,400
Auditor , W. E. Knollys	1,200
Postmaster-General , G. B. Hebdien	1,300
Director of Education , E. R. J. Hussey ..	1,600
Inspector General of Police , C. W. Duncan, C.B.E.	1,400
Director, Geological Survey , Capt. E. C. Wilson	1,200
Chief Inspector of Mines , E. A. Langslow Cock	1,200
Port Engineer, Lagos Harbour Works , Major J. E. Bostock, O.B.E., M.I.C.E.	1,400
Chief Veterinary Officer , Capt. W. W. Henderson	1,200
Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 14 to 15 days.	
Cable communication to Lagos. Inland telegraphs to all important places.	

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi. The population of the Protectorate (Dec. 31, 1931) was 1,502,283, including 1,910 Europeans and 1,537 Asiatics, and it has a total land area of 37,596 square miles.

The principal exports are tobacco, cotton, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of tobacco is considerable; tea, cotton and fibre are also exported in fair quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are three steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Lake Nyasa is under construction. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 2,666. A road from Salisbury to Blantyre via Tete (Portuguese E. Africa) is open and is freely used during the dry season.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week via Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line via Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape via Salisbury. The telegraph lines extend northwards as far as Tukuyu, in Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 600 Europeans and 7,000 natives), Limbe (near Blantyre), and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1930.	1931.
Revenue	£385,223	£370,515
Expenditure	414,225	448,843
Imports (excl. transit).....	764,433	748,471
Exports (excl. transit).....	776,414	586,404
Imports from U.K.	261,069	304,534
Exports to U.K.....	667,123	506,350

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, C.M.G., D.S.O. (1932) (with allowance £500) £2,500

Chief Secretary, K. L. Hall 1,450

Commandant of 1st Bn King's African Rifles, Maj E E Sullivan-Tailleur, M.C. 900

Judge of High Court, Haythorne Reed 1,450

Attorney-Gen., W. Harragin 1,200

Treasurer, K. R. Tucker, C.B.E. 1,250

Director of Medical Services, Dr. F. E. Whitehead, O.B.E. 1,300

Director of Education, A. T. Lacey, M.A. 1,000

Director of Agriculture, W. Small, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc. 1,100

Secretary for Native Affairs, H. D. Aplin, C.M.G. 1,300

Provincial Commissioners, R. H. Murray; G. B. Anderson each 1,200

Director of Public Works, B. R. Peters, M.B.E. 1,100

Comptroller of Customs, E. H. Warren, M.B.E. 1,000

Auditor, M. J. Flanagan 920

Govt Printer, T. T. Davies £480 to 720

Marine Supt., Commr C G Tonge, M.B.E., R.N.R. 920

Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander 920

Chief Commr. of Police, Maj F T Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. 920

Chief Transport Officer, Maj C. C. Metcalfe, M.B.E., M.C. 920

Postmaster-General, S. Pope 920

Director of Geological Survey, F. Dixey, O.B.E., D.Sc. 1,000

Conservator of Forests, J. B. Clements 920

Chief Veterinary Officer, Lt.-Col D O Turnbull, D.S.O. 920

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H M Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,200

(In addition to £3,500 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul General for Western Pacific)

Secretary to High Commission, H. H. Vassess (House Allowance £75) £700 to 800

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Capt M. H. Anderson, O.B.E., K.C., R.N. (ret.) 400

(In addition to £1,200 as C. J. of Fiji)

(1) The British Solomon Islands, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 15,000 square miles, and a population (1931) of 478 Europeans, 173 Asiatics, and 93,415 natives. The Santa Cruz Group and several other islands were incorporated in the

Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's Group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1930-31 was £64,728, and the expenditure £67,816; exports 1930-31 £304,310; imports, £215,269. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Francis Noel Ashley (and £150 allowances) £1,200 to £1,400

Secretary to Govt., N. S. B. Kidson. £500 to £600

(2) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them, and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanapa), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 166° 35' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles. Population (1931) 266 Europeans, 730 Asiatics (698 on Ocean Island), and 32,813 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1929-30), £67,105; expenditure, £59,324; imports (1929-30), £148,777; exports, £213,328.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30' N., long. 150° 13' W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop. 37 Europeans, chiefly in connexion with Pacific cable station, and 399 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916, and Christmas Island was included in 1919.

Resident Commissioner, A. F. Gumble, O.M.G., M.A. (and £100 allowances) £800 to £1,000

(3) The Tonga or Friendly Islands.—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 18, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 300 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and population (1931) of 482 Europeans 265 half castes, 27,700 Tongans, and 392 others—total 28,839. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tupou II in 1918. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared, owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue 1930-31, £71,672; expenditure, £78,660; imports (1930), £148,306; exports, £169,610. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1930 was 163,023 tons.

Agent and Consul, J. A. Neill, B.A., B.L. £800 to £1,000 (and duty allowance £200)

(4) The Phoenix Islands (McKean, Gardner Pinn, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) Pitcairn Island, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W. Pop. (1931) 200, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*.

Chief Magistrate, Richard Edgar Christian.

(6) The New Hebrides Group, about 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia, is under the administration of British and French officials as provided for by an Anglo-French Convention of 1906 and a protocol of

1924. The population is estimated at 56,564 (British Nationals 227, French Nationals 797, Foreigners 30, Asiatics and Protected French Subjects 5,350, Natives, 50,000). Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1930, £20,152, expenditure, £28,140. Total imports, 1930, £157,541; total exports, £250,520. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia, there is a two-monthly service with France, via Panama.

British High Commissioner, Sir A. G. M. Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

French High Commissioner, M. Jore (acting)

British Resident Commissioner, G. A. Joy.

(*Allowances* £100) £300 to £1,000

French Resident Com., M. Ciriotti

President of Joint Court, Count de Buena

Espezanza, K.C.M.G.

British Judge, A. de J. Caicy.

French Judge, M. Sachon

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes, in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judea (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan winds its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The Dead Sea, 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet above mean sea-level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (census Oct. 23, 1922), of 737,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 75,024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. The estimated population on July 1, 1929, was 826,664, not including Beduin, who are about 203,000 in number. The 1929 estimate includes 80,205 Christians, 572,443 Moslems, 154,330 Jews and 9,666 others. Since 1919 about 60,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country: in 1927 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (35 per cent.), Russia (20 per cent.), Rumania (6 per cent.). In 1927, 2,713 Jews (956 men, 1,240 women, and 673 children) entered Palestine as immigrants; in the same period, 5,472 emigrated from Palestine, the net decrease thus being 2,759.

Palestine is divided into 2 administrative districts, under District Commissioners, and the Jerusalem Division under a Deputy District

Commissioner. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct., 1922, of 66,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. A conflict of claims, Jewish and Arab, as to rights at the *Wailing Wall* of the Haram al-Sharif at Jerusalem has provided opportunities for disorder, and the Government submitted proposals to the Council of the League of Nations for a Commission to define and determine the rights and claims. In Jan., 1930, the Council appointed a Commission, as requested by the British Government. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Tel-Aviv (40,000), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634). An archaeological museum, constructed, equipped and endowed at the cost of Mr John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is in course of erection at Jerusalem.

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections. *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara, *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandated territory of Syria, *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*, and *Nablus-Afula-Tulkarem*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa. In 1929 the kilometrage operated (excluding 113 kilometres Ma'an-Mudawara section) was 1,104 kilometres, the freight handled amounting to 569,285 tons, and the passengers carried numbering 1,329,475. The gross railway revenue was £165,143 and the working expenses £158,635.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. Harbour construction at Haifa was begun in 1929 and is now in progress. In 1929, 3,663 vessels (1,975,383 tons) engaged in foreign trade entered the ports, and 2,672 (1,999,438 tons) cleared. There are branches of Barclay's Bank, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. In 1928-29 there were 227 Government schools with 19,449 pupils, 126 Christian schools with 25,139 pupils, and 98 Jewish schools with 9,719 pupils. There are also training colleges

for teachers, technical, trade and agricultural schools, and a Hebrew University (with faculties of Humanities and Science), which draws about half its students from Palestine and the remainder from Poland, Russia and Rumania.

	1928	1929
Revenue	*£Pa.284,317	*£Pa.323,572
Expenditure	3,381,993	2,140,032
Public Debt	4,500,000	4,500,000
Imports	6,966,214	7,444,404
Exports	1,864,800	2,230,101

* £P = £ sterling

Imports from U K		
(1929-30)	£1,011,082	£1,063,941
Exports to U K (1929-30)	455,672	1,450,399

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen Sir Arthur (Hensell) Wauchope, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (1931) £4,000

Chief Justice, Sir Michael McDonnell

Chief Secretary, Mark Aitchison Young, C.M.G.

Asst. Chief Secretary, E. Mills, O.B.E.

Attorney-General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C. Treasurer.

Senior British Judge, O.C.K. Corrie, M.C.

Presidents of District Courts, F. H. Baker (Jerusalem), J. M. de Freitas (Haifa); A. H. Webb K.C. (Nablus), R. Copland (Jaffa).

Commanding Air Force, Air-Commodore P. H. I. Playfair, M.C.

Commandant, Police and Prisons, A. S. Mavigordato, O.B.E.

Officer Commanding Transjordan Frontier Force, Lt.-Col. C. A. Shute, C.B.E.

Commissioner of Lands, A. Abramson, C.B.I.

Director of Agriculture and Forests, E. R. Sawyer, O.B.E.

Director of Public Works, F. Pudsey

Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.

Director of Health, Col. G. W. Heron, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director of Customs and Trade, K. W. Stead, O.B.E.

Director of Development, Lewis French

Postmaster-General, W. Hudson C.B.E., M.C.

General Manager, Palestine Railways (vacant)

Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.

Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

District Commissioners

Southern District (Jaffa), J. E. F. Campbell, O.B.E.

Northern District (Haifa), E. F. Colville, C.M.G.

Jerusalem Division (Deputy), E. Keith-Roach O.B.E.

TRANSJORDAN.

Emir, H. H. Abdullah, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, appointed April, 1921.

Transjordan consists of the 4 Districts of *Mann*, *Karak*, *Balqa*, and *Ajlun*, and is under the same mandate as Palestine. It is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, and has access to the Red Sea at Akaba. No census has yet been taken, but it is estimated that the total population is 300,000, of whom 130,000 are settled, 120,000 semi-nomads, and 50,000 nomads; the great majority are Moslems. The area is unknown, as the boundaries are not definitely determined. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception

of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Mudowwara, where it enters Hejaz territory and continues to Medina. There is a Legislative Council of 6 official and 16 elected members, constituted in 1929.

	1929-30	1930-31
Revenue	*£P257,958	*£P260,301
Grants in aid	69,512	108,696

Total	*£P327,470	*£P368,996
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Expenditure:—

Ordinary	£P315,098	£P311,320
Extraordinary	24,375	49,030

Total	*£P339,470	*£P360,350
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Debt

CAPITAL, Amman

High Commissioner, see Palestine.

British Resident, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Officer Commanding Arab Legion, Lt.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.

RHODESIA.

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles, and the total population is nearly 2,500,000 (1931). The territory is named after Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north to the Limpopo River in the south.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,344 square miles, and the population (1931) 1,109,012 of whom 49,910 are Europeans. The native population is 1,059,000, with 4,102 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race. The total number of European births in 1931 was 1,182 (a rate of 23.58 per 1,000) and of deaths 417 (8.32 per 1,000), the marriages numbering 544 (21.72 per 1,000). Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 20, 1897, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesian and the Mashonaland Railways, the total mileage of which at Sept. 30, 1931, was 2,669 miles (including 1,348 miles operated within the boundaries of Southern Rhodesia). The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, via Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,366 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury

(302 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Belra Railway Companies to the port of Berra (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The main northern extension of the railway was constructed from Bulawayo. It taps the Wankie coalfields and crosses the Zambezi at the Victoria Falls (282 miles). Branch lines primarily constructed in the interests of established mines are—Salisbury-Sinola (83 miles), Mt. Hampden Junction-Shamva (73 miles), Gwelo-Selukwe (24 miles), Bulawayo-West Nicholson (104 miles), Gwelo-Umumba-Victoria (123 miles), and Soma-bula-Shabani (63 miles). There is also a short branch line, Bulawayo-Matopos. To provide facilities for the transport of passengers and goods in areas in process of development not directly served by existing railways, a system of road motor services has been organised. In September, 1932, routes covering 1,552 miles were in operation.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1931, was of the value of £77,372,019. The output for the year ended December 31, 1931, was valued at £2,273,875. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, platinum, corundum, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize, and tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. The total area under cultivation in 1931 was 437,453 acres (maize 273,372, tobacco 16,145, cotton 8,979). The export of citrus fruit in 1931 was 155,449 boxes. Cattle (5,582,460 on Dec. 31, 1931) thrive well, and the annual shows at Bulawayo and Salisbury are regarded as among the premier shows of beef cattle in South Africa. The exports of cattle in 1931 were 10,280 head. Dairy products sold include butter 1,819,920 lb., milk 1,182,366 gallons, cheese 146,261 lb., and eggs 845,640 dozen. In addition to the main industries of mining and farming there are creameries, cotton ginneries, bacon factories, oil, soap and candle factories, cement and lime works, and many other undertakings. Land is cheap and may be had on favourable terms. Considerable efforts have been made by the Government during recent years to increase the number of new settlers. During the years 1925-27 settlers and dependents numbered 941 (396 under Empire settlers scheme, and 545 from High Commissioner's Office, etc.). In addition, a further 1,004 men and youths obtained situations on the land in 1925-27. This scheme is (1931) temporarily in abeyance.

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided in the Government schools. For European children there are 87 Government and Government-aided schools (1 vocational, 22 secondary and 74 primary). Children in rural areas, where the population is too scanty for a school, are

provided for by Government grants to tutors or governesses. The total number of European children in all types of schools at the end of 1931 was 9,212. There are seven schools for children of mixed race, with 706 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid is provided in 1,422 schools, with 107,122 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1931-32 amounted to £50,093, the total educational (other than native) expenditure being £278,378 in the calendar year 1931.

	1930-31.	1931-32
Revenue ..	£2,449,300	£2,110,200
* Expenditure ..	2,587,500	2,128,900
Public Debt ..	6,334,500	6,240,400

	1930	1931
Imports ..	£7,529,400	£5,685,500
Exports ..	7,497,000	5,894,100
Imports from U.K.	3,945,000	3,297,900
Exports to U.K.	2,114,200	2,106,900

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir
Ceil H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1928) (and
allowance £2,000) £4,000
A.D.C., Capt. B. V. Cherry, M.C.

Ministry (Sept. 22, 1928).

Premier and Minister of Native Affairs, H. U. Moffat, C.M.G.	£2,500
Colonial Secretary, W. M. Leggate, C.M.G.	2,000
Treasurer, P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G.	2,000
Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Defence, Major R. J. Hudson, M.C., K.C.	2,000
Minister of Mines and Agriculture, George Mitchell	2,000

Medical Director, R. A. Askins, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Director of Education, L. M. Foggan, O.B.E.
Chief Native Commissioner, Col. C. L. Carbutt.
Chief Justice, A. F. Russell

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia
in London, J. W. Downie, C.M.G., Crown
House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (and allowance

£700) £2,000
SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,880 ft. (total population, census 1931, 28,800, including 9,637 whites) BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,460 ft. (total population of 31,000, including 11,812 whites) Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Wankie, Fort Victoria, Selukwe, and Hartley

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambezi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 287,950 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambezi and Kafue Valleys the altitude in most places exceeds 4,000 feet. The permanent European population in May, 1931, was computed at 13,846; the native population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1931) at 1,372,235. Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 2,500,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, coffee, wheat, oil seeds, and

* Excluding expenditure out of loan funds.

citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 353,062 and European-owned 99,144. Copper, zinc, vanadium, lead, gold, mica and coal have been discovered, and scientific prospecting is being carried on over large areas. The copper deposits have attracted much capital, the Roan Antelope and the Nkana mines having commenced output, while others are expected to follow. The copper mines of Northern Rhodesia appear likely to produce a large proportion of the world's supply, while zinc and vanadium production are on a considerable scale. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big-game hunter, but the areas now open for hunting are somewhat restricted. The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 44 post offices, 18 of which are money order offices. The main telegraph and telephone route lies alongside the railway from Victoria Falls Bridge to the Congo border, with branches from Ndola to Luanshya, Ndola to Nehanga, and from Nkana to Mulira. Fort Jameson is connected with the Nyasaland system, and Kasama and Abercorn with the Nyasaland and Tanganyika systems. Aeronautical wireless stations at Mpika and Broken Hill are equipped for communication with aircraft in flight (900 metres wave length) as well as for point to point communication on short wave. Short wave equipment has been installed at Fort Jameson, Livingstone and Mongu-Lealui. All wireless stations maintain a public service, and a licensed station at Kausanshi Mine is open for restricted public service.

The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 16 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Livingstone, near the Victoria Falls, on the Zambezi. The country is divided into 9 Provinces for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazaluka, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Ndola, Luanshya and Mongu-Lealui.

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£830,254	£856,376
Expenditure	704,986	820,056
Governor, His Excellency Sir Ronald Storrs, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., (1932) (and £1,000 duty allowance)		£3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt A. Cust		630
Chief Secretary, Hon. H. C. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.M.G.		1,450
Principal Assistant Chief Secretary, Maj. E. A. T. Dutton, O.B.E.		1,000
Attorney-General, (vacant)		1,300
Treasurer, Hon. C. H. Dolan, C.B.E.		1,200
Commissioner of Taxes, G. E. Thornton, M.B.E.		840
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. J. M. Thomson, O.B.E.		1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Hon. P. H. Ward		1,300
Judge of the High Court, R. E. Hall		1,750
Director of Animal Health (and Acting		

Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. J. Smith	£1,200
Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police, Lt.-Col. E. G. Dickinson, M.C.	1,000
Commissioner of Police and Prisons, Capt P. R. Wardroper, M.B.E.	1,000
Director of Surveys and Acting Secretary for Lands, W. G. Fairweather, O.B.E.	1,050
Secretary for Mines, A. C. Vivian, D.Sc.	1,000
Director of Public Works, F. A. Buckley	1,100
Controller of Customs, E. S. Marillier	1,200
Postmaster-General, W. T. Toim	1,000
Director of European Education, J. B. Clark	1,000
Director of Native Education, R. Caldwell	1,000
Auditor, J. B. Hewlett	1,000
Provincial Commissioners and Magistrates, E. B. H. Goodall, M.B.E., C.R.B., Draper, M.B.E., E. Sharpe, R. H. Palmer, C.F. Molyneux, J. W. Hinds, A. W. M. S. Griffin, M.C., S. Hillier, T. F. Sandford, M.B.E. (2) £1,100, (7) 1,000	
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2	

ST. HELENA.

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America, and 4,477 from South America, in 15° 55' S. lat and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 3,747. St Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it in 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651, but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II, until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry has been established. St James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension (Resident Magistrate, R. A. Willmott), an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S lat and 14° 25' 5" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about

38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 2,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; in 1931 the population was about 150. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand, the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1931), 1,381

Public revenue	£18,570	£12,480
Expenditure	25,819	23,891
Debt	nil	nil
Total imports	44,411	43,883
Total exports	19,845	12,767
Imports from U.K.	36,166	35,920
Exports to U.K.	18,699	12,205

Governor, His Excellency Sir Spencer

Steuart Davis, C.M.G. (1932) £1,000

Govt. Secretary, G. E. Moss (acting) 225

Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, F. W. Lane (acting) 200

Colonial Surgeon, Dr L. L. Burton 580

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, see BRITISH WEST INDIES

ST. LUCIA, see BRITISH WEST INDIES.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H. H. Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, C.O.M.G.,

born Sept. 26, 1874; suc. his father, the Raja

Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; in

1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of and

Viscount Esher, b. 1885, (H. H. the Ranece).

Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke (H. H.

the Tuan Muda), b. Aug. 8, 1876.

Private Secretary to H.H. the Rajah,

E. S. Hull \$4,800

Resident, 1st Division, J. C. Swayuc 9,000

Resident, 2nd Division, J. B. Archer 8,400

Resident, 3rd Division, C. D. Adams 9,000

Resident, 4th Division, H. D. Aplin 9,000

Resident, 5th Division, F. H. Kortright 8,400

Treasurer, A. A. Rennie 9,000

Chief Justice, T. S. Boyd 12,000

Director of Public Works, C. P. Lowe 9,600

Secretary for Native Affairs, P. M. Adams 6,720

Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Pro-

tectector of Labour, C. D. le Gros Clark 6,480

Secretary to the Committee of Adminis-

tration, R. D. St. John Horton 6,000

Director of Agriculture, J. S. W. Bean 6,720

Director of Education, H. Jacques 7,680

Conservator of Forests, D. E. Calver 7,200

Superintendent of Lands, C. S. Griffiths 9,000

Legal Adviser, F. O. Blagg 9,000

P.M.O. and Chief Health Officer, E. M.

Marjoribanks 9,600

Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Capt.

R. E. Leisner (acting) 6,480

Commissioner of Police, L. N. Reynolds

(acting) 5,040

Postmaster-General, K. H. Gillan 7,680

Registrar, F. H. Hayward 6,480

Supt. of Surveys, N. A. Middlemas	\$9,000
Supt. of Telegraphs, W. G. Tait (acting)	4,800
Commissioner of Trade and Customs, and Shipping Master, H. M. Calvert	8,400

Special Commissioner for Sarawak in England
Bertram Brooke (H. H. the Tuan Muda).
Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population of about 475,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kellengang, and Batang-Lupar mountains, the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 100 miles), the Barun (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 120, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Brunei by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent state, and under an agreement of 1888 the State has been placed under British protection. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, indiarubber, bees-wax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. The large petroleum field at Miri and Bakong, in the Barun district, is now a valuable asset; oil exports (1928) 592,389 tons, (1929), 734,454 tons, (1930) 645,399 tons.

Revenue	\$6,671,891	\$5,569,034
Expenditure	6,515,757	7,089,993
Imports	22,726,657	16,421,592
Exports	34,689,890	24,894,762

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 20 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Saturday. There is also direct communication with Sibiu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Frasin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at

156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles; the most important of the dependencies are the Amirantes, Farquhar Islands, Coetivy, Askove and the Aldabra Group. The population was estimated (Dec 31, 1931) at 27,786. At the census of 1931 the population of Mahé was 21,977, Praslin 2,476, La Digue, 1,225, other islands 1,736. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour, and the lighthouses in the vicinity have been fitted up with modern automatic lights. Although only 4° 8' of the Equator the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1931 being 13.53 per 1,000. There are 27 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools, there are also a secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coconuts, coconut-oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coconut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 4 members (2 *ex-officio* and 2 nominated official and 1 unofficial), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1930	1931
Revenue	R ^s 754,174	R ^s 692,412
Expenditure	838,068	814,351
Debt (Sterling)	nil	nil
Imports	R ^s 1,631,077	R ^s 1,069,958
Exports	2,048,967	1,102,913
Imports from U.K.	530,054	326,107
Exports to U.K.	277,718	520,934

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir de Symons Montagu George Housie, C.M.G. (1928)	R^s 19,350
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, (vacant)	5,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. P. J. S. Walsh	9,675
Crown Prosecutor, d.c., Lt.-Col. G. E. Cooper, R.N.	7,740
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson, O.B.E.	7,450
Auditor, C. W. Seed	8,582
Chief Med. Off., J. T. Bradley, M.D.	8,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, H. Tonnet.	5,500
Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter	3,600
Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont	
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, M. de Robillard	3,600
Letters from London <i>via</i> Marseilles, 24 days; to London, 27 days	

SIERRA LEONE

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 220 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles, and a population (1931) of 96,422, of whom 420 were resident Europeans.

Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes; a babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 30,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 1,770,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 220 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 208 miles, between 20° 15' and 23° 16' of W. long. Its estimated area is 25,925 sq. miles, and its population about 1,692,736. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 2 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by a Senior District Commissioner, and 28 District and Assistant District Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Femnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil, and ginger, piasava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1931 reached £449,732. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 83 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Baiya to Makenti. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the port, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are (1931) 1,200 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	* £742,972	* £884,153
Public expenditure	* 805,724	* 884,008
Total imports	1,424,175	1,141,611
Total exports	1,216,046	923,613
Imports from U.K.	713,822	722,792
Exports to U.K.	427,293	450,423

Governor, His Excellency Sir Arnold Hodson, C.M.G. (1931)	£3,000
Chief Justice (vacant)	11,600
Colonial Secretary, C. E. Cookson, C.M.G.	11,400
Attorney-Gen., J. Aitken, B.A., LL.B.	11,200
Treasurer, F. A. Mathias	11,300
Comptroller of Customs (vacant)	11,100
Prison Judge, E. J. Macquarrie	11,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, J. C. S. McDonald, O.B.E.	11,400
Provincial Commissioners, N. G. Frere; A. H. Stocks... each	11,200
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G. W. Wright, D.D.	
Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool, transit, to days.	

* Exclusive of Railway (Rev. £145,500; Exp. £220,988, in 1931, and Rev. £190,576; Exp. £268,003 in 1930).

† Exclusive of allowances.
‡ Inclusive of £275,000 from Colonial Development Fund (Mammapa Iron Ore Concessions).

SOMALILAND.*(The Somaliland Protectorate)*

Somaliland occupies the "North-Eastern Horn" of the African continent, jutting out into the Indian Ocean along the south of the Gulf of Aden, and is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia. The British Protectorate, declared in 1884, contains about 68,000 sq miles, its boundaries being defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,700. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, and a Police force of 550, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of British Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1930	1931
Total imports	£374,502	£311,443
Total exports	250,214	205,561

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief,
His Excellency, Maj. A. S. Lawrence,
C.M.G., D.S.O. (and Duty Allowance,
£200)

Secretary to the Government (vacant)

Asst. do., G. J. Welsh

Commissioners (1st Grade), Maj. H. H. Horsley, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, M.C.; E. H. Smith; Capt. H. E. Long

Commissioners (2nd Grade), Capt. D. J. C. Walsh; T. Donovan, D.C.M.; A. McCallum, M.C.; Capt. D. H. Wickham

Commissioners (3rd Grade), E. Barry, F. J. Chambers; E. P. S. Shirley, O.B.E.; A. T. Curle; Capt. J. R. G. Cowan, Capt. A. S. Poulton

Treasurer (vacant)

Commdt. of Police, J. Beattie, M.C.

Principal Med. Officer, R. S. Taylor, M.D. (and Duty Allowance £100)

Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne, O.B.E.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. V. Magill

Engineer in charge of Public Works, A. T. E. Grimson

Director of Agriculture and Geologist, R. A. Farquharson, M.A., F.G.S.

Chief Veterinary Officer, Maj. T. A. B. Cockledge, M.R.C.V.S.

O.C. Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R., Lt.-Col. H. B. Holt, M.C.

Principal towns, Berbera, Zailah, Hargeisa, Burao, Erigavo and Buramo.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

<i>High Commissioner for South Africa,</i> His Excellency Sir H. J. Stanley, G.C.M.G.	£3,000
<i>Private Secretary & A.D.C., Capt. L. Holbech, D.S.O., M.C.</i>	
<i>Imperial Secretary and Accountant, (vacant)</i>	2,000

<i>Asst. Imperial Secretary, Shiley Eales,</i> C.B.E.	£1,190
<i>Chief Clerk, H. L. Smith</i>	750
<i>Auditor, T. A. Williams</i>	1,100

The Office of High Commissioner in and for South Africa was created by Letters Patent in 1878. In 1879 a second High Commissioner was appointed, to whom was assigned South-Eastern Africa, including Zululand and Amatongaland; but this arrangement ceased in 1882, when a Special Commissioner for Zulu affairs was appointed, who was also Governor of Natal (which now includes Zululand and Amatongaland). The High Commissioner for South Africa, who, under the Commission of 1882, was the officer for the time being administering the Government of the Cape, now represents the Crown in all matters occurring in South Africa beyond the limits of the Union and of Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland. Prior to October 1, 1923, Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company, and the High Commissioner exercised certain powers of control under the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council 1898. Upon the establishment of responsible government the Order in Council 1898 lapsed, but under the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent certain of the High Commissioner's previous powers and functions in regard to native administration were reserved to him and the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect. On April 1, 1924, the functions which the High Commissioner had exercised in Northern Rhodesia during the British South Africa Company's administration of that Territory were, with the assumption of the administration by the Crown, transferred to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

The Office of High Commissioner, which was formerly held by the Governor of Cape Colony, was, by a Commission dated October 6, 1900, vested in Lord Milner, and by a similar Commission, dated March 15, 1905, in Lord Selborne. During the years 1910-1930 the Office was vested, by separate Commission, in the successive Governors-General of the Union of South Africa. This arrangement ceased upon the termination of the period of office of Major-General the Earl of Athlone, K.G. Sir Herbert Stanley, G.C.M.G., was then appointed by His Majesty to be High Commissioner for South Africa, and he holds that office concurrently with the office of High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom.

BASUTOLAND.*(The Territory of Basutoland.)*

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense

herds of cattle, sheep and goats, the mohair produced being of excellent quality. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged. Basutoland has been called "The Switzerland of South Africa" and contains amongst its natural wonders the *Maletsunyane Falls* (670 feet).

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The final court of appeal in the Territory is the Resident Commissioner's Court, appeal from which lies direct to the Privy Council. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Butha Buthe, Leribe, Peka, Teyateyaneng, Maseru, Morija, Mafeteng, Mokane's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 597 native schools, with an average attendance (1931) of 41,366, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 9 white schools. The education vote for 1931-32 was £48,925. The chief articles of export are wool and mohair, cattle and hides, the imports being chiefly blankets, groceries and hardware.

Revenue	1930-31	1931-32
Expenditure	£281,801	£266,743
	322,418	280,407
CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites)		
<i>Resident Commissioner</i> , John Christian Ramsay Sturrock, O.M.G., M.A.		
		£1,650
<i>Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary</i> , F. L. Foord		950
<i>Judicial Commissioner</i> (Bechuanaland, Swaziland & Basutoland), Hon Patrick Duncan, K.C., O.M.G., M.A.		1,000
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , I. G. Luscombe		900
<i>Assistant Commissioners</i> —		
<i>Mokane's Hoek</i> , F. Jenner		850
<i>Leribe</i> , J. H. Sims		850
<i>Mafeteng</i> , E. G. Dutton		850
<i>Maseru</i> , H. Ashton		840
<i>Qacha's Nek</i> , T. B. Kennan		640
<i>Teyateyaneng</i> , D. W. How		750
<i>Quthing</i> , L. Clementi		690
<i>Deputy Do</i> , Butha Buthe, R. S. Balfe ..		600
<i>Principal Medical Officer</i> , H. R. F. Nettle Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S.		1,000
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , H. W. Gibson ..		900
<i>Dirce. of Educa.</i> , F. H. Dutton, O.B.E., M.A.		800
<i>Supt. Leprosy Settlement</i> , P. D. Strachan, M.D.		875
<i>Cont. of Stores</i> , Stephen Bernard Dutton ..		850
<i>Agricultural Officer</i> , L. Wachter.		650
<i>Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court</i> , H. J. Godden, M.B.E.		650

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles, transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south

and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles, the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was retransferred to S.W. Africa, Sept. 1, 1929. The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Tshekedi, Regent during the minority of Setotse (Bamangwato), of Molefi Pilane (Bakgatla), of Kgari Sechele (Bakwena), of Bathoen (Bangwaketse), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalele), and of Mathibe (Bakwena).

The railway from Kimberley, to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, via Gaberone and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberone, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

Revenue	1930-31.	1931-32.
Expenditure	£148,511	£106,635
	154,923	162,495
<i>Resident Commissioner</i> , Lt.-Col. C. F. Rey, O.M.G. (and allowance £450) £1,350		
<i>Assist. Resident Commissioner</i> , (Capt. R. O'M. Reilly) (and allowances £150) 900		
<i>Government Secretary</i> (vacant)		850
<i>Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds</i> , R. E. Goodman		800
<i>Resident Magistrates</i> , Capt. H. B. Neale (Senior Magistrate) £810, C. M. Ledeboer £800, A. L. Cuzen £800; Capt. G. E. Nettleton £725, Capt. J. W. Potts		625
<i>P.M.O.</i> , H. W. Dyke, M.B., Ch.B. ....		.....
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer</i> , W. H. Chase, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S. (and allowances £150) 900		

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives *Kwa Ngwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,952, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being

Amo-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Estimated European population (1930) 2,725. Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 35 inches, the mean temperature being 65° Fahr. (30°-90°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 372,400 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of 1932. In the winter season sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal.

The agricultural products are, maize (the staple product), tobacco, millet, ground-nuts, beans, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes. Cotton growing from jassid resistant seed is becoming important. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, copper and asbestos. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, 77 tons of cassiterite in, valued at £8,875 were exported.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Brenersdorp, Hlatikulu, Stegi and Goedgegun. There are schools for Europeans at various centres.

There is a daily South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Brenersdorp and Stegi (43 miles); Piet Relief and Hlatikulu (57 miles), and Goedgegun to Hluti (33 miles). There are post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	£ 89,613	£ 84,907
Expenditure	116,539	113,069

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, T. Ainsworth Dickson, C.M.G., M.C.

Government Secretary, and Deputy Resident Commissioner, B. Nicholson, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant Govt. Sec., L. J. Puttick.

Financial Secretary, J. R. Armstrong.

Assistant Commissioners, A. G. Marwick, O.B.E.; D. H. Harvey; H. B. A. McCarter, S. B. Williams.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(See MALAYA.)

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 35' N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 19° 10' E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial

Africa. The total area is about 1,008,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 5,600,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 2,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The *Gambia enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post. The Nile enters at Nimule, in Mongalla Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

Government—The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports via the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The Sudan is divided into 14 provinces (*Mudrias*) under governors (*Mudurs*). Each province is subdivided into districts with one (or more) District Commissioners in charge of each. Native administrative officials are employed under the District Commissioners. *Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and four puisne judges, one of whom is also Registrar-General of Lands. There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and District Commissioners of Provinces, but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal, which consists of three judges of the High Court. The system of the law administered is "justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many Continental countries. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis, and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. *Criminal Justice* is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Managers of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercises powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to them also appeals lie. Courts of Sheiks or Chiefs in all parts of the country have varying powers of

limited jurisdiction in accordance with native customs. The Sudan is garrisoned by native troops, forming the Sudan Defence Force. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum. The *Police* are locally enlisted and are under Provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *khatwas* there are 87 *kullabs* (vernacular schools) attended by 8,943 pupils, and 10 *primary schools*, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,200 pupils, a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), a *teachers' training school* and *technical or trade schools*, at Omdurman, and Atbara. There are also 22 *elementary vernacular schools for girls*, and a *training college for gulf teachers*.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), which is the staple food of the people in the Sudan, and is also used as cattle and poultry food elsewhere. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being produced annually. The *Gezira Irrigation Scheme* at present (1930) enables an area of 630,000 acres to be cultivated between the Blue and White Niles, one-third of which is under cotton. The necessary water is stored by the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile, about 170 miles south of Khartoum. Cotton cultivation in the irrigated area is managed by a syndicate, and is one of the largest cotton-growing schemes in the world (198,000 feddans in 1930). The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country and maintain an export trade with Abyssinia. Work has been commenced on a new scheme for the further expansion of salt production on a large scale in this area. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, and gold.

Communications.—The railways and steamers throughout the country are administered by a Government department. During the past few years nearly 500 miles of new railways have been built, while other transport has been revolutionised by the opening up of a network of motor roads spreading all over the country during the dry season. In 1931 there were 1,597 miles of railways open for traffic. The gauge is 3 ft. 6 in. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea port of Port Sudan receives much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. A line from Sennar Town, crossing the Sennar Dam, was completed during 1929, and affords an alternative route (498 miles) for produce of the Southern provinces to Haiya Junction, 126 miles W. of Port Sudan. There are over 3,000 miles of the various reaches of the river Nile and its tributaries under navigation by a fleet of shallow draught steamers and barges. Three of these routes are only practicable in the flood season, June to September, but communication with the Kenya and Uganda Railways is maintained throughout the year by means of a motor service over the Juba-Nimule road, which connects with the regular fortnightly sailings of the Sudan Nile Service and the Uganda Lake Albert Service. Frequent services are also provided by private enterprise over the Juba-Aba Road, connecting with the road system of the Belgian Congo. During the dry season (December to March) private enterprises

also operate motor car services between Juba and Kampala (600 miles) and Juba and Nairobi (800 miles). In the interior of the country there are other dry season motor roads. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 5,737 miles in 1928. There are 80 stationary and 16 travelling Post and telegraph offices, and 10 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1930	1931
Revenue . . .	* £4,693,623	* £4,398,618
Expenditure . . .	4,693,623	4,398,618
Total Exports . .	4,953,282	1,733,795
Total Imports . .	6,177,410	3,761,013
Imports from U.K.	2,201,956	1,164,485
Exports to U.K.	3,289,780	787,327

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton seed, amounted to £1645,449 or 37·2 per cent. of the value of the total exports. Gum arabic, £1602,753. Other exports are sesame, cattle, hides and skins, dates, ground-nuts, dom-nuts, *dura*, salt, senna, ivory and gold.

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir John Loder, Mafey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E. (1926)

Private Sec., M. W. Parr, O.B.E.
Comptroller, E. O. Springhele, M.C.
A.D.C., Rimbashi G. H. McCarthy.

Governor-General's Council

Ex-Officio Members, the Civil Secretary, the Legal Secretary, the Financial Secretary, the Kand El'Amni, see Sudan Defence Force, post.

Additional Members, R. M. MacGregor, C.M.G.; R. K. Winter, C. N. Loggin, C.M.G.

Sudan Agency.

Sudan Agent (Civil), C. F. Ryder, O.B.E.

Departments

Advocate-General and Registrar-General of Lands, P. F. Hamilton Gibson, M.B.E.

Director of Agriculture and Forests, J. N. Cameron.

Auditor-General, C. W. Stanway.

Chief Justice, H. Owen, M.C.

Civil Secretary, Sir Harold MacMichael, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary for Economic Development, R. Davies.

Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, R. C. Condithey.

Director of Customs, D. M. Bennett, O.B.E.

Warden of the Gordon College, C. W. Williams, M.B.E.

Secretary for Education, Health, &c., R. K. Winter.

Financial Secretary, H. T. Foss, C.B., O.B.E.

Game Warden, M. J. W. R. Barker, O.B.E.

Grand Kadi, Sheikh Mohammed Noaman El Gamm.

Controller, Public Security Intelligence Branch, J. C. Penney, M.C.

Irrigation Adviser, R. M. MacGregor, C.M.G.

Director of Lands, H. A. Evans, M.C.

Legal Secretary, B. H. Bell, O.B.E.

Mufti, Sheikh Sayed Lamail El Azhari, C.B.E., M.V.O.

* Inclusive (since 1929) of net receipts and expenditure, Sudan Railways.

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. L. Tomlin, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director of Public Works, G. N. Loggin, C.M.G., M.I.C.E.

General Manager of Railways, H. B. Emley.

Director of Stores and Ordnance, Capt. H. C. E. Jebb.

Director, Sudan Medical Service, O. F. H. Atkey, C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Director of Surveys, Lt.-Col. S. L. Milligan, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director, Veterinary Dept., W. Kennedy, D.S.O.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Bahr el Ghazal (Wau), Maj. R. G. O. Brock, O.B.E.

Berber (El Damer), P. Ingleston, M.B.E., M.C.

Blue Nile (Wad Medani), W. P. D. Clarke, O.B.E.

Darfur (El Fasher), C. G. Dupuis.

Dongola (Merode), E. G. Conynton.

Fung (Snga), C. H. Thomson.

Halfa (Wadi Halfa), W. D. C. L. Purves.

Kassala (Kassala), F. T. C. Young.

Khartoum (Khartoum), E. G. Sarsfield-Hall.

Kordofan (El Obeidi), D. Newbold.

Mongalla (Mongalla), L. F. Nalder, C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Port Sudan—Suakin Administration (Port Sudan), Commissioner, A. S. Redfern.

Upper Nile (Nakhal), A. G. Pawson.

White Nile (El Dueni), J. A. Reid.

SUDAN DEFENCE FORCE.

(London Agency, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.) Tel.: Victoria 6,313.

O.C. British Troops in the Sudan and Commandant Sudan Defence Force (El Kaut El Amm), Brig. S. S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O.

C.S.O., Lt.-Col. (Local Col.), B. T. Wilson, D.S.O.

M.S. and A.A.-G., Capt. A. E. Cottam, M.C.

Q.M.G., Maj. (Local Lt.-Col.) G. F. Foley, M.C.

London Office.

(Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.)

Controller, A. B. B. Howell, M.B.E.

Advisory Engineer, C. G. Hodgson, O.B.E.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town contains a large mosque for Mohammedans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 42,240. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (102,512), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (102,983), the former Mahdist capital.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 373,500 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (April, 1921) at 4,107,000, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,991. In 1921, the native population of Tanganyika Territory was estimated at 5,022,640. The total white population is about 6,226. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

The amount allocated to education in 1921 was £127,212, further sums being contributed by native administrations. In 1921 there were 94 Government schools for Africans, with 6,105 children in average attendance, and 3,345 Mission schools with average attendance of 105,791 pupils. Two schools are maintained by the Government for the education of European children, one a day school at Dar-es-Salaam, and the other a boarding school at Ngara Nairobi, in the Northern Province. Assistance is given to 4 kindergarten schools at Tabora, Dodoma, Mpwapa and Tanga; to 3 Dutch schools in the Arusha district, to a Roman Catholic schools in Dar-es-Salaam and Tabora; and to German schools in Northern Tanga and Ilunga Provinces. 45 Indian schools, with enrolment of 2,399 pupils, are in receipt of financial assistance. The Government publishes a monthly journal printed in Swahili to disseminate news and useful information among the vernacular speaking population.

The total area under forests is about 4,128 square miles, of which 4,075 square miles are included in the Government Forest Reserves, and about 63 square miles are privately owned. Non-native plantations are mainly for the production of sisal fibre and coffee, with small areas under tea and tobacco, minor crops being cotton, maize and coconuts. Native production consists chiefly of coffee, bananas, cotton, ground-nuts, rice, millet, maize, cassava and pulses.

In 1921 there were 5,099,438 cattle, 2,233,287 sheep and 3,250,783 goats in the territory. The value of minerals produced in 1921 was—diamonds £9,698, gold £60,183, salt £36,524, mica £2,500 and tin £1,987. Companies desiring to investigate the mineral resources can obtain information and assistance from the Mines Department, Dar-es-Salaam.

The chief exports are sisal, cotton, coffee, ground-nuts, hides, skins, copra, grain, muslin, bees-wax, ghee, diamonds and gold; the chief imports being cotton piece goods, iron and steel manufactures, foodstuffs, machinery, building materials, kerosene and motor spirit, sugar, rice, spirits, and cigarettes.

	1920-21	1921-22
Revenue	£1,749,478	£1,522,368
Expenditure	2,102,501	1,800,928
	1920	1921
Imports	£3,982,605	£2,495,596
Exports	2,897,938	1,890,722

The Southern Brigade headquarters, Signal Section and S & T. Corps, one company of 1st (Nyassaland) Bn, the 2nd (Nyassaland) Bn., and 6th (Tanganyika) Bn of the King's African Rifles, are stationed in Tanganyika Territory. There is a Police Force of 1,840 of all ranks.

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mikindani, and Kilwa, all of which are accessible to ocean-going vessels. In 1921, 478 steamers, exclusive of coastal boats) of 2,075,815 tons, and 3,906 dhows of 98,429 tons entered and cleared at the various ports from places beyond the Territory. There are two railways of metre gauge in the Territory. The Tanga Railway from Tanga to Arusha via Moshi (272 miles). The Kenya and Uganda Railways connect with this railway at Kahe Junction. The Central Railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Kilgoma (772 miles), with a branch line from Tabora to Mwanza (235 miles). There is also a branch line from Manyoni to

Kinyangiri (93 miles) via Singida. Steamers run on Lakes Victoria, Nyasa and Tanganyika. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with many inland centres, and with the adjoining territories Nysaland, Kenya, Uganda and Northern Rhodesia. Cable communication exists between Dar-es-Salaam and Zanzibar, and communication with the Belgian Congo is effected by wireless between Kikoma and Albertville. There is a wireless station at Dar-es-Salaam for communication with shipping, and stations for dealing with aircraft are installed at Mbeya, Dodoma and Moshi, which are ports of call for Imperial Airways Mail Service, London to Capetown. There are 131 post offices and postal agencies (102 of which have telegraphic facilities), and 142 telegraph offices. Telegraph Money Order and savings bank business is conducted at 23 head offices, and postal order and ordinary money order business at 21 sub-offices. Telephone exchanges are established and trunk telephone communication is in operation between 30 inland centres, and also with Mombasa.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Stewart Symes, KCMG, KBE, DSO (1932)</i>	
<i>(and £1,500 Duty Allowance)</i>	£4,500
<i>A.D.C. and Private Sec., W. Athel Jackson</i>	400
<i>Chief Secretary, D. J. Jardine, CMG, OBE</i>	2,000
<i>Deputy Sec., S. B. B. McElderry</i>	1,350
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs, P. E. Mitchell, M.C.</i>	1,350
<i>Chief Justice, Sir Joseph A. Sheridan</i>	2,000
<i>Judge, J. H. G. McDougall</i>	2,400
<i>Attorney-General, C. B. Francis</i>	1,650
<i>Treasurer, R. W. Taylor, CBE</i>	1,450
<i>Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, A. H. Owen</i>	1,500
<i>Director of Education (vacant)</i>	1,350
<i>Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles, Brigadier C. C. Norman, CMG, DSO</i>	
<i>Brigade Commander, the Southern Brigade K.A. Rifles, Col. H. A. Case, O.M.G., CBE, DSO</i>	1,200
<i>(and Command Allowance £150)</i>	
<i>General Manager, Railway, Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, DSO, MVO, MC, RE</i>	2,000
<i>Provincial Commissioners, F. W. Brett, £1,350; A. H. White, OBE, H. Hignell; F. J. Bagshawe, MBE; R. A. Thompson; G. F. Webster; C. H. A. Grierson; E. C. Richards, T. G. Buckley, OBE</i>	each 1,200
<i>Comptroller of Customs (and Custodian of Enemy Property), E. Adams, OBE</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Public Works (vacant)</i>	1,350
<i>Land Officer, A. Greig, MBE</i>	1,150
<i>Director of Agriculture, E. Harrison</i>	1,350
<i>Postmaster-General (vacant)</i>	1,200
<i>Commissioner of Police, G. H. Kirkham, M.C.</i>	1,200
<i>Auditor, H. N. Lee, OBE</i>	1,150
<i>Director of Surveys, P. E. L. Gethin</i>	1,150
<i>Commissioner of Mines, R. G. Williams</i>	1,150
<i>Director of Geological Survey, Dr E. O. Teale</i>	1,150
<i>Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant</i>	1,150
<i>Director of Veterinary Services, H. N. Hornby, OBE</i>	1,100
<i>Administrator General, J. Lindsay Allan</i>	1,050

<i>Commissioner of Prisons, G. H. Heaton</i>	£960
<i>Game Warden, (vacant)</i>	900
<i>Director of Teetis Research, C. F. M. Swynnerton</i>	1,200
<i>Transport Officer, R. Quantill, M.N.</i>	720
<i>Government Printer, N. C. Dury</i>	880

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, I. M. Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1

TOGOLAND.

(Joint Franco-British Administration)

The total area is about 43,040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920,000. The British sphere consists of an area of about 13,041 sq. miles with a population estimated (1932) at 293,714, excluding 43 Non Africans. The mandated sphere adjoins the eastern frontier of the Gold Coast and is administered as part of it.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisao da Cunha), after whom they are named. The main island is about 2,000 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 4,000 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,500 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn after a few months. Corporal William Glass (*died 1853*) remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1885 many of the able-bodied men were drowned through the upsetting of a boat, and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. In 1922 the inhabitants numbered 127 and they are stated to be very long lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants raise crops and possess cattle, sheep and pigs. The oldest inhabitant acts as governor. Communication with the outside world is infrequent and the occasional visits of steamers are the only opportunities afforded to the inhabitants for the replenishment of comforts. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length, the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¼ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stollenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S. and 9° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S.E. of Tristan

da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1886. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary, on the east, a line drawn from Mt. Zulia, on the Sudan boundary, along the Turkana escarpment over the top of Mt. Elgon, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Sudan commences. Total area, 94,204 square miles, including 13,616 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugwere, Bugishu, Budama, Teso, and Karamoja.

(2) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, Luogo, and West Nile.

(3) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(4) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands was undertaken and completed in 1921 and 1922, and natives and their cattle have been repatriated.

The whole Protectorate is under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H. H. Sir Daudi Chwa, K.C.M.G., grandson of the celebrated Muteesa). He is assisted in the government by three native Ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native Council, and each county and district chief also has his *Lukiko* to assist him in local government and in the administration of justice. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by paramount chiefs, as well as in most of the other parts of the Protectorate more directly administered), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to British courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor, who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils)

makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local British courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika Territory. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a battalion of the King's African Rifles stationed in the Protectorate.

The total population of Uganda (Census of May 1931) is given as 3,553,534, composed as follows: Natives, 3,536,267; Asiatics, 14,150; Europeans, 2,002, and others, 1,116. At first educational work was entirely in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who still receive grants towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers; their efforts have for some years been supplemented by Government, which has also established a University College for natives at Makerere, Kampala. About 2,000,000 natives speak Bantu languages, the most important of which is Luganda, the language of the Baganda tribe, after whom the Protectorate is named. Swahili is also widely spoken. There are a few pygmies living near the Semliki river and the Mufumbiro mountains; the rest of the natives belong to the Nilotic, Hamitic and Sudanese groups.

	1930	1931
Revenue	£1,412,242	£1,399,913
Poll-tax	522,972	516,808
Customs	324,763	304,128
Expenditure (excl. loans)	2,040,294	1,451,564
Total Exports	2,060,453	1,976,262
Special Imports	1,614,164	1,308,726

The Customs Services are now merged in those of Kenya (q.v.). The export trade is mainly in cotton (£1,503,307 in 1931), coffee, chillies, oilseeds, rubber, ivory, tin ore and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

Nile steamers ply to Juba, which is connected by a motor road with Nimule, the Sudan port of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine Service on the Albert Nile and Lake Albert. Passengers are transported between these two places by the Sudan Government Railways motor service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Kenya and Uganda Railway Administration* on Lake Kioga, between Masindi Port and Namagali, the terminus of the Busoga railway; and on Lake Victoria between Kisumu and Mtebwa and Port Bell and the other Uganda ports. The Lake Albert Marine, which has already been mentioned, provides a weekly service on the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule during the season (Oct.-Feb.), and a fortnightly service on Lake Albert between Butiaba and the Belgian port of Kasouyi. The Railway Administration therefore provides a through service from Jinja and Kisumu to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. The *Busoga Railway*, from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, which was completed in 1922, has recently been merged in the main line of the K & U. Ry., which now runs from Kampala via Eldoret to Nakuru, where it joins the old line to the coast. The continuation of this main line to Kampala has now been completed, and a further extension from Tororo Junction to Soroti and Mbale was opened in 1929. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala,

7½ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans, and there are aeroplane landing grounds at Entebbe, Tororo and Jinja. Good all-weather motor-roads connect the principal administrative centres. Hotels exist at Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Fort Portal and Masaka.

The unit of currency is the shilling, and the lower coinage is on a cental basis.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan., 1921. The former consists of 6 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with the addition of unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor. The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTebbe; the chief commercial centres are Kampala (Buganda) and Jinja (Eastern Province).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1932) (and £1,500 duty) £3,500

Chief Secretary, * E. L. Scott, O.B.E., M.C. 1,800

Provincial Commrs., A. E. Weatherhead; W. G. Adams; A. H. Cook (acting) £1,200 to 1,350

Chief Justice, Sir C. J. Griffin, K.C. £1,800

Puisne Judge, C. E. Law 1,350

Attorney-General, *K. E. Poyson, K.C., D.S.O. 1,400

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, *Major G. J. Keane, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,500

Deputy Chief Secretary, J. E. S. Merrick, O.B.E. 1,350

Assistant Chief Secretary, A. H. Cox 1,200

Treasurer, *S. Marston 1,400

Dir. of Public Works, A. McClure 1,350

Director of Surveys and Land Officer, B. T. Watts, O.B.E. 1,350

Director of Agriculture, *Dr J. D. Tothill 1,350

Director of Education, *E. G. Morris, O.B.E. 1,350

Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. G. Tienlett, M.B.E. 1,200

Director of Geological Survey, E. J. Wayland 1,100

Director of Veterinary Services, W. F. Poulton 1,000

Conservator of Forests, N. V. Brasnett 960

Auditor, R. H. Carter 1,100

Game Warden, Capt. C. R. S. Pitman, D.S.O., M.C. 840

Govt. Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, J. Coates, O.B.E. (and £50 allowance) £500 to 920

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H. M. Eastern African Dependencies, 32, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqs.), Entebbe

ZANZIBAR.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., succeeded Dec 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1866 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tungi Bay and north as Wai-

sheikh, but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruwuma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1904 respectively, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Kiamboi (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (q.v.). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1931) was 235,428, the area of the former being 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at Rs 97,83,967 in 1931) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1931, Rs 19,95,690). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed. Of late years its importance as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast. There are 221 miles of roads throughout the Protectorate suitable for motor traffic.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, petroleum and piece-goods, the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The City of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally.

Tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1931, 2,770,998, and 3,568 dhows (69,886 tons). Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies.

	1930	1931
Revenue	£494,461	£536,389
Expenditure	507,500	530,061
Imports	1,454,487	1,166,854
Exports	1,485,779	1,207,175

British Resident, Sir Richard Sims Donkin Rankine, K.C.M.G. (1930) (and duty allowance £1,125) £2,400

Chief Secretary, R. H. Crofton 1,600

Chief Justice, Sir George Hunter Pickering 1,600

Treasurer, N. B. Cox 1,400

Attorney-General, A. N. Dooly 1,400

Director of Agriculture, V. H. Kirkham 1,350

Director of Education, W. Hendry 1,200

Comptroller of Customs, G. D. Kirsopp 1,100

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

* Member of Executive Council.

The United States of America.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1930 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1920.	Census 1930.
Continental United States	*3,026,789	105,710,620	122,775,046
Alaska	586,400	55,036	59,278
Hawaii	206	13,275	18,509
Hawaii (and Midway Isld.)	6,407	255,912	368,336
Panama Canal Zone	549	22,858	39,467
Philippines	114,400	110,314,310	112,082,366
Puerto Rico	3,435	1,299,809	1,543,913
Samoa (and Swain Isld.)	76	8,056	10,055
Virgin Islands	133	226,051	22,012
Military, &c., abroad	—	117,238	89,453
Total	3,738,395	117,823,165	137,008,435

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,776. a Population in 1918, b 1929; c 1917.
Increase of the People—(Continental U.S. only).

YEAR OF CENSUS	TOTAL POPULATION.				INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS.
	White	Negro.	Other Races	Total.		
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,598,214
1870	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,314,824
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,760	62,947,714	12,792,931	3,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,364
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	6,795,286
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	*108,864,207	11,891,143	2,019,696	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,107,209

* In 1930 a separate classification was provided for Mexicans who, up to that date, had been counted with the white population. The number of Mexicans reported in 1930 (1,422,533) is included for that year in the figure for "Other races," and its inclusion accounts for most of the increase between 1920 and 1930. It is estimated that the 1920 figure for the white population included 700,541 persons who would have been counted as Mexicans in 1930. If these are deducted from the 1920 total, there is obtained what might be termed an adjusted figure, 94,120,374, which is more closely comparable with the 1930 figure for the white population.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the Continental United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40 per cent. of the total population, and in 1930 65 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915; it included at that time 31 per cent. of the total population, and in 1930, 94 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1923 to 1930—

CALENDAR YEAR.	BIRTHS *		DEATHS *	
	Number	Rate ¹ 1,000.	Number.	Rate ² 1,000.
1923	1,792,646	22.2	1,193,017	12.2
1924	1,930,614	22.4	1,173,990	11.7
1925	1,878,880	21.5	1,119,019	11.8
1926	1,560,688	20.7	1,265,927	12.3
1927	1,177,936	20.6	1,236,449	11.4
1928	1,223,149	19.8	1,378,675	12.1
1929	1,119,019	18.9	1,386,671	12.9
1930	2,203,917	18.9	1,431,515	11.3

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1932, 37,894,727 alien immigrants landed in the United States. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, 35,576 immigrant and 139,295 non-immigrant aliens were admitted, a total of 174,871. During the same year, 103,295 emigrant and 184,362 non-migrant aliens departed, a total of 287,657. The net decrease for the year was 112,786.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In general, adultery, cruelty, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment on conviction of felony, are legal causes of divorce.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES GRANTED.		
	Total.	To Wife	To Husband	* Total.
1916	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	112,036
1918	1,124,497	137,277	55,065	192,239
1919	1,223,559	142,187	57,148	201,468
1920	1,176,800	137,309	52,554	191,591
1931	1,060,554	132,612	49,591	183,664

* The totals include divorces for which no detailed statistics were obtained.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1920.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Armenia	32,166	France	135,232	Netherlands ..	133,133	Switzerland...	113,020
Austria	379,914	Germany	1,608,814	Norway	347,824	Syria and	
Belgium	64,194	Greece	174,526	Poland	1,268,583	Palestine ..	63,362
Canada		Hungary	274,450	Portugal	69,974	Turkey in Asia	46,651
French	370,852	Ireland		Rumania	146,393	Wales	60,205
Other	907,569	N. Ireland ..	178,832	Russia		West Indies	31,426
Czechoslovakia	492,638	I. Free State	744,810	(U. S. R.) ..	1,153,614	(not U. S. A.)	
Denmark	179,474	Italy	1,790,424	Scotland	351,323	Yugoslavia ..	211,416
England	808,672	Lithuania ...	193,606	Spain	58,302	Other countries	220,509
Finland	142,478	Mexico	23,743	Sweden	595,250		

SUMMARY: *Europe*, 11,740,121; *Asia*, 157,580; *America*, 1,395,070; *Other*, 73,636. *Total*, 13,366,407.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies nearly all that portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 5,565 miles on the Atlantic, 2,730 miles on the Pacific, 3,641 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 1,050 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone Platte, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water basins have been estimated as follows.—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,496 feet above sea level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 276 feet below sea level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The mean elevation of the 48 States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession as shown below, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of \$25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.*

President of the United States (1929-1933), Herbert Clark Hoover, of California, born at West Branch, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1874, graduated mining engineer, Leland Stanford Jr. University, 1895; Chairman of the American War Relief Committee, London, Eng., 1914-15; Chairman of Commission for Relief in Belgium, 1914-19; U.S. Food Administrator, 1917-19; Secretary of Commerce, 1921-28. Republican.

1. *Vice-President, Charles Curtis, of Kansas (born Jan. 25, 1860), elected Vice-President Nov. 6, 1928. Republican.*

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State, Henry Lewis Stimson, of New York, (born 1867), appointed March 5, 1929*

3. *Secretary of the Treasury, Ogden L. Mills, of New York (born 1884), appointed Feb. 10, 1932.*

4. *Secretary of War, Patrick Jay Hurley, of Oklahoma (born 1883), appointed Dec. 9, 1929.*

5. *Attorney-General, William De Witt Mitchell, of Minnesota (born 1874), appointed March 5, 1929.*

6. *Postmaster-General, Walter Folger Brown, of Ohio (born 1869) appointed March 5, 1929.*

7. *Secretary of the Navy, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts (born 1866), appointed March 5, 1929. [March 5, 1929.]*

8. *Secretary of the Interior, Ray Lyman Wilbur, of California (born 1875); appointed Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, of Missouri (born 1877), appointed March 5, 1929.*

Secretary of Commerce, Roy D. Chapin, of Michigan (born 1880), appointed Aug. 8, 1932.

Secretary of Labour, William Nuckles Doak (born 1882), Dec. 9, 1930.

* The Presidential Election, Nov. 8, 1932 resulted as shewn on p. 869

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote, and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for \$5,000. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$10,000 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 representatives besides a delegate from Alaska, a delegate from Hawaii, a resident commissioner from the Philippines, and a resident commissioner from Porto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$10,000 per annum, with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment sex is no disqualification for the Franchise.

THE SEVENTY-SECOND CONGRESS

(March 4, 1931—March, 3, 1933.)

<i>President of the Senate</i> , Charles Curtis,	
<i>Kansas</i>	\$15,000
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> ,	
John Chance Garner, <i>Texas</i> ..	15,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D C

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1852. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now \$125,000), (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges, (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which was in 1866 (then 40,000 volumes, now over 550,000 volumes) deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere, but statistics of the four largest libraries in the world are not sufficiently uniform to tell their order in respect to numbers. The Library of Congress now contains 4,477,431 volumes (gained in 1897, and in 1931 it contained about 627,674 square feet (nearly 144 acres) of floor space. A considerable addition to the building is now under construction. The total cost to June 30, 1931, is approximately \$7,869,000. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the south-east and north-east interior courts, contain a little over 1621 miles of shelving. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation for 1932-33 being \$2,150,647. An auditorium for chamber music (the gift of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge) was opened in 1925, and in the same year the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board was created under an Act of Congress. This Board is permitted to accept and administer gifts and bequests of personal property in the interests of the Library of Congress, its collections and its service.

<i>Librarian of Congress</i> , Herbert Putnam,	
L.L.D.	\$10,000
<i>Chief Assistant Librarian</i> , Frederick W.	
Ashley ..	7,500

<i>Executive Assistant</i> , Allen R. Boyd	\$5,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Jessica L. Farnum	3,700

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Secretary, C. G. Abbot.
Asst. Secretary, A. Wetmore.
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant to the Secretary, H. W. Dorsey.
Treasurer, Nicholas W. Dorsey.
Editor, Webster P. True.

Board of Regents

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.
Chairman Executive Committee, F. A. Delano.

Government Bureaux under direction of Smithsonian Institution.

National Museum

Assistant Secretary in Charge, Alexander Wetmore.

Associate Director, J. E. Graf.
Head Curator, Walter Hough, Leonhard Stejneger, R. S. Bassler, C. W. Mitman.

National Gallery of Art
Director, R. P. Tolman (*acting*)
Free Gallery of Art
 (A unit of the National Gallery.)

Curator, John E. Lodge
Bureau of American Ethnology.

Chief, M. W. Stilling
International Exchanges,
Secretary (in Charge), C. G. Abbot
Chief Clerk, C. W. Shoemaker.

National Zoological Park.
Director, William M. Mann
Astrophysical Observatory,
Director, C. G. Abbot.

Regional Bureau for the United States International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.

Assistant in Charge, Leonard C. Gummell
Division of Education and Organisms,
Director, Frederick S. Blackett.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Interior Dept Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Members, Ezra Winter, *N.Y.*, John W. Cross, A. Y. Adolph A. Weinman, *A.Y.*; John L. Mauran, *Mo.*, Egerton Swatwout, *N.Y.*; Gilmore D. Clarke, *N.Y.*

Secretary and Executive Officer H. P. Caemmerer.

THE JUDICATURE

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight *Justice* Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c, or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal

Courts and from decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (a) The Circuit Courts of Appeal, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The District Courts, eighty-seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.)

Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes,
N.Y., born 1862, apptd. 1930 \$20,500
Associate Justices (each \$20,000).

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
William Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910
James C. McReynolds, Tenn	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
George Sutherland, Utah	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, Minn.	1866	1922
Harlan Fiske Stone, N.Y.	1872	1925
Owen J. Roberts, Penna.	1875	1930
Benjamin N. Cardozo, N.Y.	1871	1932

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, Charles Elmore Cropley, D.C. \$9,000
Deputy Clerks, Reginald C. Dhill, D.C.;
Hugh W. Blair, Penna.
Marshal, Frank K. Green, D.C. 5,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, Colo. 5,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

The present authorised strength of the Regular Army is: Commissioned officers 12,402; warrant officers 973; enlisted men (approximately) 118,750, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts. The actual strength of the entire active Army of the United States on June 30, 1932, including retired personnel on active duty at the time, was 133,300, of whom 12,324 were commissioned officers, 973 warrant officers, and 119,923 were enlisted men. These figures include the 6,472 enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1784 (est. 250,000 to 300,000)	396,000
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800 (Naval force)	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805 (Naval force)	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	528,774
Creek Indian, 1833-1834	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	116,597
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849-1856	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1865	2,128,948
Confederate Troops (est. 600,000 to 1,500,000)	1,500,000
War with Spain, 1898-1899	280,584
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902	126,468
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	5,000
World War, 1917-1918	4,057,102

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

(Civil War, and War with Spain &c., but exclusive of World War Pensions.)

Year	Number of Pensioners on Roll			Total Payments.
	Soldiers.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
1900	752,510	242,019	993,529	\$ 138,462,130
1906	245,879	255,844	501,723	207,844,348
1907	246,194	243,718	489,912	230,152,712
1908	259,030	232,164	491,194	228,965,672
1909	259,580	218,335	477,915	229,889,586
1930	256,988	207,269	464,257	219,203,541
1931	255,033	196,400	451,433	234,429,782
1932	251,144	186,797	437,941	232,509,429

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence to June 30, 1932, is \$8,636,487,623, of which \$7,600,321,525 has been paid on account of the Civil War.

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, are not included in the above totals. (See "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," post)

By Executive Order of July 21, 1930, the Veterans' Bureau, the Bureau of Pensions, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, were consolidated in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved July 3, 1930, by the President. The combined organisation is known as the Veterans' Administration, under the direction of Brigadier-General Frank T. Hines, formerly Director of the Veterans' Bureau, now Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

On October 1, 1932, the Navy of the United States consisted of the following seagoing vessels: 24 battleships, not "over-age"; 1 battleship, "over-age"; 8 heavy cruisers, not "over-age"; 1 heavy cruiser, "over-age"; 10 light cruisers; 3 aircraft carriers; 28 destroyers, not "over-age"; 194 destroyers "over-age"; 12 light mine layers; 4 mine layers; 37 mine sweepers; 54 submarines, not "over-age"; 28 submarines "over-age"; 23 eagles; 24 submarine chasers; 4 gunboats; 6 river gunboats; a converted yacht; 8 destroyer tenders; 7 submarine tenders; a aircraft tenders; 3 repair ships; 5 store ships; 3 colliers; 19 oilers; a ammunition ships; 6 cargo ships; a transports; a hospital ships; 34 tugs; 6 submarine rescue vessels; 7 miscellaneous auxiliaries, and 27 unclassified vessels.

On the above-mentioned date there were under construction: 7 heavy cruisers; 1 aircraft carrier; a submarines and 8 destroyers. In addition to the foregoing new construction, there have been authorized: 8 cruisers; 4 destroyers; 1 Neff submarine; and 1 transport, the construction of which has not been begun.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels mentioned above, may be found in the Ships' Data Book.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1899-1930.

In 1929-30 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 17 years of age was 31,577,322.

of whom 25,678,015 (12,957,487 boys and 12,720,528 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and (1928-30) 2,776,344 were enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 21,264,886, the average length of school term was 172.7 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 143.0 days. In 1929-30, 854,263 teachers (421,771 men and 432,492 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$2,420. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 247,289, and the estimated value of all public school property was \$6,211,327,040.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was \$2,088,556,837. Of this amount, \$275,517 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, \$229,312,434 from State taxes or State appropriation, \$1,645,687,651 from local tax or appropriation, and \$26,040,235 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were \$2,316,790,384. This amount includes expenditures for sites, buildings, furniture, libraries and apparatus, \$370,877,969; for salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals and teachers, \$1,295,201,424, and for all other purposes, \$650,710,991.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1930.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1929-30.

Of the 1,078 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 246 are public institutions and 832 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 71,722 (35,861 men and 35,861 women). The public institutions enrolled 392,327 undergraduate and graduate students (244,764 men and 147,563 women). The private institutions enrolled 581,187 undergraduate and graduate students (359,459 men and 221,728 women). In general engineering, 8,506 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 6,474; in civil engineering, 11,553; in electrical engineering, 12,647; in mechanical engineering, 11,597; and in mining engineering, 1,459.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1929-30 was 91,623 (51,160 men and 40,463 women); altogether 26,322 graduate degrees were conferred (10,623 men and 15,699 women); 1,327 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 13,045 students and reported 1,221 graduates; law schools, 41,426 students and 2,874 graduates; schools of medicine, 21,664 students and 4,709 graduates; schools of dentistry, 7,816 students and 1,798 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 10,906 students and 2,599

graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 284 students and 135 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1929-30.

In 1929-30, 331 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Office of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 273 are public institutions, and 58 are private institutions; 120 are teachers' colleges, 134 are public, and 6 are private institutions (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 66 are State normal schools, 26 are city normal schools; 47 are county normal schools; and 52 are private normal schools. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 14,473. The total number of students enrolled was 279,195 (160,935 men and 118,260 women). Of this total enrollment, 264,257 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 7,038 men and 42,189 women, making a total of 49,227. 12,073 bachelor's degrees were also conferred, 3,603 on men and 7,464 on women. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrollment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 90,602. The total receipts for normal schools (1929-30) were \$56,683,932. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 4,005,076.

Nurse Training Schools, 1928-27.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Office of Education. In 1930-31 the number of such schools reporting was 1,844. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1930-31 was 100,419 and the number graduated 18,623. Of the schools reporting, 66 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 428,472 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 325,319. In 1930-31 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals two-thirds of the schools required 8 hours of duty daily in 1930-31. In hospitals for the insane, about a fourth required 12 hours duty, a fourth 10 hours, and less than a third, 8 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than \$200. In the first year 45 per cent. of the schools pay less than \$10 per month, and more than 50 per cent. pay from \$10 to \$15 per month during the second and third years. About 15 per cent. pay no remuneration at all. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds \$400. In the first year of the course 48 per cent. of the schools pay between \$25 and \$50 a month.

More than 89 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. In hospitals for the insane, about 80 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. 87 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require four years of high school work for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, about 20 per cent. are affiliated with colleges or

universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1929-30.

In 1929-30, 22,237 public high schools reported to the Office. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 213,306* (74,532 men and 138,774 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 4,145,660 (1,991,202 boys and 2,154,457 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 112,897. In the first year of the course 1,460,459 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 1,132,061, in the third year 852,012 and in the fourth year 684,985 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organized as a part of junior high schools, 1,066,520 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported was 592,719 (267,298 boys and 324,421 girls).

There were 16,460 regular high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 2,652,471 pupils enrolled (1,270,199 boys and 1,382,272 girls). In addition, there are 1,842 junior high schools, with 1,036,919 pupils (517,255 boys and 519,664 girls); 1,227 junior-senior high schools, with 979,176 pupils (471,101 boys and 508,075 girls), and 648 senior high schools, with 543,813 pupils (264,261 boys and 279,552 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1929-30.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1929-30 the number enrolled was 269,249. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1930 was 2,760. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1929-30 was 22,003 (8,577 men and 13,426 women). In this group of schools, more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the schools reporting in 1930, 504 were for boys only, 873 were for girls only. Altogether, 116 of the schools had military drill in 1928, enrolling 16,528 students.

* Includes 9,277 men and 30,755 women teachers in junior high schools.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST THEM. (On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts	Expenditures.
	\$	\$
1913 ..	724,111,230	724,511,963
1914 ..	734,673,167	735,081,431
1915 ..	697,910,827	760,586,802
1916 ..	782,534,548	734,056,202
1917 ..	1,124,324,795	1,977,681,751
1918 ..	3,664,582,865	12,697,836,706
1919 ..	5,152,257,136	18,522,894,705
1920 ..	6,694,565,389	6,422,090,191
1921 ..	5,644,932,961	5,532,209,189
1922 ..	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923 ..	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,000
1924 ..	4,012,044,702	3,506,677,713
1925 ..	3,780,148,684	3,529,643,446
1926 ..	3,962,755,690	3,584,987,874
1927 ..	4,129,394,441	3,493,584,519
1928 ..	4,042,348,156	3,643,519,875
1929 ..	4,033,250,225	3,848,463,190
1930 ..	4,177,941,702	3,994,152,487
1931 ..	3,317,233,494	4,219,950,339
1932 ..	2,121,222,006	5,006,590,305

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1931 AND 1932 (On basis of daily Treasury statements)

Receipts	1931	1932
	\$	\$
Customs ..	378,354,005	327,754,969
Internal Revenue ..		
Income and Profits Tax)	1,860,394,295	1,057,335,853
Miscellaneous ..	569,386,721	503,670,421
Miscell Receipts.		
Foreign Debts —		
(a) Principal	51,588,133	...
(b) Interest	184,474,622	...
Railroad Securities	16,767,028	1,695,570
All other do.	11,558,914	20,671,931
Trust Funds	61,159,028	52,293,850
Surplus Property	8,641,223	+
Panama Canal ..	26,624,253	22,588,375
Other miscell ..	148,285,242	135,216,976
Total	3,317,233,494	2,121,222,006

† Included under other Miscellaneous.

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*)

In the following table the losses for 1906 include the losses from fires following the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco. In 1923 the *Loss of Life* caused by fires was stated to amount to 15,000 persons. The Fire Losses in New York (1930) are stated at \$18,116,305; Chicago (1928) \$12,999,899; Montreal (1927) \$2,599,603; in London, Eng (1927) \$1,773,900.

Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss
1888	\$110,885,665	1899	\$153,597,830	1910	\$214,003,300	1921	\$495,406,012
1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	217,004,575	1922	806,541,001
1890	108,993,792	1901	165,817,810	1912	206,438,900	1923	535,372,782
1891	143,764,967	1902	161,078,040	1913	203,763,550	1924	548,810,639
1892	151,516,098	1903	145,302,155	1914	221,439,350	1925	559,418,184
1893	167,544,370	1904	229,198,050	1915	172,003,800	1926	561,090,711
1894	140,006,484	1905	165,221,650	1916	258,377,952	1927	472,933,969
1895	118,737,420	1906	215,084,709	1917	353,876,876	1928	464,607,102
1896	116,354,575	1907	217,885,859	1918	320,540,699	1929	473,574,019
1897	130,593,905	1908	188,705,150	1919	447,886,677	1930	499,739,172

EXPENDITURES, 1931 and 1932
(On basis of daily Treasury statements)

EXPENDITURES.	1931	1932
General Expenditures	\$ 2,390,477,276	\$ 2,601,378,766
Interest on Debt	611,559,704	599,276,631
Refunds—		
Customs	21,369,007	17,202,959
Internal Revenue ..	69,887,925	83,921,552
Postal deficiency	145,643,613	202,876,341
Panama Canal	9,999,057	10,661,805
Reconstruction Finance Corp.	...	500,000,000
Subscriptions to stock of Federal land banks .....	...	125,000,000
Special Operations—		
Railroads	6245,609	61,644,151
War Finance Corp.	172,154	611,887
Shipping Board ..	33,961,996	51,540,827
Agricultural Marketing Funds	190,540,858	136,238,856
Alien property	1,185,836	221,208
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	224,216,285	193,964,467
Civil Service Retirement Fund	20,304,245	20,859,903
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund ..	59,626,371	51,384,541
D. C. Teachers' do	570,582	601,519
Foreign Service do	336,930	205,540
Canal Zone Retirement Fund .....	...	626,121
General Railroad Contingent	962,104	307,791
Total Ordinary	3,779,868,339	4,593,960,555
Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts ..	440,082,000	412,629,750
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts ..	4,219,950,339	5,006,590,305

b Deduct excess of credits

PUBLIC DEBT.

June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury).
1918	\$11,985,882,436	\$189,743,277
1926	19,383,770,860	831,937,700
1927	18,250,943,065	787,010,578
1928	17,317,695,097	731,764,476
1929	16,638,941,380	678,330,399
1930	15,921,892,350	659,347,613
1931	16,519,588,640	611,559,704
1932	19,161,273,540	599,276,631
Public Debt of the U. S. on June 30, 1932:—		
Bonds:—		
2 per cent. (1930)	\$599,724,020	
2 per cent. Canal (1916-36)	48,954,120	
2 per cent. do. (1918-38)	25,947,400	
3 per cent. do. (1961)	49,800,000	
3 per cent. Conversion (1946-47) ..	28,864,500	
2½ per cent. Postal (1st to 42nd)	36,247,260	
1st Liberty Loan (1932-47) ..	1,933,214,100	
4th do. (1933-38) ..	6,258,100,450	
4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds (1947-52) ..	758,983,300	
4 per cent. do. (1944-54) ..	1,036,834,500	
3½ per cent. do. (1946-56) ..	489,067,100	
3½ per cent. do. (1943-47) ..	454,125,200	
3½ per cent. do. (1940-43) ..	352,994,450	
3½ per cent. do. (1941-43) ..	544,917,050	
3½ per cent. do. (1946-49) ..	821,403,000	
3 per cent. do. (1951-55) ..	800,421,500	
Treasury Notes	1,465,253,600	
Certificates	2,830,729,900	
Treasury Bills	615,632,000	
Total Interest-bearing Debt	19,161,273,540	
Matured debt on which interest has ceased ..	60,079,385	
Debt bearing no interest ..	265,649,519	
Total Gross Debt	19,487,002,444	
Less Cash in Treasury	417,197,178	
Net Debt of U. S. A.	\$19,069,805,266	

Note—U. S. War Debt was at its peak on Aug. 31, 1919, the Gross Debt standing then at \$26,596,707,648

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at U. S. ports in the foreign trade, by fiscal years

Year	American	Per Cent	Foreign	Per Cent	Year	American	Per Cent	Foreign	Per Cent
1907	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49
1908	16,908,434	22	59,222,457	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51
1909	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1923	61,493,398	46	73,196,133	54
1911	19,446,233	23	65,665,903	77	1924	58,315,580	43	77,225,010	57
1912	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75	1925	57,733,000	42	81,135,000	58
1913	27,018,368	26	74,774,764	74	1926	53,774,000	38	85,922,000	52
1914	27,470,703	26	79,101,283	74	1927	58,864,019	37	101,257,442	63
1915	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71	1928	59,210,640	39	93,310,098	61
1916	35,820,742	34	68,143,163	66	1929	65,565,560	39	100,447,527	61
1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63	1930	64,233,114	39	100,679,137	61
1918	38,489,763	42	52,980,156	58	1931	59,007,223	38	96,519,327	60
1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56	1932	52,811,121	37	88,023,692	63

The lowest American port tonnage was 29 in 1880, 1881 and 1882, the highest was 44 in 1928.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding inland possessions and Alaska, is 2,903,216,640 acres, of which in 1930 986,771,016 were farms (222,395,804 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1930 was 6,288,622, of which 2,314,858 are between 100 and 300 acres, 1,374,965 between 30 and 100 acres, and 1,440,388 between 10 and 30 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1930 was \$9,401,939,000, as compared with \$12,983,258,000 in 1929. Crops in 1929 were valued at \$6,904,022,000, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at \$5,514,038,000.

Principal crops in 1929 and 1930:—

Crop.	Gross Value.	
	1929.	1930.
Corn (Maize).....	\$2,089,565,000	\$1,258,313,000
Wheat.....	849,541,000	566,231,000
Oats.....	524,783,000	463,708,000
Barley.....	164,860,000	133,674,000
Cotton Lint.....	1,245,084,000	656,381,000
" Seed.....	200,533,000	134,122,000
Tobacco.....	222,743,000	226,895,000
Potatoes.....	470,667,000	348,362,000
" Sweet	97,733,000	71,008,000
Truck Crops.....	363,893,000	336,117,000
Hay.....	1,243,048,000	1,054,388,000
Apples.....	198,424,000	167,845,000
Farm Gardens	285,383,000	245,402,000

Animal Products

Cattle and Calves	1,172,526,000	990,023,000
Hogs.....	1,422,941,000	1,354,030,000
Sheep and Lambs	195,321,000	144,342,000
Chickens.....	501,652,000	387,600,000
Milk.....	2,178,449,000	1,853,756,000

* Revised figures

† Preliminary figures.

Minerals.—The total value of all mineral products of the U.S. in 1931 was \$3,180,000,000; the value of metallic minerals produced was \$267,200,000 (pig iron, \$228,147,196; copper, \$28,527,000; gold, \$49,527,200, and silver \$8,970,204), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$2,312,800,000 (bituminous coal, \$515,000,000; Pennsylvania anthracite, \$304,203,000; petroleum, \$51,028,000 barrels of 42 gallons, value \$550,630,000; natural gas, \$350,000,000; cement, \$124,528,769).

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1929 numbered 210,959, the value of their products being \$70,434,863,443, as compared with a value in 1927 of \$62,718,347,289. The leading manufacturing States ranked according to value of products, are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and New Jersey. Cities Ranked by the Value of their Manufactured Products for 1927 and 1929.

City	1927.		1929.	
	1927.	1929.	1927.	1929.
New York, N.Y....	\$5,722,071,259	\$5,914,234,941	3,478,753,668	3,925,052,959
Chicago, Ill.....	1,736,933,236	2,014,166,786	1,861,501,951	2,003,710,905
Detroit, Mich.....	1,040,753,742	1,245,433,555	937,416,402	1,022,713,400
Philadelphia, Pa.	602,574,915	814,782,197	610,539,460	750,200,135
Cleveland, Ohio....	649,301,599	727,900,980	627,415,844	700,760,456
St. Louis, Mo.	617,972,921	603,711,473	567,422,407	544,644,236
Baltimore, Md.....	508,528,245	544,784,634	422,739,348	502,507,589
Los Angeles, Calif.	437,953,805	497,562,409	429,728,194	483,712,299
Buffalo, N.Y.	429,728,194	483,712,299	429,728,194	483,712,299
Milwaukee, Wis.....	429,728,194	483,712,299	429,728,194	483,712,299
Boston, Mass.....	429,728,194	483,712,299	429,728,194	483,712,299
Pittsburgh, Pa.	429,728,194	483,712,299	429,728,194	483,712,299
Akron, Ohio.....	429,728,194	483,712,299	429,728,194	483,712,299
Newark, N.J.	429,728,194	483,712,299	429,728,194	483,712,299
Cincinnati, Ohio....	429,728,194	483,712,299	429,728,194	483,712,299
San Francisco, Calif.	429,728,194	483,712,299	429,728,194	483,712,299

Flint, Mich., which ranked twelfth in 1927, ranked below any of the above-named cities in 1929.

CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1932.

Crop.	Acreage				Yield Per Acre.		
	1000 Acres.		1932 per cent.		1929.		Indicated Sept. 1, 1932
	5-year average, 1924-1928.	1931.	1932.	1931.	10-year average, 1919-1928.	1929.	
Corn.....bushels	99,979	105,100	108,609	103.3	27.2	24.4	26.3
Winter wheat.....do.	33,076	41,363	33,245	80.4	12.8	19.1	13.3
Spring wheat, U.S. ....do.	15,173	11,067	18,028	162.9	12.6	7.8	12.6
All wheat.....do.	56,131	55,209	55,414	100.2	14.0	16.2	12.9
Oats.....do.	41,865	32,719	41,994	105.7	29.6	28.0	29.6
Barley.....do.	8,991	11,422	13,825	121.6	22.8	17.3	21.8
Rye.....do.	3,509	3,127	3,324	106.3	12.5	10.4	12.8
Buckwheat.....do.	718	505	495	98.0	16.8	17.7	14.6
Flaxseed.....do.	2,938	2,325	2,667	114.7	7.6	4.8	5.0
Rice, 4 States.....do.	934	974	845	86.8	40.5	46.4	44.6
Grain sorghums.....do.	6,330	7,122	8,102	113.3	16.4	14.6	14.5
Hay, all tame.....tons*	55,771	53,431	52,424	98.1	1.31	1.20	1.31
Hay, wild.....do.	14,129	11,996	13,327	111.4	.88	.68	.86
Hay, all clover and timothy.....do.	30,960	24,811	23,668	95.4	1.16	1.10	1.10
Hay, alfalfa.....do.	10,771	11,643	12,504	107.4	2.18	1.80	2.12
Beans, dry edible.....lb.	1,614	1,860	1,477	79.4	...	684	671
Soy beans.....do.	2,016	3,058	2,807	91.8	...	...	...
Peanuts (for nuts).....lb.	1,068	1,419	1,586	111.8	701	763	647
Cowpeas.....do.	1,887	1,468	1,913	130.4	...	...	...
Velvet beans.....do.	99	57	57	200.0	...	...	...
Potatoes.....bushels	3,081	3,371	3,411	101.2	109.3	111.4	104.6
Sweet potatoes.....do.	641	778	872	122.1	92.9	80.9	87.4
Tobacco.....lb.	1,700	2,030	1,447	71.3	769	789	710
Broom corn.....1,000 tons	298	295	285	96.6	317.6	302.4	289.9
Hops.....lb.	22	21	22	101.4	1,234	1,208	1,197
Sugar beets.....tons*	701	713	743	104.2	10.2	11.1	12.0

* Tons of 2,000 pounds.

Leading Industries (Ranked by Value of Products) in Principal Industrial Cities for 1929.

New York.—Clothing, women's, not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, book and job; Fur goods; Bread and other bakery products; Meat packing, wholesale; Millinery; Perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Knit goods. Cane sugar refining and Gas manufacturing (illuminating and heating) are among the leading industries in this city, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Chicago.—Meat packing, wholesale; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, book and job; Steel works and rolling mills; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products, Confectionery; Furniture, including store and office fixtures. Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies is one of the leading industries in this city, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Detroit.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Nonferrous metal alloys and products, not including aluminum products; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Meat packing, wholesale; Machine-tool accessories and small metal-working tools, not elsewhere classified.

Philadelphia.—Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Knit goods; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Sugar refining, cane; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products; Worsteds goods; Clothing, women's, not elsewhere classified; Cigars and cigarettes. Petroleum refining is among the leading industries in this city, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Cleveland.—Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Steel works and rolling mills; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Meat packing, wholesale, Paints and varnishes; Blast furnaces; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified. Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles, is among the leading industries in this city, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

St. Louis.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Meat packing, wholesale; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Boot and shoe

cut stock, not made in boot and shoe factories; Tobacco, chewing and smoking, and snuff; Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products. Motor vehicle bodies and motor-vehicle parts, and Patent or proprietary medicines and compounds are among the leading industries in this city, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Baltimore.—Smelting and refining, copper; Meat packing, wholesale; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Nonferrous metal alloys and products, not including aluminum products; Tin cans and other tinware, not elsewhere classified; Sugar refining, cane; Fertilizers; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products.

Los Angeles.—Petroleum refining; Motion pictures, not including projection in theatres; Rubber tyres and inner tubes, Meat packing, wholesale, Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Bread and other bakery products.

Buffalo.—Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles, Flour and other grain-mill products; Meat packing, wholesale, Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Feeds, prepared, for animals and fowls; Nonferrous metal alloys and products, not including aluminum products.

Milwaukee.—Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Meat packing, wholesale; Engines, turbines, tractors and water-wheels; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Boots and shoes, other than rubber; Knit goods, Leather, tanned, curried and finished, Bread and other bakery products.

Boston.—Boot and shoe findings, not made in boot and shoe factories; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Sugar refining, cane, Clothing, women's, not elsewhere classified, Printing and publishing, book and job; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified. Confectionery, Bread and other bakery products. Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified, and Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery) and edge tools are among the leading industries in this city, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Pittsburgh.—Steel works and rolling mills; Bread and other bakery products; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, pickles, jellies, preserves and sauces; Meat packing, wholesale; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical. The blast furnaces industry is among the leading industries in this city, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Akron.—Rubber tyres and inner tubes.

Newark.—Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; Paints and varnishes; Leather, tanned, curried and finished; Meat packing, wholesale; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Chemicals, not elsewhere classified; Jewelry; Bread and other bakery products. Gold, silver, platinum, reducing and refining, not from the ore, is among the leading industries in this city, but its rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Cincinnati.—Meat packing, wholesale; Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths' and boys', not elsewhere classified; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; Bread and other bakery products; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical. The following industries are among the leading industries in this city, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments: Machine tools, Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Electrical machinery apparatus and supplies.

San Francisco.—Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding; Motor vehicles, not including motor-cycles; Cigars and cigarettes; Printing and publishing, newspaper and periodical; Canning and preserving, fruits and vegetables, pickles, jellies, preserves and sauces; Printing and publishing, book and job; Meat packing, wholesale; Bread and other bakery products; Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified; (ane sugar refining, and Bags, other than paper, not made in textile mills are

among the leading industries in this city, but their rank cannot be given without the possibility of disclosing (by comparison with Census reports) approximations of the data for individual establishments.

Motor Vehicle Industries.—The value of the complete passenger cars and business vehicles manufactured in 1929 was \$3,113,208,531; of parts and accessories, \$1,393,487,573, and of tyres and tubes \$672,050,001. The number of complete passenger cars produced was 4,388,315 and of complete business vehicles 393,553, while 70,354,787 tyres and 74,043,041 inner tubes were also manufactured in 1929. The motor vehicle and tyre factories gave employment to 530,711 wage earners, who received \$860,164,593 in wages in 1929. The number of motor vehicles registered in 1929 in the U. S. A. was 26,501,443. The gasoline produced in 1929 amounted to 18,138,122,000 gallons, and that consumed to 15,617,784,000 gallons. The taxes levied on motor vehicles by the Federal, State, and Municipal Governments in 1929 amounted to \$928,155,062. The number of motor vehicles, exclusive of those shipped as "parts for assembly," exported in 1929 was 545,202.

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1931-32.

Continent	From U. S.	Into U. S.
	\$	\$
North America ..	443,756,611	446,591,646
South America ..	111,004,067	255,294,861
Europe ..	943,977,073	566,285,528
Asia ..	364,490,145	427,742,937
Oceania ...	38,671,962	13,073,699
Africa ...	47,471,367	27,391,194
Total ..	\$1,949,371,225	\$1,731,379,865

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1931-32

Country.	From U. S.	To U. S.	Country	From U. S.	To U. S.
Europe—	\$	\$	South America—	\$	\$
Austria	1,622,083	3,712,677	Argentina ..	37,831,107	18,557,410
Belgium	47,528,629	30,204,717	Brazil	27,617,489	18,396,906
Czechoslovakia	2,756,571	13,266,642	Chile	7,928,569	15,003,915
Denmark ...	20,062,383	1,550,749	Colombia	10,581,462	69,122,383
Finland ...	3,661,474	9,809,314	Peru	5,929,533	5,466,028
France	10,578,212	64,120,334	Uruguay	5,009,627	2,762,503
Germany ...	140,108,150	102,078,837	Venezuela	11,829,448	20,827,146
Great Britain ..	376,968,547	105,472,531	Asia—		
Greece	10,517,659	9,653,299	British India...	31,259,759	46,951,043
Irish F. S.	6,039,248	810,619	British Malaya	3,518, 97	55,962,626
Italy	50,751,265	56,346,382	Ceylon	950,263	8,117,965
Netherlands ...	55,874,175	30,094,660	Hong Kong ..	13,341,021	4,203,178
Norway	9,701,572	10,006,032	China	99,991,787	41,331,591
Poland & Danzig	4,759,159	1,629,472	Japan	154,128,846	177,694,335
Portugal	5,007,444	3,269,840	Neth. F. Indies	11,429,361	99,274,795
Russia (Europe)	41,723,547	11,077,722	Philippine Isls.	47,171,114	79,781,825
Spain	27,613,163	14,156,397	Russia in Asia ..	266,394	722,445
Sweden	22,261,811	31,460,378	Turkey (Asia and Europe)	1,407,768	8,095,486
Switzerland ..	8,861,203	18,031,690	Oceania—		
North America—			Australia	26,296,303	8,279,110
Canada	296,586,842	226,080,637	New Zealand ...	11,578,492	3,491,302
Newfoundland...	5,532,075	9,638,986	Africa—		
Mexico	38,128,193	42,270,125	Brit. S. Africa ...	22,109,147	3,567,072
Central America	37,678,694	25,122,239	Brit. W. Africa.	4,680,068	9,523,222
Cuba	36,318,366	79,038,107	Egypt	3,746,748	4,956,293
Dominican R. ...	5,559,552	5,171,013			
Neth. W. Indies	5,986,778	46,489,349			

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF U.S. MERCHANDISE.

Commodity.	1930-31	1931-32.
	\$	\$
Meat products.....	47,163,000	24,973,000
Animal Oils and Fats .	69,255,000	42,130,000
Leather and manufs. .	40,110,000	22,886,000
Furs and manufs.	21,989,000	15,306,000
Grains & preparations ..	145,405,000	101,327,000
Fodders and Feeds	8,850,000	16,321,000
Fruits and Nuts	121,754,000	92,714,000
Rubber and manufs.	48,086,000	24,825,000
Naval Stores, Gums, &c.	17,632,000	13,416,000
Tobacco and manufs. .	152,456,000	94,102,000
Cotton, unmanufactured.	424,557,000	339,286,000
Cotton manufs. & Yarn	71,477,000	52,677,000
Wood, sawmill products	58,153,000	33,935,000
Wood manufs. advanced	23,79,000	13,627,000
Paper and manufs.	25,705,000	18,829,000
Coal and Coke	79,278,000	53,126,000
Petroleum & products .	371,700,000	138,880,000
Iron & Steel-mill products	94,031,000	41,440,000
Iron & Steel manufs. ...	49,168,000	26,908,000
Copper and manufs.	83,626,000	31,480,000
Machinery & Vehicles	614,742,000	305,676,000
Automobiles, &c.	214,528,000	112,568,000
Chemicals and Related		
Products	110,925,000	82,334,000
Photographic and pro-		
jection goods	24,067,000	16,457,000

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Commodity	1930-31	1931-32
	\$	\$
Meat products	14,962,000	10,174,000
Dairy produce . . .	16,700,000	14,234,000
Fish..	31,839,000	25,796,000
Hides and Skins, raw .	60,734,000	37,413,000
Leather and manufs. .	33,521,000	24,648,000
Furs and manufactures	60,831,000	38,868,000
Vegetables, &c.	28,298,000	18,846,000
Fruits and Nuts . . .	65,047,000	51,316,000
Cocoa or Cacao Beans	27,301,000	19,847,000
Coffee	192,820,000	149,120,000
Tea	21,904,000	15,767,000
Sugar	127,791,000	116,955,000
Oil Seeds	34,130,000	25,816,000
Vegetable Oils . . .	53,028,000	30,931,000
Tobacco and manufs. .	43,091,000	36,946,000
Cotton manufactures .	35,882,000	35,833,000
Jute and manufactures.	45,364,000	29,848,000
Flax, Hemp & manufs	28,805,000	27,320,000
Wool and Mohair ..	24,387,000	12,706,000
Wool manufactures ...	22,820,000	17,390,000
Silk unmanufactured ..	227,323,000	158,479,000
Sawmill products . .	26,797,000	16,687,000
Paper base stocks.....	86,830,000	68,056,000
Paper and manufs	132,202,000	110,296,000
Petroleum & products .	125,374,000	87,876,000
Diamonds, &c.	35,659,000	17,220,000
Copper and manufs.	63,994,000	43,894,000
Tin in bars, blocks, &c.	44,662,000	23,470,000
Chemicals and Related		
Products	92,924,000	62,046,000
Art Works	57,446,000	31,847,000
Books, &c.	12,447,000	8,286,000

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Activities of the U.S. Employment Service, Department of Labour, showing the work done during the fiscal years ending June 30 :-

ADULT SERVICE.

Year.	Regis- trations	Help Wanted	Referred	Placed
1924	2,755,593	2,201,157	2,104,620	1,806,990
1925	2,663,846	1,876,626	1,873,926	1,609,977
1926	2,727,763	2,091,539	2,058,638	1,791,382
1927	2,440,640	1,991,598	1,944,097	1,688,476
1928	2,599,095	1,607,344	1,632,456	1,412,645
1929	2,332,505	1,771,957	1,778,311	1,534,022
1930	2,346,316	1,518,081	1,558,367	1,345,936
1931	2,421,936	1,216,698	1,283,726	1,104,136

JUNIOR SERVICE.

Year	Regis- trations	Help Wanted	Referred.	Placed
1925	72,563	21,846	29,049	22,131
1926	53,021	28,007	36,257	24,734
1927	55,261	27,988	36,111	24,631
1928	56,116	29,117	36,711	26,037
1929	61,424	35,027	42,848	31,369

(The Junior offices are conducted in co-operation with local agencies, usually public schools. Most of them serve limited groups of boys and girls. Only a few attempt centralised placement. These facts should be borne in mind in interpreting the figures.)

FARM LABOUR (Seasonal)

1924	425,548	1928	559,571
1925	392,750	1929	611,598
1926	423,112	1930	704,100
1927	433,854		

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I, II and III. Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

Capital Stock actually outstanding	\$10,008,413,386
Funded Debt actually outstanding	12,738,815,223
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	22,747,228,619
Dividends declared	401,462,731
Interest accrued	612,812,830
Total dividends and interest	1,014,275,561
Railway operating revenues	4,246,385,147
Railway operating expenses	3,273,906,037
Number of passengers carried	
earning revenue	No. 599,226,754
Number of tons carried earning revenue	1,624,074,786
Number of passenger-train cars in service	52,033
Number of freight-train cars in service	2,260,140
Number of units in company service	104,227
Total units in service	2,416,390

Year.	Miles Operated	Year.	Miles Operated.
1910	249,998	1921	262,544
1911	254,732	1922	261,984
1912	258,033	1923	262,482
1913	261,036	1924	262,158
1914	263,547	1925	261,871
1915	264,378	1926	261,562
1916	266,031	1927	262,091
1917	266,015	1928	262,713
1918	264,233	1929	262,546
1919	263,707	1930	262,215
1920	263,821	1931	261,946

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U S

Outflow of Streams	Number of Streams	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS—On Dec. 31, 1930, the total length of public roads was 3,009,066 miles, approximately 693,559 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1930 the total expenditures for highways were approximately \$1,680,493.095.

SHIPPING—On June 30, 1932, the mercantile marine of the U.S. (vessels of 500 gross tons and over) consisted of 350 sailing vessels of 480,289 gross tons; 1,867 steam and motor vessels of 9,653,333 gross tons, a total of 2,217 vessels of 10,133,622 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1932, sailing and steam vessels of 70,393,499 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 26,465,860 tons were American and 43,927,639 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 70,441,374, of which 26,345,321 tons were American and 44,096,053 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—On June 30, 1932, there were 48,159 post offices in the U.S. handling 26,544,351.951 "pieces" of mail matter, of which amount 26,186,137,125 were domestic and 358,214,826 foreign. The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 560. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the dollar of 100 cents. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 548.

INDIAN POPULATION

In 1930 the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 340,541 by blood (Oklahoma containing 121,684, Arizona 47,072, New Mexico 28,113, S. Dakota 23,726, California 19,197, Montana 14,238, North Dakota 10,794, Washington 12,572, Wisconsin 11,705, and Minnesota 15,767, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorized for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, for Indian Service are \$23,162,400. In addition to this the sum of about \$5,000,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total

wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1928, amounted to \$1,716,815,123, of which \$200,106,386 was tribal, and \$796,708,737 individual.

RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, Elwood Mead, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F. N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 55; Field, 1,500 to 2,000. Expenditure per year about \$10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organized as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in 15 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-seven projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,500,000 acres under private canals purchasing stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from repayments by the water users, from oil leasing and other mineral operations, and from the sale of public lands. The money expended is returned to the fund by graduated payments of settlers.

The Bureau has built 17,623 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 167,985 canal structures). There have been constructed 140 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 23,202,000 cubic yards, including the *Owyhee Dam* (405 feet high), Oregon, on the Owyhee River, the highest dam in the world; *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 124 tunnels, 1,477 miles of road, 120 miles of railroad, 4,044 miles of telephone line, 22 power plants, and 3,308 miles of transmission lines. The construction cost to June 30, 1932, was \$213,296,710. This work has involved the excavation of 311,466,000 cubic yards of materials, and the Bureau has used 5,862,000 barrels of cement.

Nearly 650,000 persons are living on the 42,568 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, 1,553,000 acres were irrigated and 1,500,000 acres were harvested in 1932, producing crops worth \$40,554,037, or an average of \$26.70 per acre. The 1,893,889 acres of additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth \$33,406,340 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers and sailors of all wars have a preference right of 90 days to enter these farms.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues the "Reclamation Era," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers, and numerous settlement and other booklets. An annual report is also issued, and other publications from time to time, relating to various phases of the work.

An engineering library of about 6,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation

of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested. The bureau also maintains a photographic file of about 40,000 negatives of scenes on the projects from the beginning of construction through the period of settlement and development.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, North Capitol and G Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The buildings have a floor space of 22 acres, and together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is over \$14,700,000, including the Public Documents Division. There are over 4,600 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office, which now operates on the 5-day week plan, at a total yearly compensation of over \$10,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest

battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 174 linotype machines, 2 Ludlows, 2 material casters, 200 monotype key-boards and 130 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,750,000,000 ems of type in fiscal year 1932. The 192 presses of the office are credited with 2,190,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 222,000,000 on money order forms and 1,366,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 11,167,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and 702,000 square inches of half-tones and linecuts, supplied blank paper to other Government establishments at a cost of \$725,000, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal, some of these supplies being furnished to various branches of the Government. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, Iowa* \$10,000
Deputy Public Printer, John Greene, Mass. 7,500
Production Manager, Elwood S. Moorhead, Pa. 5,600

* During the fiscal year 1932-33 the salaries are subject to a reduction of nine and one-eighth per cent. under the provisions of the Legislative Appropriation Act, approved June 30, 1932, Public 212

COTTON REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1932.

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture, from the reports and data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, co-operating State Boards (or Departments) of Agriculture and Agricultural Colleges, makes the following estimate of cotton acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1932.

U.S. Acreage in cultivation compared with last year, 90 5 per cent.

U.S. Acres in cultivation, Total, 37,250,000 acres.

Estimate of Cotton Acreage, by States.

State.	Area in Cultivation.			10-year average abandonment 1922-1931.
	July 1, 1931. Acres	July 1, 1932.		Per cent
		Percentage of 1931.	Acres	
Virginia	71,000	108	77,000	20
North Carolina	1,342,000	94	1,261,000	16
South Carolina	1,970,000	90	1,773,000	25
Georgia	3,452,000	86	2,569,000	32
Florida	120,000	80	96,000	40
Missouri	350,000	100	350,000	44
Tennessee	1,119,000	95	1,063,000	20
Alabama	3,421,000	90	3,079,000	16
Mississippi	4,060,000	92	3,743,000	22
Louisiana	1,968,000	90	1,771,000	22
Texas	15,760,000	90	14,192,000	36
Oklahoma	3,429,000	89	3,052,000	50
Arkansas	3,602,000	97	3,494,000	23
New Mexico	119,000	56	114,000	91
Arizona a	176,000	64	114,000	11
California	194,000	64	124,000	18
All other	16,000	112	18,000	38
U.S. Total	41,189,000	90 5	37,250,000	31
Lower California (Old Mexico) b	69,000	39	27,000	14

a Including Pima Egyptian long staple cotton estimated at 22,000 acres this year compared with 32,000 acres in cultivation July 1, 1931. b Not included in California figures, or in United States total

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

HAWAII.

The Hawaiian (or Sandwich) Islands form a Territory of the U.S. and consist of a chain of 50 islands in the N. Pacific Ocean between $18^{\circ} 55'$ — $22^{\circ} 16'$ N lat. and $154^{\circ} 4'$ — $160^{\circ} 30'$ W long. The nine inhabited islands are:—

Island	Sq. miles	Pop. (1930)
Hawaii	4,016	73,325
Oahu	598	202,887
Mauī	728	48,756
Kauai	547	35,806
Molokai	261	5,032
Lanai	140	2,356
Nihoa	97	136
Kahoolawe	69	2
Molokini	3	

The total population (Census of 1930) was 368,336, an increase of 112,444 since 1920; of the total 121,072 were aliens.

The islands were discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778 (he was killed there in 1779) and formed a kingdom under native rulers until Queen Liliuokalani was driven from the throne in 1893, a republic being proclaimed in 1894. In 1897 the group was annexed by the U.S., being organized as a Territory on June 14, 1900. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. There is a Senate of 15 and House of Representatives of 30 members, the Territory sending a Delegate to Congress at Washington, D.C.

The group is of volcanic origin and contains many craters, Haleakala on Maui being the largest in the world. Kilanea and Mauna Loa, on Hawaii, are active volcanoes, with Mauna Kea (13,823 ft. above mean sea level) extinct. The islands are very fertile, and rice, cane sugar, pineapples, coffee, bananas and other tropical and sub-tropical products are abundantly grown.

Revenue (1929-1930) ..	\$12,530,357
Expenditure (1929-1930) ..	11,666,956
Debt (June 30, 1930) ..	31,705,000
Total Exports (1930-1931) ..	115,829,180
Total Imports ..	90,962,311
Exports to U.S. ..	106,098,975
Imports from U.S. ..	82,469,322

Governor (1929-1933), Lawrence M. Judd, assumed office, July 5, 1929.

CAPITAL, Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, population (1920) 137,582. Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, has a population of 19,468.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between $4^{\circ} 40'$ — $21^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat. and $116^{\circ} 40'$ — $126^{\circ} 34'$ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 114,400 square miles, of which total 103,288 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 7,075 other islands having a combined area of 11,112 square miles. At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,314,310, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom (in 1928) 8,724,965 are Roman Catholic, 4,000,000 are Aglipayan, 200,000 are Protestant, (and 1918) 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,566 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,931 in 1921).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who

was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris of Dec. 10, 1898.

On Aug. 31, 1902, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 88 officers and 6,239 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts) consisted of 512 officers and 3,788 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Oct., 1928, consisted of 397 officers and 6,119 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1927 the income of the Philippine Government was \$39,842,988 and the bonded indebtedness \$74,800,000. The expenditure on education in 1927 amounted to \$13,809,753 for public schools only, the University had an enrolment of 7,533 students, and there were 2,099,306 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are sugar, abaca (Manila Hemp), coconut oil, copra, tobacco, embroideries, desiccated coconut, lumber and timber, copra meal and maguay, the imports being cotton and its manufactures, iron and steel and their manufactures, mineral oils, meat and dairy products, automobiles and accessories, wheat flour, silk and its manufactures, paper and its manufactures and coal.

Total Imports	\$146,326,859
Total Exports	169,119,397
Imports from U.S.	87,362,503
Exports to U.S.	122,275,672

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon, population (1928), 324,522. The next largest towns are Cebu (86,154), Legaspi (32,670), Iloilo (67,147), and Zamboanga (47,302); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

Governor General, Col. Dwight F. Davis, assumed office at Manila, July 8, 1929.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in $13^{\circ} 25'$ N. lat. and $144^{\circ} 30'$ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval

station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population of 20,857, of whom 19,611 are classed as native, 485 of the naval station, and 761 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS.

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 1 sq mile and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,000 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 28 sq miles and a population (1930) of 25, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,200 miles from Hawaii. The group is administered by the U.S. Navy Dept.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50'–18° 30' N. lat and 65° 30'–67° 15' W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,543,913 at the census of 1930. Three fourths of the population are of Spanish descent and about one fourth coloured. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 98 miles from Key West. Puerto Rico was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508, and he was made Governor of the island in 1509. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 12, 1898, when it was ceded to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 344 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1931, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 25 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years. The Governor is appointed by the President of the U.S. and holds office at the pleasure of the President. A Supreme Court of 5 members is also appointed by the President. There is a Cabinet composed of 7 heads of Departments, two appointed by the President and five by the Governor. The Governor also appoints all inferior judges. Great improvement has been made in the progress and welfare of the island during the present century—the island is self-supporting, free public schools are established throughout, a system of good roads reaches every important city and town, public buildings are attractive and well built, health and sanitary measures are in force. The capital, San Juan, had 124,715 inhabitants in 1930, other towns being Ponce (53,430), Mayaguez (37,060), Arecibo (12,863), Bayamon (12,986), and Caguas (19,792).

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Anunu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 10,055 in 1930, distributed (1930) as follows—Tutuila and Anunu 'u, 7,809; Ta'u, 1,243; Olosega, 438; Ofu, 466; Rose Island, uninhabited; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925), 99.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles. Copra is the only export of importance.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq miles, with a population in 1930 of 22,012. *St. Thomas* (28 sq miles) has a population of 9,834. *St. Croix* (84 sq miles) has a population of 11,413, the capital being Christiansted (or Bassin). *St. John* (20 sq miles) has a population of 765, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar; St. Thomas is famous for its bay rum.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, Paul M. Pearson.

Government Sec., Boyd J. Brown.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal." Its headquarters are at Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Colonel Harry Buggess, U.S.A.) at its head.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the

territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1904 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1931, were \$532,387,285. The net revenue from tolls and other revenues (including business operations), to June 30, 1931, aggregated \$151,636,476.

The Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

Fiscal Year	No of Transits.	Canal Net Tons	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,075	2,792,572	4,888,454
1916	2,758	2,396,168	3,094,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031
1919	2,084	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,548,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,910
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875
1924	5,230	26,148,878	26,994,710
1925	4,673	22,855,151	23,958,836
1926	5,197	24,774,591	26,037,443
1927	5,475	26,227,815	27,748,215
1928	6,455	29,752,637	29,630,709
1929	6,413	29,837,794	30,663,006
1930	6,185	29,980,614	30,030,232
1931	5,587	27,792,146	25,088,800

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks, and transit from sea to sea occupies 10 to 12 hours (passage through locks 5 hours). The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 25 feet above sea-level varies from 25 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the

Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

From New York to Various Points:

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Yokohama.....	9,699	13,036	15,099
Manila.....	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong.....	11,691	11,608	—
Melbourne.....	9,945	12,933	13,126
Sydney.....	9,691	13,437	13,408
Wellington.....	8,522	14,353 (a)	14,129
Colon.....	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso.....	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco... ..	5,262	—	—
Seattle.....	6,038	—	—

*From Liverpool to Various Points:
(Nautical Miles.)*

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Colon.....	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso.....	7,207	—	—
Sydney.....	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington.. ..	11,096	—	13,353
Melbourne.....	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama.....	12,273	11,536	—
Manila.....	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong... ..	13,764	9,743	—

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of Tolls paid in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931:—

Flag	No of Vessels.	Canal Net Tons	Tolls Paid.
U.S.A.	2,417	12,601,828	\$11,425,999
Great Britain...1,390	7,518,171	6,580,087	
Belgium	24	124,377	116,452
Chile.....	42	170,928	166,782
Colombia.....	104	15,526	17,840
Danish.....	120	611,360	519,535
Danzig.....	27	184,928	165,459
France.....	110	609,915	523,263
Germany.....	369	1,412,256	1,204,084
Greece.....	8	30,965	26,342
Italy.....	67	468,239	404,674
Japan.....	193	1,019,822	1,052,413
Netherlands..	125	578,680	473,269
Norway.....	363	1,748,728	1,403,922
Panama.....	36	82,821	60,204
Peru.....	2	7,068	8,565
Spain.....	9	22,650	22,053
Sweden.....	111	528,222	424,224
Yugoslavia... ..	12	55,532	48,679

Total 1931	5,529	27,792,146	\$24,645,456
Total 1930	6,185	29,980,614	\$27,076,890
Total 1929	6,413	29,837,794	\$27,127,376
Total 1928	6,455	29,752,637	\$26,944,499

(a) Via Strait of Magellan 11,344.

(b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,360.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

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Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Right Hon.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,

C.V.O (1930).....£15,500

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Colombo—Consul, Whitney Young.

" Vice-Consul—Llewellyn E. Thomp-

son, jr.

Hong Kong—Cons.-Gen., Douglas Jenkins.

" Vice-Consuls, Ernest Black;

George Bliss Lane; Donald D.

Edgar; Cecil B. Lyon; Donald

C. Dunham.

Karachi—Consul, Joseph G. Groeninger.*Madras*—Consul, Charles W. Lewis, jr.*Penang*—Consul, Thomas H. Robinson.*Rangoon*—Consul, Winfield H. Scott.

" Vice-Consul, Reginald S. Kazanjian.

Singapore—Cons.-Gen., Willbur Kablinger.

" Consul, Roy E. B. Bower.

" Vice-Consuls, Edward Anderson, jr.,

Harrison A. Lewis; Henry B.

Day; William C. Affeld, jr., R.

Allen Haden.

Africa:—*Pretoria*—Envoy Extraordinary and Min.

Plen., Ralph J. Totten.

" 1st Sec., Ernest L. Ives.

" Com. Attaché, Samuel H. Day.

Agricultural Attaché, Clifford C. Taylor.**Cape Town—**

Cons.-Gen., Irving N. Linnell.

Consul, Karl de G. MacVitty.

" Vice-Cons., Charles A. Converse.

Durban—Consul, Hugh S. Miller.*Johannesburg*—Consul-Gen., Maxwell; K.

Moorhead

" Vice-Consul, R. Borden Beams.

Lagos—Consul, William L. Peck.*Nairobi*—Vice-Consul, Bookholst

Iaving-

stone.

Port Elizabeth—Consul, H. H. Dick.**Canada—***Ottawa*—Envoy Extraordinary and Min.

Plen., (vacant).

" 1st Secretary, Pierre de L. Boal

" 3rd Sec., James C. H. Bonbright.

" Commercial Attaché, Lynn W.

Meekins.

" Asst. do., Oliver B. North.

" Cons.-Gen., William H. Beck.

" Consul, Julian F. Harrington.

" Vice-Consul, Douglas Flood

" District Accounting and Disbursing

Officer, William McG. Harlow

" Asst. District Accounting and Dis-

bursing Officer, Zeru Hiner

Calgary—Consul, S. C. Reat.*Charlottetown*, P. E. I.—Consul, William A.

Bickers.

Edmonton, Alta.—Consul, Harold M. Collins*Fernie*, B. C.—Cons., N. F. Brand*Fort William and Port Arthur*, Ont.—Consul,

Jesse B. Jackson

Halifax, N. S.—Cons.-Gen., George E.

Chamberlin

" Consul, J. P. Kagland

" Vice-Cons., Terry S. Hinkle.

Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, John D. Johnson.*Kingston*, Ont.—Consul, G. G. Fuller.*London*, Ont.—Cons., Harry Campbell*Moncton*, N. B.—Consul, Harry L. Walsh.*Montreal*—Cons.-Gen., Wesley Frost.

" Consuls, George D. Hopper, James

H. Keeley jr.; Samuel J.

Fletcher.

" Vice-Consuls, Stephen E. C.

Kendrick; Kent Leavitt; Walter

W. Orebough; Eric C. Wendelin

Niagara Falls—Consul, Edwd. Caffery.*North Bay*—Consul, Henry C. von Struve.*Prince Rupert*, B. C.—Cons., G. Carlton Wood-

ward

Quebec—Consuls, John Randolph, Harvey Lee

Milbourne

" Vice-Consul, T. Muldrup Forsyth.

Regina, Sask.—Consul, John S. Calvert*St. John*, N. B.—Consul, Philip Adams.*St. Stephen*, N. B.—Vice-Consul, George L.

Bist.

Sarnia—Consul, Hooker A. Doolittle*Sault Ste. Marie*—Cons., Frank Bohr*Sherbrooke*, Que.—Consul, Herndon W.

Goforth.

Sydney, N. S.—Consul, Hugh H. Watson.*Toronto*—Consul-General, Emil Sauer.

" Consuls, Damon C. Woods; C. P.

Fletcher.

" Vice-Consul, Holmes Conrad Smith

Vancouver, B. C.—Consul-Gen., Ely E. Palmer

Consuls, Harold S. Tewell,

Harris N. Cookingham; H.

T. Goodie.

" Vice-Consuls, Laurence W.

Taylor; James E. Hender-

son.

Victoria, B. C.—Consul, George A. Busklin.

Windsor Ont.—Consul, Marshall M. Vance.
 " Vice-Consul, Hervé J. L'Henn-
 teux; John Davies, Jr., Foy
 D Kohler.
 Winnipeg—Cons -Gen., P. Stewart Heintrie-
 man.
 " Consul, John S. Richardson, jr
 Vice-Consul, Robert F. Woodward.
 Yarmouth, N.S. — Consul, Walter H. Mc-
 Kinney.

Newfoundland :—

St. John's—Cons -Gen., Edward A Dow.

West Indies :—

Barbados—Consul, Frederick W. Baldwin
 Hamilton, Bermuda — Cons., Graham H.
 Kemper.
 Kingston—Consul, Herbert S Bunsley.
 " Vice-Consul, Gaston A Cournoyer.
 Nassau—Consul, John P. Huiley

Nassau—Vice-Consul, Patrick Mallon
 Trinidad—Vice-Consul, Alfredo L. Demorest.

South America —

Belize—Consul, (vacant).
 Vice-Consul, Robert M. Ott.

Australia —

Adelaide—Consul, Henry M Walcot.
 Brisbane—Consul, Austin R Preston.
 Melbourne—Consuls, John W. Dye, Joel C.
 Hudson.
 Sydney—Consul-General, John K Caldwell
 " Consul, Albert M. Doyle
 " Vice-Consul, Bernard C Connelly

New Zealand —

Auckland—Consul, W F. Boyle.
 Wellington—Consul-General, Calvin M Hitch.
 Consul, Bernard Gottlieb

Fiji Islands—

Suva—Consul, Q F Roberts.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1932.

The Presidential Election of 1932 was held on Nov 8 (being the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires). The Republican candidate was Herbert Clark Hoover, of California, who was standing for a second time (having been elected President in November, 1928), the Democratic candidate being Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of New York, who was born in New York in 1882, entered the New York State Legislature as a Senator in 1910, and was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Woodrow Wilson's Administration (1913-1921). At the Presidential Election of 1920 Senator Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President; in 1928 he was elected Governor of New York State, and in 1930 he was re-elected Governor. At the Presidential Election of 1932 Governor Roosevelt was elected President of the United States by a very large majority, and the biennial elections for the Senate and for the House of Representatives holden on the same day returned a large number of Democrats, so that in both Houses of the Legislature the new President's party will be in the majority. The composition of President Roosevelt's Cabinet had not been officially announced at the time of going to press.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

*Year.	Imports of Merchandise			*Year	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Free	Dutiable	Total		U.S. Origin	Re-exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1913	987,494,162	825,424,072	1,812,987,234	1913	2,428,506,358	37,377,791	2,465,884,149
1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,558	1,893,925,257	1914	2,329,624,025	34,895,123	2,364,519,148
1917	1,846,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,684,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,060	3,095,720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,127,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,644,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,568,888,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168,373,000	1,612,586,000	3,780,959,000	1923	3,886,682,000	70,015,000	3,956,733,000
1924	2,019,367,000	1,534,670,000	3,554,037,000	1924	4,223,973,000	87,683,000	4,311,656,000
1925	2,295,500,000	1,528,628,000	3,824,128,000	1925	4,778,105,000	86,426,000	4,864,531,000
1926	2,920,416,000	1,554,456,000	4,464,872,000	1926	4,653,148,000	100,234,000	4,753,382,000
1927	2,680,190,000	1,571,835,000	4,252,024,000	1927	4,867,346,000	100,753,000	4,968,100,000
1928	2,647,527,000	1,499,972,000	4,147,499,000	1928	4,773,322,000	103,738,000	4,877,071,000
1929	2,737,500,000	1,554,388,000	4,291,888,000	1929	5,223,938,000	89,578,000	5,313,456,000
1930	2,522,265,000	1,326,706,000	3,848,971,000	1930	4,612,105,000	75,741,000	4,687,846,000
1931	1,644,709,000	787,365,000	2,432,074,000	1931	3,031,557,000	51,872,000	3,083,429,000
1932	1,145,965,000	584,301,000	1,731,379,000	1932	1,909,123,000	40,248,000	1,949,371,000

* Fiscal Year ended June 30.

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary	Representation Allowances	House Rent Allowances
<i>Diplomatic Services</i>	£	£	£
Counsellors	1,800-1,500	300-1,100	300-595
1st Secretaries	800-1,000	250-700	250-437
2nd Secretaries	300-600	150-650	150-437
3rd Secretaries			
<i>Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services</i>			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs. (Grade I)		300	250
Inspectors of Consulates	1,800-1,500	300	
Consuls General		300	250
Commercial Secs. (Grade II)	800-1,000	250	300
Inspectors and Consuls			
Commercial Secs. (Grade III)	600-800	100	100-200
Vice Consuls	300-600	50-150	100-200

AFGHANISTAN

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Muhamed Nadir Shah Ghazi, born 1880, acceded Oct. 16, 1929

Minister in London, H. E. Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan, 31 Princes Gate, S.W. 7

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 245,000 sq. miles, and pop. 6,380,500. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1866-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamnab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Panjirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Durans have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan (now

Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimana, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe and the army now consists of about 35,000 to 40,000 regulars. A small Air Force is maintained. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law and tribal custom. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have been opened and a large number of middle and primary schools in the provinces. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (210 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, skins and *ghis*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piecegoods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £2,000,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. The Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrullah Khan seized the throne by a *coup d'état* and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanullah Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as King. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dacca was occupied by British troops, but overtures were

made by King Amanulla and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted without payment of customs duty. A Trade Convention was concluded and Afghanistan adhered to the International Postal and Telegraphic Union. In 1929 Amanulla Khan, whose moderate reforms had brought on him the charge of infidelity, was expelled. After a usurpation of some months by a local free-booter Kabul was captured (Oct. 1929) by Nadir Shah.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 80,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (30,000), Mazari-Sharif (46,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

FLAG: Black, red, green.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Richard Roy Maconachie, K.B.E., O.I.E. (1929).

Counsellor, Maj. W. K. Fraser-Tytler, M.C.

Military Attaché, Maj. A. E. Farwell.

Surgeon, Maj. H. H. Elliot, M.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, Capt. A. E. H. Macann.

Oriental Secretary, Khan Sahib Sikander Khan.

British Consul at Jelalabad, Mufti Abdul Latif Khan.

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Bahadur

Saiyyid Siddiq Hassan.

ALBANIA.

(Shqipëria.)

King of the Albanians, Zog I. b. 1895; elected President, Jan. 31, 1925; proclaimed King, Sept. 1, 1928.

Prime Minister (Mch. 4, 1930), Pandell Evangjeli.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hussein Bey Vrioni.

Minister in London, His Excellency Djemil Bey Dino.

Legation, 22, Pont Street, S.W.1. [Sloane 6689].

Sec. of Legation, Çatin Saraçi.

Consul-General in London, Edwin Cripwell, 119, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. [Met. 8615.]

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yania) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 11,000 to 12,500 sq. miles; total population (Census of 1920) 1,003,104. The political neighbours are, on the north and east, Yugoslavia, and on the south-east and south, Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the Treaty of London of Dec. 30, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, having been in power only six months, and during the Great

War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies, and remained in a state of anarchy. After the Armistice a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government, supported by an Italian military occupation of the country. The independence of the country was reaffirmed and guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The provisional government was in power until 1920, when a revolt overturned it and set up a new government which remained in power until upset by a further revolution in December, 1924. A new Constitution was proclaimed on Jan. 22, 1925, under which Albania became a Republic under a President (elected for 7 years), with a Council of Ministers, a Senate, and a House of elected Representatives. On Sept. 1, 1928, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed the country a democratic monarchy and offered the crown to Ahmed Bey Zogu, the President, who assumed the title of Zog I, King of the Albanians; the Senate then ceased to exist, and a High Council of State was formed of 20 members appointed by the King.

The country is very primitive, agriculture and sheep and goat rearing being the principal industries, and olives and olive-oil, grains and tobacco the principal products; but there is some mineral wealth which remains largely undeveloped. A harbour, under construction at Durazzo to accommodate vessels up to 7 metres draft alongside the quays and 4 metres elsewhere, is expected to be completed in the summer of 1933.

Gold Francs.

	1931-32.	1932-33.
Estimated Revenue.....	29,097,000	28,500,000
Estimated Expenditure.....	31,533,422	31,588,395
Estimated Debt;—		
*Italian Economic loan	—	50,000,000
Budget deficit	—	3,088,303
Total Imports.....	Gold Francs	29,513,300
Total Exports		7,509,000

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 30,806); other centres are Sentari (pop. 29,209); Elliasan (pop. 13,796); Gjinokastro (10,836); Berat (pop. 10,403); Korytza or Korchia (pop. 22,787); Durazzo (pop. 9,739); and Valona (pop. 9,106).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Rruga Tomorica, Durazzo.)

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.B.E., O.M.G. (1928) 25,425

Naval Attaché, Captain R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. H. R. G. Stevens, D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.

Archivist, F. W. Borman.

Albanian Secretary (local rank), Triphoni Toni.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Durazzo—Vice-Consul (local rank of 2nd Secretary), Edward H. L. Hadwen.

„ **Pro-Consul,** F. W. Borman.

* In July, 1932, the Albanian Government accepted the offer of the Italian Government of annual loans of 20,000,000 Gold Francs, maximum for 20 years, making a total maximum of 200,000,000 Gold Francs, from 1932.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a Judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between $30^{\circ} 30'$ — 60° E. long and $12^{\circ} 45'$ — $34^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000. The various Arab States are shown below.—

THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA.

King of Saudi Arabia (Jan. 11, 1926), H. M. Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdul Rahman al Faisal Al Saud, 6 C.I.E., born 1880.

Minister in London, His Excellency Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, 42 Eaton Place, S.W. 1 (Sloane, 389.)
1st Sec., M. Mahmood Riyad Zada.
and Sec., M. Youssef Salama.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabite sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present King threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rasid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms, and in 1925 completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now *de facto* part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahna Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at 1,275,000 Arabs, negroes and half-breeds, the majority being Muhammadans of the Wahhabite movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown; the principal industry is camel and sheep raising. The exports are woven cloaks, dates, live stock, hides and skins. The capital is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hufuf, on the Persian Gulf littoral (30,000),

Shaqra, Analsah, Buraida, Ha'il and Hauta (Central), which have populations of 8,000 to 10,000. The only ports (Persian Gulf) are Qatif and Ojair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahhabis.

The *Hejaz* extends from Asir in S. to Transjordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wedj, Yambo, Rabigh and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind", and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khabar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 800 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 12). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. Jeddah, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets. The course of the *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

Asir extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Lith on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of Al Yemen (about lat. $12^{\circ} 15'$ N.) and includes the seaboard down to lat. 16° . Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bishah in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to Arabian geographers, Asir is part of Al Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

The total cost to the British Government of the subsidies paid to King Ibn Saud during the years 1917 to 1923 is approximately £525,000. No subsidy was paid before 1917 or after 1923, and the subsidy was given in the first instance in consideration of assistance in the war against Turkey. The later payments were made subject to the following conditions—

(1) That Ibn Saud refrained, and restrained his adherents from aggressive action against the Hejaz, Kuwait, and Iraq.

(a) That he afforded co-operation in the matter of the Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca) by maintaining the safety of pilgrim routes to his territory

(3) That he consented to be guided generally by the wishes of His Majesty's Government in regard to his foreign policy, and to co-operate with them in promoting their own policy, which had for its object the maintenance of peaceful conditions in Arab countries and the promotion of the economic interests of both parties

No terms of repayment were suggested

By the *Treaty of Jadda* (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognised Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

CAPITAL OF NEJD. Riyadh, OF HEJAZ, Mecca.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Andrew Ryan, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1920).

Jedda—Vice-Consuls, C. G. Hope Gill, T. Wikeley; G. W. Furlonge, F. H. Gamble (acting), Munshi Ihsanullah, 1st Consul, Basil W. Sanger.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWAIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Sir Ahmad al-Jabu as-Subah, K.O.I.E., C.S.I., acceded March, 1921.

Kuwait (on Kowf) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Najd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuwait, the capital (pop. 60,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903. The trade of Kuwait (1929-30) was valued at £71,825 for imports, and £182,900 for exports.

British Political Agent, Lt. Col. H. R. P. Dickson, C.I.E.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, H. H. Saiyid Said bin Taimur, born Aug. 13, 1910, suc. Feb. 10, 1932.

Omân (area undivided; estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia. Its seaboard is nearly 900 miles long, and extends from Tibhat (on the W. side of Cape Musandam) round Ras Bajir (200 miles N. of Socotra) with the exception of a small strip of the E. coast of the Musandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba, which is in the administration of the minor chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Great Desert, but of late years the Omanis have become autonomous and are now subject to the Imam of Oman.

The interior is for the most part mountainous, the high country extending down to the sea coast in a series of arid rocky heights, though vegetation exists on the higher mountains N.W. of Muscat the sea coast littoral tract is fertile and prosperous, and date groves extend along it for over 100 miles. This strip is known as the Batinah Coast. The remainder of the coast, with one notable exception, is barren and forbidding and rarely visited by Europeans.

Gwadar, a port on the Makran Coast, and a small tract of country round it, also owns allegiance to Muscat. It is the last remnant of the Omân possessions on the Persia side of the Gulf. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent

at his capital. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1931-32 to Rs. 5,444,445. Dates and dried fish are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah), has an estimated population of 22,500.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Major Gerald P. Murphy, per annum Rs. 2,400.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam, Yahya Muhammad Hamid-ud-din, born 1869

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 3½ millions. Under Turkish rule, it was divided into the vilayet of Sana, Talz, and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the borders of the Hadramut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet, coffee and oats, are extensively grown. The chief port of Yemen is Hodeida which is noted for the export of coffee, shipped from Hodeida to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. The trade from Yemen perhaps exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The Imam is the head of the Zaidi sect of the Shi'ah Division of the Muhammadan religion; about half of his subjects are Zaidis, the remainder being Shafais, over whom he rules by *force majeure* alone. On the withdrawal of the Turks from Yemen, the Imam took over occupation of the territory bordering on the Aden Protectorate populated by the Shafai sect of Sunni Muhammadans, and also the Tihama, or coast lands, from S. of Hodeida to Sheikh Said. Since 1920 the Imam of Yemen has been gradually encroaching on the Aden Protectorate, which is populated by tribes of the Shafai sect, but has now been ejected by air action from Aden, in support of the Protectorate tribes. In 1925, the Imam occupied Hodeida, which had been evacuated by the Idrisi, and later took the ports of Midl and Loheya, together with the intervening country between the highlands and the coast, all of which is populated by Shafai tribes. The rule of the Imam is very unpopular with the Shafais owing to his exactions. About 60 miles to the south of Sani is the town of Dhammar, an ancient seat of learning.

CAPITAL, Sana, population, about 40,000.

BAHRAIN

Ruler, H. E. Sir Isa bin Ali Al Khalifah, K.O.I.E.

Her Apparent and Regent, H. E. Shaikh Hamid bin Isa Al Khalifah, C.S.I.

Financial Adviser, C. Dalrymple Belgrave.

Political Agent, Capt. C. G. Prior, I.A.

Asst. to do, Khan Bahadur Abdul Hafiz Alhashini.

Bahrain is the largest of a group of islands (Bahrain, Maharaj, Sitra, Nabi Saleh and some uninhabited islets) half way up the Persian Gulf near the Arab Coast (El Hasa). Bahrain is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland.

Pearls are the principal export, varying in value from 1 to 2 millions sterling per annum. The principal imports are rice, cottons, dates, sugar and spices. The people (about 115,000) are Muhammadans. Bahrain has been in treaty relations with the Government of India since 1880. In 1880 the ruler engaged not to make treaties with any other state and in 1903 the active control of affairs was handed over to the present regent.

CAPITAL, Manama; population, about 25,000.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Duhna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 500 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadharim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x, 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Qabr Hud) and Shibam (Qabr Salih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 80,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla* (H.H. Sultan Omar bin Awadh) who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Saiwun and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Qa'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Qa'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

TRUCIAL COAST.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate Coast*, which partly encloses the Persian Gulf from Ras-el-Kheima to Omdel, are bound under treaties with the Government of British India to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1825 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India via Lingah and Bahrain.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President. General Augustin P. Justo, assumed office, Feb. 20, 1932.

Vice-President. Dr. Julio Roca.

Min. for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas.

Interior. Dr. Leopoldo Melo.

Finance. Dr. Alberto Hueyo.

Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Manuel de Iriondo.

Agriculture. Dr. Antonio A. de Tomaso.

War. Col. Manuel A. Rodríguez.

Marine. Capt. Pedro S. Casal.

Public Works. Dr. Manuel R. Alvarado.

Ambassador in London. His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Manuel Mallbrán, 11 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1.

Counsellor. Señor Don Carlos Miguens.

First Secretary. Señor Dr. Don Pablo Santos Muñoz.

2nd Secretary. Señor Dr. Don Mariano A. Barrenechea.

Military Attaché.

Naval Attaché.

Air Attaché.

Civil Attaché. Señor Don Julián Duggan.

Agricultural & Commercial Counsellor. Señor Dr. Don Anebal Fernandez Beryó.

Consul-General. Señor Don Mario Molino Salas,

7 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

There is a Consulate-General at Dublin, and there are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow; and Vice-Consulates at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough, and Swansea.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 3,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. (For the statue of Christ the Redeemer see Chile.) On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 11,628,717 in 1932. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1929, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1932 the immigrants numbered 353,829, and the emigrants numbered 337,112. The climate is moderate. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1820 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 158 members. Members of Congress receive \$18,000 (paper) per annum.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were (1930) 32,211,855 cattle, 44,473,221 sheep, 9,828,111 horses, 1,039,420 mules (1930), 5,647,396 goats (1930), and 3,768,738 pigs (1930). The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1932 the exports of wheat were 6,638,682 metric tons, oats 644,766, caseln (1930) 13,990, cotton (1932) 25,028 tons, linseed 1,880,274, maize 9,767,201 metric tons, butter (1932) 23,009 tons, wool (1932) 129,838 tons, sheepskins (1932) 21,673 tons, chilled meat (1932) 352,227 tons, frozen meat (1932) 83,682 tons, frozen mutton and lamb (1932) 83,043 tons. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Department of Escalante. The Argentine State Oilfields produced 873,582 cubic metres in 1932; the output of private companies was approximately 987,822 cubic metres in 1932.

Communications.—There were (1932) 24,787 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £24,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 75,250 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are aeroplane services between Argentine centres, neighbouring Republics and Europe and North America. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahía Blanca. In 1932, 3,226 vessels (21,547,715 net tons) entered at all ports; of the total, 5,126,496 net tons (43.38 per cent.) were British.

Defence.—The Navy consists of a super-Dreadnought battleships (reconstructed in 1925), 5 destroyer leaders, 4 destroyers, 4 coast defence ships and auxiliary vessels, a light cruiser, and 3 submarines. Strength about 800 officers and 14,000 men. The principal naval base is at Puerto

Belgrano, near Bahía Blanca, and there are minor bases at La Plata and Buenos Aires, while a new submarine base is being built at Mar del Plata. The naval aviation base is at Puerto Belgrano, with a subsidiary base at Punta Indio. The Army is organised in 5 divisions, and numbers about 1,500 officers and 25,000 men on a peace footing. Each division would consist of about 40,000 men on a war footing.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, numbering 51 in 1929, with 17,600 students, average annual fees \$45 (paper); in Normal Schools, numbering 86 in 1929, with 30,000 students who pay no fees; and in 60 Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucumán, and Faculties at Santa Fé, Rosario and Paraná.

	1930	1932.
Revenue (Budget)	\$733,144,000	\$641,310,000
Expenditure (Budget)	732,744,000	764,132,000

The Argentine Debt.

According to official figures the Public Debt at June 30, 1932, stood as follows:—

Federal (Paper Pesos)	\$3,871,578,000
Provincial (Paper Pesos)	1,154,710,766
Municipal (Paper Pesos)	371,593,570

	1930	1932
Total Imports (gold \$)	\$739,182,744	\$516,484,457
Total Exports "	614,104,180	640,558,453

	1930	1932
Exports to U.K.	£224,366,821	£246,513,166
Imports from U.K.	£55,365,704	£06,017,336

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop (1932), 1,195,000. Other large towns are Rosario (480,000), Córdoba (260,000) and La Plata (282,401).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 324, Buenos Aires.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Ronald Macleay, GCMG (1930)..... £6,775
 Counsellor, E. Millington-Drake.
 and Sec., D. F. Howard, M.C.
 Hon. Attaché, Lt.-Col. R. A. McClymont, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commercial Counsellor, S. G. Irving.
 Commercial Secretary (Grade II), R. K. Jopson, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Air Attaché, Wing-Comd. R. B. Maycock, C.B.E.
 Archivist, Edward Lamb.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, V. H. St. J. Huxlin.

Vice-Consuls, S. H. Gudgeon; R. J. P. Sedgwick (acting); R. J. Knox, M.B.E.;

A. H. H. Perkins (acting)

Bahía Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh.

Pto-Consul, Geeraert Soetermans.

Gallegos—Vice-Consul, Robert Littlejohn.

La Plata—Vice-Consul, R. H. Puleston.

Pto-Consul, W. Puleston.

Mendoza—Vice-Consul, Richard Chilcott.

Port Mduryn—Consul, Henry C. H. James.

Rio Grande—Vice-Consul, John Goodall.

San Julian—Vice-Consul, S. G. Gordon.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.
Rosario—Consul, J. R. M. Fell.
Vice-Consul, Alexander S. Nolan, M.B.E.
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles.
Villa Constitución—Vice-Consul, E. A. Puleston.
 BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
 Calle Bartolome Mitre 441, Buenos Aires
 Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton,
 transit, 19 days.

ARMENIA. See Soviet Union.

AUSTRIA. (Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation (Dec. 6, 1928), Dr. Wilhelm Miklas.
Federal Chancellor and Minister of Agriculture and Forestry (May 20, 1928), Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss.
Vice-Chancellor, F. Winkler.
Justice, K. Schuschnigg.
Education, Dr. A. Rietten.
Finance, Dr. Weldenhofer.
Commerce and Communications, J. Jaconoug.
Interior, F. Bachinger.
Military Affairs, Karl Vaugoin.
Social Welfare, J. Resch.
Police, Major Emil Fey.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S. W. 2.
Counsellor, Baron Lothar Wimmer.
Secretary, Count Max Attems.
Consul-General, Charles D. Seligmann.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°—51° N lat and 9° 30'—26° 30' E long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000. At the conclusion of the Great War, the territories of Austria comprised an area of 32,175 square miles with a population (1923) of 6,534,481 (estimated Dec. 31, 1927, at 6,678,527). Before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the Hungarians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Jugoslavs and Rumanians had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy." The Emperor Karl "withdrew from the exercise of government" by proclamation (Nov. 11, 1918) and a Republic of "German Austria" was declared Nov. 12, 1918.

Under the *Treaty of St Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of Austria are Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N.; Italy and Yugoslavia on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov. 1, 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—

Province	Area (sq miles)	Population 1927
Lower Austria and Vienna..	7,560	3,350,082
Upper Austria	4,627	918,006
Carinthia	3,679	403,722
Styria	6,320	1,025,475
Salzburg	2,765	237,384
Tyrol	4,861	336,491
Vorarlberg	1,010	150,231
Burgenland (West Hungary)	1,533	300,234
Total	32,175	6,734,625

Under the Constitution the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected; Vienna was later formed into a separate Province. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1922, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October, 1923, March, 1927, and November 1930, and a similar Government was returned on each occasion.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

Defence.—During the War of 1914—18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 1,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free, the children in attendance at schools numbering about 720,000 in 1927. Secondary education is provided in gymnasia, and real-schools and there are universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24 22). The circulation on Sept 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czechoslovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one-half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmermann, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of then scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of December, 1924, and on the completion of the work of reconstruction Dr Zimmermann left Vienna in July,

1926. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1925, and the Austrian crown was stabilised at about Crs 345,000 = £1. In 1925 a new currency was introduced, the unit being the Austrian *schilling* (=10,000 paper Crowns), the rate of exchange in Sept., 1931, being 34 *sch* = £1 sterling. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic. The favourable condition of the Austrian State lasted until 1929, but in 1930 there was a small deficit on working account and in 1931 measures were passed to reduce expenditure and increase revenue.

	1930	1931
Receipts	£43,500,000	£42,440,000
Current Expenditure	44,000,000	48,920,000
Working Surplus .....	...	...
Deficit	400,000	6,480,000
Capital Expenditure	7,200,000	2,800,000

Since 1930 Austria is being continuously affected by the general trade depression which causes an increase in the number of unemployed, a falling off in production and foreign trade, and a decline in the revenue. In May 1931 the leading bank, the Oesterreichische Credit Anstalt, got into difficulties and had to be supported by the Government. In order to relieve the strain on the Austrian National Bank, the Bank of England advanced £4,300,000 to the Austrian Government on June 16. In August 1931 the Austrian Government applied to the League of Nations to make an enquiry into its situation, and experts were sent, at the Conference of Lausanne (1932) the offer was made to facilitate the raising of a loan of not more than 300,000,000 *sch* for Austria, under certain conditions, to which the Austrian Government subsequently agreed.

	1930	1931
Total Imports	£79,283,000	£64,000,000
Total Exports	54,574,000	38,800,000
Imports from U. K.	2,708,000	2,180,000
Exports to U. K.	2,950,000	2,700,000

Communications—In Sept., 1923, there were about 4,140 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is land-locked.

Industries—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt, there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1931) 1,824,912, other large towns are Graz (152,706), Linz (102,081), and Innsbruck (56,401). **FLAG**: Three horizontal bands red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Metternichgasse 6, Vienna III.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary, Sir Eric Phipps,

K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1928). .. £4,050

1st Secretary, L. H. Hadow, M.C.

2nd Secretary, W. G. Hayter

Commercial Secretary (Grade I), (with personal rank of Commercial Counsellor), E. C. D. Rawlings, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-MacFarlane, M.C.

Chaplain, Rev. R. F. Moody, M.A.

Archivist and Pro-Consul, G. B. Taylor

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—Consul (with personal rank of Consul-General), H. C. Dick, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, Frank Walker.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Khintnerstrasse 41, Vienna I.

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, born April 8, 1875;

succeeded his uncle, Leopold II., Dec. 27, 1909;

1911 Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of

Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir

Apparent; (2) Charles Theodora, b. Oct. 10,

1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, b. Aug. 4,

1906; married (Jan. 8, 1930) the Crown Prince

Humbert of Italy.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of

Brabant, born Nov. 3, 1901, married, Nov. 10,

1921, H.R.H. Princess Astrid of Sweden; and

has issue a daughter, born Oct. 11, 1927, and a

son (Prince Baudouin), born Sept. 7, 1930.

MINISTRY (October, 1932)

Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Comte de

Broqueville (Catholic).

Foreign Affairs, M. Paul Hymans (Liberal).

Justice, P. E. Janson (Liberal).

Science and Arts, M. Lippens (Liberal).

Interior, Vicomte Pouller (Catholic).

Public Works, M. G. Sap (Catholic).

Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, Henri

Heyman (Catholic Democrat).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, M. F. Roovesse

(Liberal).

National Defence, G. Theunis (Catholic).

Transport, P. Fortinomme (Liberal).

Colonies, M. P. Tschoffen (Catholic).

Ambassador in London, Baron E. de Cartier

de Marchienne, Chancery, 103 Eaton Sq., S.W. 1.

Passport Office, 10 Belgrave Place, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Robert Silvercray.

1st Secretary, Prince Eugène de Ligne

and Secretary, Gerard Woltravens

Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. H. G. Nelux.

Asst. do., Capitaine-Commandant Hémelers-

Shenley.

An Attaché, Capt. Chevalier Willy Coppens,

D.S.O., M.C.

Commercial Attaché, M. C. Bastin.

Assistant do. and Consul, M. A. de Clercq.

Chancellors, A. Bomhals; N. Doudervorst.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total

area of 12,750 square miles and a population,

Dec. 31, 1930 (including Eupen and

Malmédy) of 8,129,824. Belgium is bounded

on the N. by the Kingdom of the Nether-

lands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Ger-

many and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the

North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the

"Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until

Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress pro-

claimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831,

Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary

king. The separation from the Netherlands

and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium

were guaranteed by a Conference of the European

Powers, and by the Treaty of London (April 19,

1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty, the main object of this act was to turn the French frontier defences and reach Paris before French resistance could be organized, but the Germans were foiled by the heroic defence of the forts at Liège, which gave the French and English armies time to establish contact and block the way to Paris. The invaders, however, ultimately over-ran nearly the whole of Belgium, and the Belgium army was entrenched during the remainder of the war period behind the river Yser. The Germans were ousted from the country shortly before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918. About 20,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants. In addition, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg joined Belgium in an economic union when it ceased after the war to form part of the German *Zollverein*.

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainaut, Namur, Luxembourg, Liège, and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual, and the upper classes everywhere speak French. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the war. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 832 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 124 senators (with the exception of 40 elected by the provincial councils and 20 elected by the senators themselves) and 127 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or falling widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected,

was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; i.e., to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber was elected in 1925. The present Chamber (elected in May, 1929), consists of 77 Catholics, 26 Liberals, 70 Socialists, 11 Frontists (extreme Flemish Nationalists), and 1 Communist. Deputies receive 42,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1928 a new Recruiting Law was passed, entailing compulsory service for an average of 22 months, including rappels. The annual contingent is fixed at 44,000, and the Army consists of a Field Army of 3 Corps, each of 2 Divisions, and 1 Cavalry Corps of 2 Divisions.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State, those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University, which had in the past given its teaching and transacted its business in French, was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution. It had already been made bilingual in 1913.

Revenue (1931)	Francs 10,321,447,655
Expenditure (1931)	12,614,533,806
Debt (Dec. 31, 1931):—	
Internal consolidated	26,283,772,555
External	25,630,283,947
Total	51,914,056,502
Internal floating	1,048,043,000

Total	52,962,099,502
Imports (1931)	Francs 23,964,359,000
Exports (1931)	23,235,797,000
Imports from U.K. (1931) ...	1,957,552,000
Exports to U.K. (1931)	4,914,992,000

The imports in 1931 were: manufactured articles (7,095,781,000 francs), raw materials (20,858,148,000), foodstuffs and beverages (5,570,625,000), and live animals (217,390,000); the exports were: raw materials (7,867,870,000 francs), manufactured articles (13,009,596,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (2,015,205,000) and live animals (213,808,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1931 there were 5,127 kilometres of normal gauge railways, 4,823 of which were operated by the National Railway Company; the length of light railways (narrow gauge) at the end of 1931 was 5,188 kilometres,

* Including Debts to Foreign Governments.

4,632 kilometres (of which 1,000 are electrified) being in operation. In 1930 there were 9,600 kilometres of telegraph line, with 48,000 kilometres of telegraph wire. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,992 kilometres (1932), and there are 10,309 kilometres of State and provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1932) of 162 vessels (599,747 tons), in addition to which there were (1930) 552 fishing boats. In 1932, 17,535 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 27,793,142). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge. The vexed question of the navigation of the Scheldt, the mouth of which is entirely in Netherlands territory, has lately been the subject of negotiations between the Belgian and the Netherlands Governments, which have not yet (Nov. 1932) reached a conclusion.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1930) of 885,924 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 200,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (452,334); Ghent (208,539), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (169,566) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 3 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

(1928) £5,050

Counsellor, G. N. M. Bland, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, D. Mackillop.

2nd Secretary, J. S. Somers Cocks.

Commercial Secretary (Grade I.) (1925, Rue

Beillard, Brussels), N. S. Reyniens, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.

Asst. do. Engr.-Comdr, G. Villar, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O.,

M.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. E. J. Bone, C.B.E.,

D.S.O.

Archivists, C. F. O. Gibson; A. S. Davidson.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., W. Harpham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., H. Tom, C.M.G., M.B.E.

" *Vice-Cons.*, H. W. Reid-Brown; J. Robinson

(*acting*). L. A. L. Siffre (*acting*); Alfred

Caris, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, A. J. Janssens.

Brussels—Vice-Consul, E. G. Sebastian, D.S.O.;

Capt. S. L. Robertson (*acting*).

" *Pro-Consul*, Col. C. O. Murphy.

Ghent—Vice-Consul, E. J. Gorst, M.C.

Pro-Consul, Edgar Ide.

Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templar.

Pro-Consul, Alfred H. Golder.

Liège—Consul, L. E. Bernays, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, J. Mullany.

Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. P. Brooke-Booth.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 22, Place

de Brouckère, Brussels.—*President*, W. H.

Newman; *Secretary*, H. G. de M. launton.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Lieutenant-

General Auguste Constant Tilkens.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in

1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908.

Situated between long. 12°-31° E. and lat. 5° N.-13° S. the colony comprises an area of 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population (1930) of 9,544,938. The European population (Jan., 1932) was 22,428, of whom 15,034 were Belgians, 1,493 Portuguese, 1,473 Italians, 935 British, 668 Greeks, 575 Americans, 554 French, 348 Dutch, 202 Swiss, and 1,210 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (55 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Tchela in the Mayumbe (86 miles). Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 7,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (78 miles), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (325 kilometres). Another line from Kibalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (170 miles) connects the West Coast of Africa with British East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga-Bukama Railway (446 miles) links up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. The Bukama-Port-Franqui Railway (702 miles) commenced in 1923 and opened in 1928 makes it possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Kasai, a distance of 3,400 miles. This new route plays an important part in the export of copper from the Katanga mines, its possibilities being limited only by the capacity of the Port of Matadi. Other railways are Kindu-Kongolo (223 miles), Aketi-Bondo (55 miles), Charlesville-Makumbi (56 miles) and Manono-Mayumba (32 miles), making a total for the Colony of 2,122 miles. A new line has been completed from Katanga to join the recently completed Benguela Railway in Portuguese Angola, and work has been started on a line from Stanleyville to Lake Albert which will provide the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Regular air services are established from Boma to Leopoldville, Luebo and Elisabethville, from Luebo to Kabalo and from Leopoldville to Coquilhatville. Motor roads total over 6,200 miles. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil* (563 miles) from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile. Another runs from Bukama (*via* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai (623 miles). A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system. The West Coast District has rather scanty rain (40 inches), but on the Mayumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Katanga, where there are enormous deposits of copper, but the smelters have been practically at a standstill since 1932. Bukama is the centre

of an extensive tin-belt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The chief exports are palm-kernels and palm-oil, cotton, cocoa, gum-copal, rubber, ivory, copper, gold, tin, radium, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (pop 2,431 whites). Principal towns, Boma (pop 377 whites), Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop 2,624 whites), Stanleyville, Eastern Province (610 whites), Coquilhatville (517 whites).

Revenue	1930
Expenditure	Francs 589,067,049
Debt	657,214,074
Imports	4,623,108,884
Exports	1,809,176,181
Imports from U.K.	1,511,490,871
Exports to U.K.	...

Ruanda and Urundi (ceded July, 1919) formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 25,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live-stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Nianza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Leopoldville—Consul, Henry Kellsall.

Vice-Cons., J. B. Campbell

Elisabethville—Vice-Consul, H. G. Willis

Pio-Consul, C. W. von Hirschberg.

Stanleyville—Vice-Consul,

BHUTAN.

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 756).

BEKHARA. See Soviet Union.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

President, Dr Daniel Salamañca (assumed office, March 4, 1931)

Vice-President, Señor José Luis Tejada Sorzano.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Carlos Victor Aramayo. 16 Grosvenor Place, W 1

1st Secretary, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia. Secretary (Specially Attached), Señor Don Eduardo Aramayo

Financial Counsellor, Señor Carlos Navarro.

Military Attaché, Col. Melton Brito.

Attaché, Pastor Llobet.

Consul-General, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia, 16 Grosvenor Place, W. 1

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat 8° and 23° S. and long. 59° 30' and 73° W., and its area is officially estimated at 594,460 square miles (other estimates giving an area of 708,195 square miles), with an estimated population of 2,921,283. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illimpu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the

highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosí are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, Indian rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are (1929) 1,314 miles of railways in operation, and the construction of a line from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, in two sections of 115 and 110 miles respectively is in the preliminary stages. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph wire, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitan (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosí. Construction on the railway between La Quaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia) is now completed. There is through railway communication with Buenos Aires from La Paz. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaquí and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosí to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tacopilla, Cobija, Mojlones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882 (see Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Estimated revenue (1932)	Bs. 27,355,806
Estimated expenditure (1932)	43,957,991
Public debt (1932)	220,067,926
Exports (1931)	60,613,624
Imports (1931)	29,821,019
Imports from U.K. (1931)	4,906,277
Exports to U.K. (1931)	49,750,250

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz.

Pop. (1930) 146,930.

Other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosí (29,777), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (21,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS. Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(701, Avenida Arce, La Paz.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Richard Lysle Nosworthy (1931). £2,350

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

La Paz—Vice-Consul (with local rank of 2nd Sec.), G. E. Vaughan (*Charge d'Affaires*).
Cochabamba—Vice-Consul, Thomas O'Connor.
Oruro—Consul, Frank Milton.
Potosí—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.
 Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, via Buenos Aires, 28 (via New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

Chief of the Provisional Government, Dr Getúlio Dornelles Vargas, assumed office Nov. 3, 1930.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Dr Afrânio de Mello Franco
Justice & Interior, Dr. Antunes Maciel.
Communications & Public Works, Dr. José Americo de Almeida.
Agriculture, Dr J. Francisco de Assis Brasil
War, Gen. E. S. Cardoso.
Marine, Rear-Ad. Protogenes Pereira Guimarães
Finance, Dr Oswaldo Aranha.
Education and Public Health, Dr. Belisario Penna.
Labour, Dr. Salgado Filho.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Senhor Raul Regis de Oliveira, G. B. E.

Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, Senhor Carlos Taylor
Commercial Attaché, Senhor J. A. Barbosa Carmelita.

2nd Secretary, Senhor Decio de Moma.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng. Com Natal Arnaud
Consul-General in London, Senhor Ayres de Maya Monteiro, Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C. 2

Consul-General in Liverpool, Senhor Luiz de Faro.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 10' N and 33° 45' S and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,327 miles from north to south, and 2,321 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,577 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,208,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605, estimated at 39,102,856 in 1928.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Capão 9,323 feet) between Minas Geraes and Espírito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolomi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranã*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Garçua*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The *River Amazon* has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Napó* and *Marañon*, the *Putumayo* or *Ica*, *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*, its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Ariguanã* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassú, which unites with the Upper Paraná at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassú*, and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Povo Affonso*.

GOVERNMENT—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II, second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brasil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite and low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, maize, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *hevea-maté*, rubber and tobacco: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaus; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat,

hides, maize, beans, and *hera-maté* (tea). The principal imports are machinery, wheat, iron and steel products, cotton goods, and coal and coke.

Foreign trade of Brazil, 1930:—

Imports from:	Exports to:
U.S.A. £12,968,468	U.S.A. £16,983,571
U.K. 16,468,054	France .. 6,047,791
Germany 6,204,496	Germany .. 5,999,221
Argentina 7,777,113	U.K. 5,437,205
France 1,621,385	Argentina .. 6,487,956
Belgium 2,066,247	Netherlands 3,134,004
Italy 2,016,782	Italy 2,861,977
Netherlands.. 2,520,613	Uruguay .. 3,383,627
Portugal 2,047,293	Belgium .. 2,088,559

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 54,910 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 1 battleship, 11 destroyers, 1 tender, 4 submarines, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were 1,783,571 pupils in 1928. Secondary and Technical education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 2,440 pupils in Federal schools, 7,975 in State and Municipal institutions, 42,061 in private schools, and 24,688 in technical institutes in 1928. Higher education (11,661 students in 1928) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State University of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manaus (Amazonas) and Curitiba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In January, 1930, there were 19,840 miles of railway open. Length of telegraph lines, about 75,000 miles. In 1928 steam and sailing vessels of 44,154,937 tons (of which 8,790,384 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manaus, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	Gold	Paper.
Revenue (1930) <i>Milreis</i> 199,272,000	1,371,431,000	
Expenditure (1930) .. 135,113,000	1,639,114,000	
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1930)	£100,569,755	
	Francs 135,778,500	
	U.S. \$143,336,998	

Approximate total..... £138,100,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1928)... *Milreis* 2,392,746,200

	1929	1930
Total Imports	£86,653,000	£53,619,000
Total Exports	94,831,000	65,770,000
Imports from U.K.	16,544,035	10,405,054
Exports to U.K.	6,176,614	5,457,205

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1928), 1,431,688. Other large centres are São Paulo, 841,226; Bahia, 324,574; Recife, 327,843; Belém, 274,226; Porto Alegre, 261,291; Niteroy, 205,630; Fortaleza, 96,442; Manaus, 82,836; Maceio, 100,240.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(71 Rua Real Grandeza, Rio de Janeiro.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Sir William Seeds, K.C.M.G.
(1930) £5,525
Counsellor, E. A. Keeling
3rd Secretary, A. N. Noble.
Commercial Sec. (Grade I), E. Murray Harvey,
O.B.E., M.C.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II), J. G.

Lomax, M.B.E., M.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Benouf, C.V.O.,
R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. L. H. G. Andrews.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock,
O.B.E.

Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul Gen., C. A. Goodwin,
M.B.E.

" **Vice-Consul,** N. C. Robinson.

" **Morro-Velho—V. Consul,** William Pollard.

Bahia—Consul, A. H. Marlow.

" **Vice-Consul,** J. Rowsell.

" **Pro-Consul,** Charles R. Girdwood.

" **Ilheus—Vice-Consul,** C. H. Howe.

Pará—Consul, F. G. Coultas.

" **Vice-Consul,**

" **Pro-Consul,** J. M. de P. Leite.

" **Manaus—Vice-Consul,** C. E. Turner.

" **Maranhão—Vice-Consul,** R. J. Smith.

" **Pernambuco—Vice-Consul,** John G. Clissold.

Pernambuco—Consul, W. R. Mackness.

" **Pro-Consul,** L. A. Mello.

" **Ceará—Vice-Consul,** Dr. William Studart,
M.B.E.

" **João Pessoa—Vice-Consul,** R. H. Vance.

" **Maceio—Vice-Consul,** Kenneth C. Macray.

" **Porto Alegre—Consul,** J. E. M. Cavell.

" **Pro-Consul,** J. A. Macdonald.

" **Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul,** Vivian Wigg.

" **São Paulo—Consul-General,** Arthur Abbott.

" **Vice-Consul,** John C. Beifrage.

" **Vice-Consul,** A. H. Norris (acting)

" **Pro-Consul,** Maurice Potter.

" **Corumbá—Vice-Consul,** Simeon Quass.

" **Curitiba—Vice-Consul,** W. S. Tate (acting).

" **Santos—Consul,** S. C. Lawrence.

" **Vice-Consul,** H. McCall.

" **São Francisco—Vice-Consul,** R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL,
Avenida Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro.
(Branches at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de Novembro 20, São Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Bulgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 3, 1918;
married Oct. 25, 1930, Princess Giovanna of Italy (Queen Ioanna).

MINISTRY (Oct. 12, 1931).

Prime Minister & Minister for Foreign Affairs,
M. N. Mouchanoff.

Interior, Dr. Alexander Guirguinoff.

War, Gen. Alexander Kissoff.

Finance, S. Stefanoff.

Commerce & Industry, M. G. Petroff.

Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, M. S.

Koustouffoff.

Agriculture, D. Gutcheff.

Justice, M. D. Verbanoff.

Public Works, G. Yourdanoff.

Education, M. C. Mouravieff.

President of the Senate, M. Al. Valtinoff.

Minister in London, M. P. Hadji Mischef, 24

Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.

Counsellor of Legation (vacant).

Chancery, 3 Queensbury Place, S.W. 7.

1st Sec., M. Ila Boyadjieff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 39,844 square miles, with a population (Dec 31, 1930) of 5,944,000. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church. For secular purposes, the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranie* of representatives (1 per 20,000 inhabitants), elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Members receive 12,000 *leva* a month and free railway travel.

PRODUCTION.—About 80 per cent of the population is agricultural, farming and small holdings, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, beans, tobacco, oleaginous seeds and sugar beet. The rearing of the silkworm is an important industry. The live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Rich and extensive brown and black coal deposits produce about 1,500,000 tons yearly for home needs, mainly from the State mine at Pernik. Certain areas are well mineralised with copper, lead, zinc, iron, manganese, etc., and also rock salt and bituminous shales. There is a variety of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernised. The only minerals worked on a commercial scale are copper and lead. Local industry, encouraged by tariff protection and other inducements, is rapidly expanding, and cotton and woollen textiles, chemicals, leathers, timber, oils, soaps and metal articles are being produced. The exports consist chiefly of cereals, oil seeds and cake, leaf tobacco and cigarettes, eggs, poultry, dairy produce, live-stock, flour, starch of roses, silk cocoons, minerals, nuts and skins. Imports include raw materials for textile and other industries, cotton and woollen piece goods, metals, agricultural and industrial machinery and appliances, motor cars, rolling stock, chemicals, tanning materials, leathers, mineral and vegetable oils, paper, timber,

earthen and glass ware, colonial goods and food products.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-Sept. 1918) about 500,000 passed into the ranks of the Army. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is comparatively small. There are several technical schools. Sofia has an Agricultural College and a Universities.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1930, there were 15,015 miles of roads of which 10,090 miles were open, 4,055 miles under construction, and 868 miles traced. Of roads in actual use 4,718 miles were State and 4,716 miles Communal. There were 1,507 miles of normal and 295 miles of narrow gauge railway open in 1929. In 1930 there were 578 post and telegraph offices, 551 telephone exchanges with 17,225 subscribers (7,901 in Sofia). The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Svislov, Vidlin and Lom on the Danube. In 1930 the vessels engaged in foreign trade cleared at Black Sea ports numbered 788 (1,381,440 tons).

Budget revenue (estimated)	1931 20.	leva 6,400,000,000
Budget expenditure (estimated) ...		6,400,000,000

Debt —

External (including obligations under Treaty of Neuilly)	Gold francs 810,217,356	leva 21,663,741,837
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Internal	Gold francs 230,932,552	leva 6,167,971,937
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Total ...	Gold francs 1,041,149,908	leva 27,831,713,794
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Trade —

Total Imports	1930	leva 4,529,725,348
Total Exports		6,191,140,017
Imports from U.K.		£560,000
Exports to U.K. ...		£190,000

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Iskar, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is an important station on the Paris-Constantinople and also Vienna-Constantinople railway, population (1930) 264,392; other towns are Philippopolis (102,636), Varna (68,085), Rustchuk (48,772), Bourgas (40,314), Silven (29,716), Pleven (29,696), Stara Zagora (31,679), Hascovo (32,106), Shumla (26,104), Yambol (25,418), and Pazardjik (23,038).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Boulevard Ferdinand 73, Sofia.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, S. P. E. Waterlow, C.B.E., (1929) £3,500

1st Secretary, J. Balfour

and Secretary, K. E. Johnstone.

Hon. Attaché, Maj. D. McCallum, M.O.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.

Asst Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. B. J. O'Leary, R.A.

Archivist, R. P. Llewelyn.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Sofa—Consul, (vacant)

" Vice-Consul, S. Harrison, O. R. E.

Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.

Varna—Vice-Consul, F. P. Baker.

CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

President (1932-1938), Señor Don Arturo Alessandri

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Enrique Villegas.

Chancery, 3 Hamilton Place, Park Lane, W. 1.
 1st Secretary of Embassy, Don Luis Renard
 and Secretary, Don Manuel Pereira
 Commercial Counsellor, Don Jorge Buchanan.
 Commercial Attaché, Don Santiago Monk
 Consul, Don Humberto Videla, 76 Victoria
 Street, S. W. 1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 59' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,600 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 45°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of a trail leading from Chile to Argentina has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 16 provinces and 2 territories (Aysen and Magallanes) and the aggregate area is estimated at 289,798 square miles. In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000.

The population (Census of 1930) was 4,287,445. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (a) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in 1920 by 25,962 Spaniards, 12,360 Italians, 7,200 British and Irish, 8,950 Germans, 7,300 French and 5,000 Syrians. In 1929, the births numbered 176,030 (40.1 per 1000), marriages, 42,004 (9.6 per 1000); and deaths, 110,006 (25.1 per 1000).

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipo* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution was voted by an overwhelming majority at the plebiscite held on Aug. 30, 1925, and superseded that of May 25, 1833. It was drafted by a Committee appointed *ad hoc* by President Alessandri. In accordance with the new Con-

stitution, the President is to be elected by direct vote of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of a number of Deputies to be fixed by a new electoral law in 1925. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, Chile pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is increasing yearly. Excellent wines are produced, and the Government is taking steps to develop their exportation. The live stock includes (1930) 2,387,940 cattle, 6,263,482 sheep, 788,831 goats, and 331,156 swine. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and manganese ore. The production of bar copper in 1931 was 215,696 tons, Chile being the second greatest copper producing country in the world. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, copper, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper, iron, manganese and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,107,266 tons of coal were mined in 1931). In 1931 the production of nitrate was 1,125,921 tons, the exports of this fertilizer being in the same period 1,454,600 tons. Early in 1930 a law was passed constituting a national nitrate company, to be called *Compania de Salitre de Chile (Covach)*, with a capital of £75,000,000 with State participation, to take over the whole of the nitrate industry, the export tax being abolished, and its place in the budget taken by a fixed payment to the Government during the first three years, and after that by the Government's share in the company's profits. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw-mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, oats, borax, frozen meat, wheat, copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery, and motor vehicles.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1931) 5,542 miles of railway, of which 1,755 miles are British controlled. In 1931 there were 19,825 miles of telegraph, 910 post-offices, and 5,250 miles of telephone, with 13 public wireless stations. The mercantile marine (1931) numbers 128 vessels (180,745 tons). In 1931 663 vessels (2,002,821 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 14,637 coasting vessels (21,872,861 tons); legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE—All able-bodied male citizens from 16th to 45th year must serve in the army for a training period. The peace effective of the active army is 19,000. The Air Force has a peace strength of 136 machines with 150 pilots and 1,000 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship (recently renovated), 1 ironclad, 3 cruisers, 11 destroyers and 9 submarines, with a complement of 6,000 officers and 8,000 other ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1930, elementary education was made compulsory, there are 4,232 schools, attended by 479,761 children out of a total on the registers of 662,706. There are 3 Universities (2 in Santiago and 1 in Concepción.) The National Library contains about 300,000 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the religion is Roman Catholic.

	1930.	1931
Revenue	\$1,132,800,000	\$783,805,209
Expenditure	1,131,503,000	1,027,115,597
Internal Debt		
(Dec. 31).....	809,000,000	934,492,345
External Debt		
(Dec. 31)	3,666,400,000	3,685,289,980
Total Imports	1,400,124,721	705,902,012
Total Exports	1,328,122,907	824,738,960
Imports from U.K.	213,731,544	112,500,000
Exports to U.K.	1195,205,153	118,500,000

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1930) 696,231. Other large towns are—Valparaiso (193,205), Concepción (77,599), Talca (45,020), Iquique (46,458), Chillan (39,511), Antofagasta (53,591), Temuco (35,748), and Vina del Mar (49,488).

FLAG 2 horizontal bands, white, red, in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Avenida Vicuña Mackenna No. 152, Santiago.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon Sir Henry Getty Chilton, K.C.M.G. (1930) £4,375
and Secretary, G. H. Thompson.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II), A. J. Pack.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. L. H. G. Andrews.
Air Attaché, Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock, O.B.E.

Archivist, F. Walker.
Asst. to Comm. Sec., J. Walker.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santiago—*Vice-Consul*, C. G. Kemball.
Antofagasta—*Consul*, John Bowlering.
Pro-Consul, George Clarke.
Arica—*Vice-Consul*, James M. Allison.
Caldera—*Vice-Consul*, Duncan J. Mackenzie.
Culeta Buena—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas W. Pye.
Chanaral—*Consular Agent*, (vacant).
Iquique—*Vice-Consul*, W. A. Parker, D.S.O.
Meyllones—*Vice-Consul*, G. G. Fowler (acting).
Pisagua—*Vice-Consul*, (vacant).
Talait—*Vice-Consul*, A. Campbell.
Tocopilla—*Vice-Consul*, C. W. Nicholls.
Valparaiso—*Consul-Gen.*, D. F. S. Filhiter.
Vice-Consuls, N. O. W. Steward, M. Y. Watson; Herbert J. Mundy.
Concepción—*Consul*, Edward Cooper, O.B.E.
Coguinbo—*Vice-Consul*, W. M. Somerville.
Coronel—*Consul*, Edward Cooper, O.B.E.
Lota—*Consul*, Edward Cooper O.B.E.
Pro-Consul, James Monks.

* \$ = Pesos (26 = U.S. \$).

† Not including nitrate of soda exported "to order."

Magallanes—*Consul*, Mc.I. E. Vibert.
Vice-Consul, John Dickson.
Osorno—*Vice-Consul*, Sydney Smith.
San Antonio—*Vice-Consul*, J. E. Duffield.
Talcahuano—*Vice-Consul*, Alfred E. Cooper.
Temuco—*Vice-Consul*, George H. Calston.
Valdivia and Corral—*Vice-Consul*, Henry Allen.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Blanco No. 269, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles via Panama, and 11,000 via the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. Via Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.)

President, Lin Shen, assumed office Dec. 27, 1931.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT—KUO MIN CHENG-FU.

The National Government Council consists of National Government Councillors, among whom are the Presidents and Vice Presidents of the five Yuan (Councils). The President is *ipso facto* Chairman of the National Government Council.

President, Executive Yuan, Wang Ching-Wei.
Do, Legislative Yuan, Shao Yuan-Tsung (acting).
Do, Judicial Yuan, Chen Cheng (acting).
Do, Examination Yuan, Tai Chi-Tao.
Do, Control Yuan, Yu Yu-Jen.

Executive Yuan—Cabinet.

(Kuo-Wa Hui.)

The Cabinet consists of the President and the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan and the following Ministers—

Vice-President, T. V. Soong.
Finance, T. V. Soong.
Interior, Wang Shao-Yung.
Foreign Affairs, Lo Wen-Kan.
War, General Ho Ying-Chin.
Navy, Admiral Chen Shao-Kwan.
Industry, Commerce and Labour, Chen Kung-Po.
Communication, Wang Shao-Yung (acting).
Railways, Ku Meng Lu.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Quo Tai-chi, 49 Portland Place, W.1.
Counsellor, Wei-Cheng Chen.

1st Secretaries, Tennyson Tan; Ching-Lin Hsia.
2nd Secretary, Tsao-ming Chiu.
Attachés, Loh Ming-Sin, Yang-chen Tien.
Consul-General, London, Dr. Wei-Cheng Chen, 49 Portland Place, W.1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory	Square miles	Population
China Proper	1,532,800	414,011,539
Tibet	463,320	6,500,000
Chinese Turkestan ..	550,580	2,491,000
Mongolia	1,360,000	4,000,000
Total	3,906,300	427,002,539

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1930: British, 13,015; Japanese, 255,686; Russian, 65,761; American, 6,875; Portuguese, 2,320; German, 3,006; French, 8,575; the total being 361,940. Out of a total of 7,922 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,121 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 220 French (in 1923).

Chinese civilisation is the oldest in the world, and its government, based upon that of the family, remained unchanged in its root idea until the revolution of 1911-12, by which the

autocracy of the Emperor and the power of the bureaucracy were merged into a Republican form of government. For more than 2,000 years the Emperor was the supreme head of the State legislating by edict in matters great and small. In the seventeenth century the *Ming Dynasty* was overcome by the *Manchus* from the north, who have now become almost entirely absorbed by the conquered race. The conditions and practices of the autocracy were preserved by the *Manchus*, but for many years the civil service had become the power in the Empire and the central authority was but loosely exercised over the provincial and district administration. Many reforms were initiated or promised in the last few years of the Imperial rule, and an executive body was actually created, while a legislature was promised. At the close of the year 1911 the party of the reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yü Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yü Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchens*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyuns* or intendents, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Khabta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the *Hutukhta Khan* as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic.

On Oct. 1, 1930, *Weihaiwei*, the island of *Liu Kun* and certain other islands, leased to Great Britain in 1898, were restored to China. The area comprised in the lease was about 285 square miles, with a population of about 170,000. On Jan. 15, 1931, the Belgian concession at Tientsin was also formally restored to China.

The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, but from his death in 1916 until June 1928 his subordinates and their successors fought for supreme power. Presidential elections were held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. The Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) was stripped of his title and driven out of the Capital in 1924, and such government as existed in 1927 was centred in Peking (for Northern China), while the Kuomintang (People's National Party) was represented by a Nationalist Government at Canton (for Southern China). In June 1928 Peking was captured by the Nationalists, and the capital of the country was transferred to Nanking, and on October 30, 1928 (the anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution at Wuchang in 1911), Chiang Kai-shek, the com-

mander-in-chief of the victorious Nationalist armies, was installed as President of the Republic. The constitution promulgated in 1928 provides for government by five Councils (*Yuan*) Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination and Control.

EDUCATION.—In 1924 there were 190,000 schools in operation, with 6,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1928 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows in *Hankwan Taels*.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1927	1,072,932,000	918,620,000	1,991,552,000
1928	1,212,635,000	1,103,185,000	2,315,820,000
1929	1,265,778,821	1,055,667,218	2,321,446,039
1930	1,309,755,742	894,843,594	2,204,599,336
1931	1,427,576,380	887,450,938	2,315,027,318

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1930 *Hankwan Taels.*

Country.	Imports from	Exports to.
Great Britain	123,953,000	64,035,000
India	84,209,000	19,294,000
Hong Kong	193,656,000	135,616,000
Malaya	9,537,000	15,532,000
France	22,559,000	34,068,000
Germany	86,940,000	25,890,000
Japan	296,809,000	239,496,000
U S R	3,190,000	3,329,000
U.S.A	321,342,000	123,400,000

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communication and travel are difficult and dangerous. In the remaining districts the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, and from N. to S. by the Great Canal. *Railways*—The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, or less than one-fifth (per 100 sq. miles) of those available in Turkey.

Shipping—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtze. In 1930 the total tonnage of the 180,981 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 155,605,954 tons. Of these ships 49,402 (57,246,927 tons) were British, 33,755 (45,639,705 tons) Japanese, and 6,638 (6,490,351 tons) U.S.A. In June, 1928, a vessel of 12,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. There are about 53,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, Municipal and long distance, are in general use.

in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General* (F. W. Maze.) By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the *Inspector-General*. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed; letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of post offices (1929) was 12,265. In 1929, 725,000,000 postal packets and 7,000,000 parcels were handled.

BUDGET (1930-1931).

Revenue	<i>Taels</i> 500,000,000
Expenditure	640,000,000

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1930).

War Loans outstanding ..	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,000,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000

£115,000,000

At Dec. 31, 1930, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total external debt was 1,651,320,000 *taels* (including arrears of capital and interest). The internal debt was approximately 950,000,000 *taels*.

OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

Mongolia has an estimated area of about 1,360,000 square miles, and a population of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are Buddhists. In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognised as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledge the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia.

North-West (or *Outer*) *Mongolia* covers an area of about 350,000 square miles, and consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Koutai (S.E.), and the Ekiagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtish and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides and skins, and gold. The chief centres are Urga (Kuren, or Ulan-Bator-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight"), Uliassutai, and Kobdo, all of importance as trading centres on the main caravan routes. Part of Outer Mongolia has declared itself independent of its suzerain as

the Republic of *Tannu Tura*. The districts affected lie between the Sayan and Tannu Olan ranges, the capital of the Republic being Chem Belder (or Krasny, "Red Town").

Inner Mongolia covers an area of about 1,000,000 square miles and includes the Gobi ("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the *Ordos* Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwang-ho river. In the north-east of Inner Mongolia rises the Keru-lun, which flows into the Dalai Nor in Manchuria. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi, the general direction of the caravan routes being from south-east to north-west. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kuku-khoto, Kuku-erghi, Dolou-Nor and Biru-khoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name) is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Pechili and the western route from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Tibet (in ca. 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India. (See p. 757.)

Chinese Turkestan (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes *Zungaria* and *Chinese Turkhary*, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi. (See p. 757.)

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Nanking

Population (1928), 1,000,000.

Nanking, selected as the capital of China in 1928 in place of Peking, is the principal city in the province of Kiangsu, and the seat of the provincial government of Kiang-nan (embracing the three provinces of Kiang-su, Kiang-si and Ngan-hui. About 1000 A.D. it was named Kiang nan, but in 1368 this was changed to Nanking; ("Southern Capital.") The city is built on the south bank of the Yangtze Kiang river, about equidistant from Canton and Peiping, and is connected by railway (120 miles) with Shanghai. *Peiping*, the former capital, had an estimated population of 1,300,000 in 1921.

Shanghai comprises (a) the *International Settlement* administered by the Shanghai Municipal Council (for the defence of which British Forces were despatched), the estimated population being (1930) 1,011,051 (Foreigners, 36,472; Foreign Defence Forces, 4,083; Chinese, 971,397); (b) the *French Concession*, an independent "stratation, population (1930) 456,015 (Foreigners, 15,149; Chinese, 440,866); and (c) the *Shanghai City, Chapei* and *Nantao* areas surrounding these settlements, population (1930) 1,669,100. (Foreigners, 9,790; Chinese, 1,679,310) — a grand total for Shanghai of 3,157,066.

The population of the principal ports is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,275,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 799,950; Hankow, 290,000; Ichang,

450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Klungechow, 500,000; NANKING, 1,300,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 3,160,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 320,000; Wauhsien, 750,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG: White sun on blue ground.

BRITISH LEGATION, PEIPING (Peking).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1926) £4,400
Counsellor, E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.
1st Secretary, A. Holman, M.C.
2nd Secretary, C. N. Stirling.
3rd Secretaries, J. N. Behrens, S. G. Harcourt-Smith.

Chinese Secretary (with local rank of Counsellor), E. Teichmann, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), A. H. George.

Naval Attaché, Capt. M. G. B. Legge, D.S.O., R.N.
Military do., Lt.-Col. V. R. Burkhardt, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.A.

Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.

Consul, W. P. Turner, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Asst. Chinese Sec., L. H. Lamb.

Archivist, A. J. Cox, M.B.E.

Clerical Officers, R. G. Carter; P. A. North, A. Veitch.

Cypher Officers, C. N. Alport; K. O'B. Harding, H. Publ.

Commandant, British Legation Guard, Maj. G. R. Piendergast.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Amoy—*Consul*, E. W. P. Mills

Canton—*Consul-Gen.*, H. Phillips, C.M.G., O.B.E.

" *Consul*, R. A. Hall (*acting*).

" *Vice-Consul*, M. C. Gillett

" *Clerical Officer*, C. E. A. Carney.

Changsha—*Consul*, H. A. F. B. Aicher, O.B.E.

Chafoo—*Consul*, G. A. Herbert, M.C.

Chéngtu (*vacant*).

" *Pro-Consul*, Rev. E. Hibbard.

Chungking—*Consul-General*, W. S. Toller (*acting*).

" *Vice-Consul*, G. E. Stockley (*acting*).

Foochow—*Consul*, H. I. Harding

Hankow—*Consul-Gen.*, Sir W. M. Hewlett, K.C.M.G.

" *Consul*, F. A. Wallis

" *Vice-Consul*, J. C. A. Alexander.

" *Pro-Consul and Clerical Officer*—W. C. Tice

Harbin—*Consul-General*, C. F. Garstin, C.M.G., O.B.E.

" *Commercial Secretary (Grade II.)*, J. C. Hutchinson, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, S. L. Burdett, M.C.

Icháng—*Consul*, C. R. Lee.

Kashgar—*Consul-General*, N. Fitzmaurice (*acting*).

" *Vice-Consul*, Lt. G. Sherriff, R.A.

Mukden—*Consul-General*, A. E. Eastes, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul*, D. H. Clarke, D.S.O., M.C.

Nanking—*Consul*, A. A. L. Tuson.

" *Vice-Consul*, K. W. Tribe; W. G. C. Graham.

Newchwang—*Consul*, H. H. Bristow.

Nin-jin—*Consul* (*vacant*).

Peiping (Peking)—*Consul*, W. P. W. Turner, C.M.G., O.B.E.

" " *Vice-Consul*, R. H. Scott, G. R. Turrel; G. W. Aldington.

Shanghai—*Judge of Supreme Court*, Sir Peter Grail, Kt.

" *Commercial Counsellor*, L. Beale, C.B.E.; *Assistant*, G. C. Palham.

" *Consul-General*, Sir J. F. Brennan, K.C.M.G.

" *Asst. Judge*, P. G. Jones, C.B.E.

" *Consul*, J. W. O. Davidson, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, C. E. Whitmore (*Acting Consul*); G. V. Kitson; D. A. Cameron; A. Price

" *Crown Advocate*, A. G. Mossop.

" *Registrar and Coroner*, C. H. Haines, M.B.E.

" *Accountant*, W. C. Scott.

" *Chief Clerk*, I. T. Morris

" *Assistant Clerk*, E. G. Abbey.

" *Archivist*, A. J. Evans.

" *Passport Office*, R. S. Heaney.

" *Clerical Officers*, W. H. Williams, S. E. Faithful.

" *Marshal*, J. J. McGeown.

" *Usher*, W. A. Sims

Swatow—*Consul*, A. J. Martin

Tientsin—*Consul*, H. I. Pridcaux-Brune, O.B.E.

Tientsin—*Consul-General*, L. Giles, C.M.G.

" *Consul*, E. W. Jeffery (*acting*).

" *Vice-Consul*, J. P. Price

" *Clerical Officer and Pro-Consul*, H. C. Rabbetts.

Tanan-fu—*Consul-Gen.*, A. G. Major.

Tsingtao—*Consul*, J. B. Affleck, O.B.E.

Yunnan-fu—*Consul-General*, H. F. Handley-Derry, C.B.E.

" *Clerical Officer*, R. F. Daffern.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT Amoy, Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Chungking, Chungkuang, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Ningpo, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, and Tsingtau.

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA

(Républia de Colombia).

President (1930-1934), Dr. Enrique Olaya Herrera, born 1882, assumed office Aug. 7, 1930.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Lopez

Counsellor, Don Jorge Garcés.

Attaché, Sr. D. Don Bernardo Samper.

Consul-General, Don Alejandro Lopez, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Señor Don Carlos Vernaza, 41 North John Street.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 90° W. long., with an estimated area of 451,606 square miles, and a population (Census 1928) of 7,821,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Mimma Gorge* of the

Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guatara) is spanned by the Rumiñaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great Fall of *Tegundama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 *Simón Bolívar* (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in enormous quantities, and in the year 1931 the output was 18,236,000 barrels, it is possible that new oilfields will shortly be opened near the Venezuelan frontier. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, petroleum, gold, bananas, and hides.

The standing army consists of about 10,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 1,500 miles being open in 1932, with 23,206 (1931) miles of telegraph; there are also (1932) 1,880 miles of national roads, in addition to departmental (some macadam) and "ditto" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). There is a daily passenger and mail service (German) between Bogotá and Barranquilla and a bi-weekly service in concert with Pan-American Airways to the U.S. New York can be reached in 34 days and mail is delivered in England 11 or 12 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations at Barranquilla, Bogotá, Medellín, Cali and Cúcuta.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion, but all religions are tolerated. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1931
Revenue	\$43,614,101
Expenditure	52,203,930
Foreign Debt, June 30, 1932* —	
National	79,777,632
Departmental	60,183,500
Municipal	22,216,900
Mortgage Banks	48,048,500
Internal Debt, National (June 30, 1932)	44,254,571

* 20 millions of the National Debt is in the form of a short term loan by a bank's group (Nat. City B. of N. Y., First Nat. B. of Boston, and Lazard's of Paris and London). Colombia has continued to pay interest on the National and Mortgage Bank debts. The Departmental and Municipal debts are in default.

	1931
Total imports	\$41,056,000
Total exports	58,008,635
Imports from U.K.	6,998,000
Exports to U.K.	5,062,154

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 200,000; other large centres are Medellín (200,000), Barranquilla (81,000), Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Apartado de Correo No. 17, Bogotá.)
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Spencer S. Dickson (1930) £2,700
Commercial Sec. (Grade II), T. J. Anderson
Vice-Consul (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), A. D. Francis
Archivist, T. W. Glover

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Bogotá—*Vice-Consul*, A. D. Francis
 Barranquilla—*Vice-Consul*, D. McKellar (*actg.*)
 Buenaventura—*Cons. Agent*, A. T. Hewett (*actg.*)
 Cali—*Vice-Consul*, (vacant)
 Cartagena—*Vice-Consul*, H. L. Tyler.
 Honda—*Consul Agent*, Edward J. Hughes.
 Manizales—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas J. Blake
 Marquita (Honda)—*Consul Agent*, J. C. Castles
 Medellín—*Vice-Consul*, Reginald Doublet
 Pando—*Vice-Consul*, Stanley V. Woodcock.
 Santa Marta—*Vice-Cons.*, G. H. White
 Distant 6200 miles, transit, to Bogotá (*via* New York) 12 days

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1923-1936), Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno, assumed office May 8, 1932
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Leonidas Pacheco.

Minister in London (vacant)
Consul-General, London, José Vaigas Porras, 33-36 King William Street, E C 4
Consul, John C. Eggers.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (Jan. 1, 1931) of 516,031.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1931) are coffee (£2,160,807), bananas (£681,031), cacao, gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit and timber. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (In 1931, 52 per cent. from United States, 11 from United Kingdom, 10 per cent. from Germany).

The chief ports are Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the bulk of the

important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1932, 514 vessels (1,290,853 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 450 miles of railroad were open in 1929. In 1930 there were 202 post offices, and 202 telegraph offices (3 wireless), with 2,622 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1930.	1931.
Public income	£1,403,460	£1,327,245
Public expenditure...	2,662,240	2,478,493
Foreign debt.....	1,548,000	1,586,187
" "	*Fcs. 5,774,000	*Fcs. 5,561,000
" "	U.S. \$7,447,500	U.S. \$7,284,000
Railway		
Electrification	\$1,800,000	\$1,746,000
Internal debt	£1,315,830	£1,429,022
Total imports	2,216,750	2,862,029
Total exports	3,137,544	3,068,896
Imports from U.K. ...	268,890	207,847
Exports to U.K.	1,975,856	1,846,178

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1923), 55,857 (with suburbs, 65,905); Heredia 8,195 (with suburbs), 13,886; Limón, 15,982; Alajuela, 9,417; Cartago, 17,227; Puntarenas, 8,028; Liberia, 8,327.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1931) (resident at Panama, q.v.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox, M.B.E.

Port Limón—Vice-Consul, Alex. Murray

Port Limón—Vice-Consul, R. C. Johnston.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; via New York, 20 days, Air Mails (via New York) 12 or 12 days from London.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic, Gen. Gerardo Machado (assumed office, May 20, 1925; re-elected and assumed office May 20, 1929 until 1935) Foreign Affairs, Dr. Orestes Ferrara.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Guillermo Patterson. Legation, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

Counsellor of Legation, Dr. Don Gabriel Suarez Solar.

and Sec., Señor Don Alberto Diaz Pardo.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Ramon Vasconcelos Maragliano; Señor Don Luis Marino Perez.

Consul, Señor Don Francisco Sanchez Garcia, 95 Linden Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W. 2.

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 88° W. long, and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 3,661,582 (June 30, 1930).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the

Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1932) 3,051,470 acres under sugar, about 500,000 acres under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar; sugar crop (1930-31) 3,122,000 tons; the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges. 3,800 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 2,200 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	\$76,730,000	\$59,500,000
Expenditure	76,755,000	70,000,000
External Debt (Dec., 1931)		60,650,000
Internal Debt (do.)		101,625,000

	1930.	1931.
Imports	\$162,452,268	\$84,850,000
Exports	167,410,669	121,687,000
Imports from U.K. ...	9,537,952	4,347,000
Exports to U.K.	25,470,661	15,375,000

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. June, 30, 1930, 584,893); other towns are Santiago (143,466), Camaguey (84,825), Cienfuegos (76,951), and Matanzas (65,413).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

* In process of redemption.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(San Pedro No. 4, Havana)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Cons. Genl., Sir John Joyce Broderick, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1931) £4,050
Naval and Asst. Naval Attaché (see U.S.A.), and *Sec. (Local Rank)*, H. W. Border.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Consul, H. W. Border.
" *Vice-Consul*, C. E. Gedge; J. T. Weir.
" *Pro-Consul*, W. H. Bunbury.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, G. W. Bradley.
Santiago de Cuba—Vice-Consul, L. Haydock-Wilson.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Československá Republika.)

President, Professor Tomáš G. Masaryk, born 1859; assumed office Nov. 14, 1918, re-elected May 27, 1920; re-elected May 27, 1927.

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister, J. Malypetr.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Beneš.
Education, Dr. Ivan Džerér.
Finance, Dr. Karel Trápl.
National Defence, B. Bradáč.
Interior, J. Černý.
Justice, Dr. Alfred Meissner.
Posts, Dr. Emil Franke.
Agriculture, M. Hodža.
National Welfare, Dr. Ludwig Čech.
Public Works, M. Jan Dostálek.
Commerce, Dr. Josef Matoušek.
Railways, Rudolf Bechyň.
Unification, Monsignor Dr. J. Šrámek.
Public Health, Dr. Franz Šplua.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Jan Masaryk, C.B.E., 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Dr. Vilém Černý.

1st Secretary, Dr. Jan. K. Fragner.

and *Secretary*, Dr. Jan Gerke.

Military Attaché, Major Štěpán Andreas.

Consul, Josef Bužnáč, 18 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are Austria and Hungary on the S., Germany and Poland on the N., Germany on the W., and Poland and Rumania on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ugg River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereczka)—a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1930) as under—

Bohemia	7,106,766
Moravia and Silesia	3,563,157
Slovakia	3,330,885
Subcarpathian-Russia	725,350

Total 14,726,158

Of the total population it is estimated that 65.5 per cent. are Czechoslovaks, 23.3 per cent.

Germans, 5.5 per cent. Magyars, 3.4 per cent. Ruthenians, and 0.5 per cent. Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 20, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom. About 80 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

By the Peace Treaty Czechoslovakia acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead are all mined, while the whole country is rich in mineral and thermal springs. Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of 10½ millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Except in Slovakia and Ruthenia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czechoslovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czechoslovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, via the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Revenue (Budget)	*Kč	9,323,376,000
Expenditure (Budget)		9,318,708,600
Debt (Jan. 1 1932):—		
Internal Debt		25,901,000,000
External Debt		8,350,445,000
Bank Note Debt		3,300,000,000

Total Imports	Kč.	11,800,535,000
Total Exports		13,149,393,000
Imports from U.K.		456,445,000
Exports to U.K.		1,355,879,000

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population (Census of 1930) of 848,081; other large towns are Brno (Brünn) in Moravia (pop. 263,346); Moravská-Ostrava (pop. 175,056);

* The National Currency is the Czechoslovak *Corona* or *Koruna* (Kč), replacing the former Austrian crown.

892 Foreign Countries—Czechoslovakia, Danube, Danzig, Denmark.

Pilsen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 122,344); **Bratislava** (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 122,516); and **Liberec** (Reichenberg) pop. 72,352.

FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Thunovská ulice 12, Prague III.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Joseph Addison, C.M.G. (1930) £3,750

1st Secretary, K. T. Gurney.

3rd Secretary, Richard Allen.

Commercial Sec. (Grade I), H. Kershaw, O.B.E.

Md. Attaché, Lt.-Col. T. D. Daly, M.C.

Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Prague—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. J. W. Taylor, M.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, L. C. Pettitt.

Bratislava—*Vice-Consul*, A. E. Dowden.

Brno (Brünn)—*Vice-Consul*, W. V. Neumark.

Karlovy Vary (Cai labad)—*Vice-Consul*, R. Moser.

Liberec (Reichenberg)—*Vice-Consul*, S. P. Elliott.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission* (Headquarters, Vienna) was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Württemberg, and Yugoslavia. The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Württemberg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube* (Headquarters, Galatz), created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); a new and deeper canal is under construction to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in Rumania; Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in Bulgaria; Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia; Buda-Pest, the capital of Hungary; Bratislava in Czechoslovakia; Vienna (the seat of the Commission), and Linz, in Austria; Passau and Regensburg, in Bavaria; and Ulm, in Württemberg.

The financial situation of the European Commission is shown below:—

	Gold francs
Receipts during 1929	4,652,556
Expenditure, 1929	3,807,534

The receipts consist almost entirely of navigation dues (5,030,653 francs in 1927). The expenditure (1927) included 2,062,191 francs on the prolongation and strengthening of the embankments at Sulina, and 251,507 francs in repayment of the British portion of the loan raised by the Commission in 1924.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION

British Delegation, Col. Sir John G. Baldwin, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Plenipotentiary Commissioner (Delegate)*, O. S. Philipotts, O.B.E. (Asst. Delegate).

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegates, Col. Sir John G. Baldwin, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Plenipotentiary Commissioner*), T. B. Wildman (*Deputy Commissioner*).

DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 390,000) was set up as a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 72 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan., 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are coal, timber, cereals, cement, bacon, eggs, mineral oils and sugar, and the imports herrings, iron ore, machinery, scrap-iron, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of ships entered in 1931 was 4,064,733 tons, and of those cleared 4,064,333 tons.

Danzig—*High Commissioner of League of Nations*, Count Manfred Gräfin.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—*Consul*, John Cameron.

" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. M. A. Popham.

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X., born Sept. 26, 1870; *suc.* May 24, 1912; married, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue two sons.

Heir Apparent, H. R. H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), b. March 11, 1899.

CABINET. (April, 1929.)

Premier and Minister of Navigation and Fisheries, Th. A. M. Stauning.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. P. R. Munch.

Justice, C. T. Zahle.

Education, F. H. J. Borgbjerg.

Defence, L. Rasmussen.

Industry and Commerce, C. N. Hauge.

Worship, N. P. L. Dahl.
Public Works, J. F. N. Friis-Skotte
Finance, C. V. Bransnæs.
Social Affairs, K. K. Stuelcke.
Agriculture, K. M. Bording.
Interior, B. Dahigaard.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London,
 Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, C. C. V. O.,
 1, Cadogan Square, S. W. 1.
Legation, 29, Pont Street, S. W. 1.
Counsellor, Poul Scheel
Secretary of Legation, V. Steensen-Leth.
Agricultural Adviser, Søren Sørensen.
Attaché, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehm.
Naval Attaché (vacant).
Press Attaché, M. C. E. Aagaard
Consul-Gen. in London, M. Ch. M. Rottholm, 7
 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C. 2
Vice-Consul, Birger Dons Møller
Consulates at Falmouth, Hull, Liverpool, Man-
 chester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Glasgow, Leith
 and Belfast.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N. lat. and 8° 5'—12° 40' E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population (Nov. 5, 1930) of 3,551,000. Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons) iron, hardware, wine, fruit, coffee, tea, maize and colonial produce. In 1930, 1,323,000 hectares were under corn crops, 32,800 sugar beet, 411,000 forage roots, and 797,800 hay crop. In July, 1930, the live stock numbered 494,500 horses, 3,057,400 cattle, 193,000 sheep, and 4,871,900 swine. The crops in 1930 included 9,976,000 hkg (hkg = 100 kilogrammes) of oats, 10,510,000 of barley, 1,547,000 rye, 7,496,000 mixed corn, and 2,780,000 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. Sea-going mercantile marine (1930) 599 steamers, with a gross tonnage of 735,490. There are (1930) 5,294 kilometres of railway and 12,053 km. of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1930-31 amounting to Kr. 35,000,000. The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo-boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1930-31, Kr. 22,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen and Aarhus.

	1929-30.	1930-31.
Revenue	Kr. 336,107,000	Kr. 339,977,000
Expenditure ..	324,131,000	321,056,000
Public debt ..	Kr. 1,373,187,000	Kr. 1,354,932,000
Imports	1,793,570,000	1,787,097,000
Exports	1,615,605,000	1,522,946,000
Imports from U. K.	263,413,000	250,895,000
Exports to U. K.	962,975,000	946,308,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1930), 617,000 (with suburbs, 771,000). Other centres are Aarhus 81,279; Aalborg 44,365; Odense 56,759; Horsens 28,363; and Randers 27,722.

FLAG Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Thomas Hohler, K. C. M. G., C. B.

(1928) £4,150

1st Secretary (with personal rank of Counsellor), J. H. S. Birch
Hon. Attaché, J. M. Townsend.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), H. H. Cassells, M. V. O.

Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R. N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Enr. Com. G. Villar, R. N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C. M. G., D. S. O.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D. S. O., M. C.

Chaplain, Rev. B. C. S. Everett, M. V. O., M. A.

Archivist, J. M. Turner.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., W. N. Storey.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—*Consul for Denmark*, H. H. Cassells, M. V. O. (with loc. rank of Commercial Secretary, Grade II.).

Vice-Consul, John B. Dano

Aalborg—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. Eric Carus Wilson, M. C.

Aarhus (Jutland)—*Vice-Consul*, H. von der Hude.

Bandholm—*Vice-Consul*, H. C. L. Hovmand.

Esbjerg—*Vice-Consul*, L. Christensen.

Fredensborg—*Vice-Consul*, J. W. Bröchner-Mortensen.

Lindershavn—*Vice-Consul*, Sophus Korp, M. B. K.

Horsens—*Vice-Consul*, Peter Nielsen.

Kolding—*Vice-Consul*, Christian F. Eff, M. B. K.

Korsør—*Vice-Consul*, Harald Fischer.

Lemvig—*Vice-Consul*, L. Kier.

Odense (Funen)—*Vice-Consul*, Thorbjørn E. G. Muns.

Randers—*Vice-Consul*, Victor H. Nisted.

Svendborg—*Vice-Consul*, A. Nielsen.

Thisted—*Vice-Consul*, Søren M. Zacho.

Varde (Thorsø)—*Consul*, V. Lützen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with about 40,000 inhabitants. They include the FARÖE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1930, 24,200); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1922, 14,400), the trade of which is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 726 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(República Dominicana.)

President (1930), General Don Rafael Trujillo,
Sworn in, Aug. 16, 1930.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Rafael Brache,
67 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Secretary of Legation and Consul-General,
Señor G. S. Henriquez.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America. The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians, almost to the point of extermination for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti, and this accounts for the present large proportion of negroid blood in both countries. A short time after its discovery Santo Domingo became the "jumping-off point" for other adventurers proceeding from Spain to the newly-found mainlands of the western hemisphere, and this greatly diminished the importance of the island and caused an exodus to those places.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out in 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives, and has so remained except for an interregnum of two years (1862-1864) when the Spaniards again took possession, but were eventually forced to withdraw.

On November 29, 1916, American military forces landed in Santo Domingo and a Military Government was proclaimed. From October 21, 1922, a Provisional Dominican Government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official.

The Dominican Republic comprises an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,000,000. An extensive system of motor highways, totalling nearly 700 miles of first class roads, has been built, but they have been allowed to fall into very poor condition for want of proper maintenance; considerable improvements are now, however, being effected, and the streets of the capital repaved. There is a direct road from Santo Domingo City to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey from capital to capital to be made in one day. There are about 150 miles of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the towns of the republic. There are six wireless stations, and the All America Cable Company maintains an efficient service with all parts of the world.

Sugar and cocoa beans are the most important

crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, lignum vitae, log-wood, divi-divi, cotton, wax, honey, maize, hides and turtle-shell.

Of the total import trade in 1929, 57 per cent. came from the United States, 5 per cent. (rice) from British India, and 4 per cent. from the United Kingdom. British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with the U.S.), by lack of resident British merchants and industrial undertakings, and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe.

	1929 (U.S. \$)	1928 (U.S. \$)
Receipts...	\$9,975,674	\$7,311,418
Payments	10,642,189	7,920,120
Debt (Dec. 31, 1923) ...	—	16,592,900
Imports	15,229,219	10,151,762
Exports	18,551,841	13,067,162
Imports from U.K.	895,774	503,480
Exports to U.K.	7,329,192	4,045,556

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1921) estimated at 40,000. Santo Domingo City was partially destroyed by hurricane September 3, 1930; rebuilding has proceeded rapidly, but the effects of the storm are still seen. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (17,000) and San Pedro de Macoris (14,000).

FLAG. Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(64 Calle Arzobispo Merino, Santo Domingo.)

Chargé d'Affaires, H. E. Slaymaker (1929).

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.

Asst. do. Capt. F. St. D. B. Lejeune.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Santo Domingo—Consul, H. E. Slaymaker.

" Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.

" Vice-Consul, William A. Elders.

La Romana—Consular Agent, D.A.A. Wetherall.

Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, J. M. Doory.

Sanchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles, transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President of the Senate, in charge of the Executive Power, Mr. Alberto Guerrero Martínez

Minister in London, (vacant).

Chargé des Affaires, Sr. Carlos Arrarte

Consul-General in London, Sr. Carlos Arrarte,

23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 6° 5' S., and between 60° 20' and 82° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war

which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 3,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carhuarazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,302 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. The *Witch-broom* disease, which appeared (1921) in the cocoa plantations, has had a disastrous effect on the agricultural wealth of the country. The average yearly output previous to 1921 was one million quintals (of 100 lb.) as compared with 335,052 quintals in 1929, 387,424 in 1930 and 283,189 in 1931.

Its chief products are cocoa, petroleum, rice, vegetable ivory, bananas, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quick-silver, lead, iron and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, petroleum, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textile machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The *Galapagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

In October, 1926, an American Financial Mission arrived in the country and their recommendations have been enacted as laws. A new customs tariff, prepared by the Mission, came into force on July 1, 1927, and produced 26,727,725 *sucre*s in the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, 26,549,203 *sucre*s in 1929, 22,287,337 *sucre*s in 1930 and only 17,216,546 *sucre*s in 1931, and a new monetary law reintroducing the gold standard, the currency being stabilized at 5 *sucre*s = \$1 U.S. A Central Bank was established on March 4, 1927, and a new banking law enacted. Ecuador suspended the gold standard on Feb. 8, 1932, and in May, 1932, introduced control of foreign exchange transactions.

In November, 1927, the Swedish Match Company of Stockholm secured the exclusive right to import and manufacture matches in Ecuador for a period of 25 years in return for a loan of \$8,000,000 *sucre*s, which sum was applied towards the establishment of a Mortgage Bank. Congress of 1932 rescinded this contract, and the monopoly is now administered direct by the Government.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1931 Sucre.
Revenue	45,270,377
Expenditure.....	44,939,391
Internal Debt (1932)	14,973,416
External Debt	U.S. \$3,499,340

	1931. Sucre.
Imports.....	44,076,122
Exports.....	45,296,604
Imports from U.K.	8,030,632
Exports to U.K.	2,035,820

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, 80,000; Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000; other centres are Cuenca, 30,000; and Riobamba, 12,000.

FLAG. Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow half twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles Henry Bentinck, C.M.G. (see Lima, Peru).

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Major L. H. G. Andrews.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General (and *Chargé d'Affaires* in the absence of the Minister), E. M. Kohan.

" Vice-Consul, Alfonso Toran.

Guayaquil—Consul, Hugh C. McClelland.

" Vice-Consul, John F. Peet.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

(Misc.)

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I., C.O.B. (Ahmad Fuad); born March 26, 1868; succeeded his brother as Sultan, October 9, 1917 (as Zil Ridza, 1335); proclaimed King of Egypt, March 16, 1922; married, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdiel Rahim Salim Pasha.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Faruk, son of the King, born Feb. 11, 1920 (at Gurnada el Ula, 1338).

Ministry (June 20, 1930)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, and of Finance, H. E. Ishmail Pasha Sidky.

Foreign Affairs, H. E. Abdel Fattah Yehia Pasha.

Communications, H. E. Tewfik Pasha Doss.

Justice, H. E. Ali Maher Pasha.

Public Works and Agriculture, H. E. Hafez Pasha Hassan.

* Waqf, H. E. Ahmed Pasha Ali.

Education, H. E. Helmi Enassa Pasha.

War and Marine, H. E. Ali Pasha Galal-ed-Din.

Financial Adviser, Frank P. Watson.

Finan. Under Sec., Ahmed Abdul Wahab Pasha.

Foreign Under Secretary, Sherif Sabri Bey.

Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs (vacant)

Director Gen. Ports and Lighthouses, Rear-Adm.

G. Tomlin, C.M.G., M.V.O.

Egyptian Minister in London, H. E. Hafez Pasha Ali.

Office of Legation, Bute House, 75 South Audley Street, W. 1.

Counsellor, and *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*, (vacant).

and Secretary, Georges Cattani Effendi.

and Secretary, Radi Abou-Seif Radi Effendi.

Attaché, Hassan Moharram Effendi.

Archivist, Mohamed Mostafa Yassin Effendi.

Asst. do, Stagiaire Hassan Abdel Gaffar Effendi.

Consul, Mohammed Hussein Effendi.

* A *Waqf* is an institution of Muhammadan Law similar to the "trust" of English Law. When property is made *Waqf* it is dedicated expressly or implicitly to some charitable or religious object, or for the benefit of private individuals. The nearest British equivalent is "The Public Trustee."

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeberzed (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollum (long 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 22° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *faddans* (23,432 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *faddans* (1,039 sq. miles), a total of 8,308,000 *faddans* (23,470 sq. miles), but within the boundaries above-mentioned is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles. The population (Census of 1927) numbered 14,168,756, distributed as under:—

Division.	Population.	
	1927 CENSUS	1927 CENSUS
LOWER EGYPT:—		
Alexandria	444,617	570,314
Cairo	790,939	1,059,824
Canal	91,090	133,677
Damietta	30,984	34,812
Desert, South in ..	25,859	25,392
Desert, Western ..	11,868	50,252
Red Sea Coasts ..	4,684	2,133
Sinai	5,430	14,742
Suez	30,996	39,166
Belhita	892,246	973,917
Daqaliya	986,643	1,077,701
Gharbiya	1,659,313	1,786,896
Minufiya	1,072,636	1,102,240
Qalihiya	528,581	557,302
Sharqiya	955,497	1,012,382
Total	6,094,926	6,510,438
UPPER EGYPT —		
Aswan	253,340	266,542
Asyut	981,107	1,077,109
Beni Suef	452,893	506,830
Fayyum	507,617	552,581
Girga	864,746	965,660
Giza	524,352	589,902
Minya	763,922	837,404
Qena	838,805	896,516
Total	5,186,872	5,692,544
Nomads	32,663	35,462
TOTAL	12,750,928	14,168,756

(1) Dahkla and Kharga Oases. (2) Including Siwa Baharia and Farafra.

Of the total population in 1927 males numbered 6,369,517 and females 6,348,721. In 1927, males numbered 7,036,298 and females 7,096,996 (Nomads being excluded in each case).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouth. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tipoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. (A new pyramid, making 4 in all, was discovered by Prof. Selim Hassan in Feb. 1932.) Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 180 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahtin* (*fellaht* = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahtin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 824,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 14,168,756 in

the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (22,562 Bedouins and 207,354 Sudanese and Berberin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayum. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks, 56,722 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,932 other Europeans and Americans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions. The chief Muhammadan religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gami el Azhar* and the *Mufti el Di-yar el Masriya*.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

Rulers of Egypt since 1811.

Name	Born.	Reigned.
Mohammed Aly (<i>Pasha</i>)	1769	1805-1848
Ibrahim (<i>Pasha</i>)	1789	1848
Abbas I	1813	1848-1854
Said	1822	1854-1863
Ismail (<i>Khedive</i>)	1830	1863-1879
Mohammed Tewfik (<i>Khedive</i>)	1852	1879-1892
Abbas II (<i>Khedive</i>)	1874	1892-1914
Hussein Kamel (<i>Sultan</i>)	1853	1914-1917
Fuad I (<i>King</i>)	1868	1917-

Legislature.—Legislative power is exercised by the King in concurrence with the Parliament within the limits laid down in the Constitution established by Royal rescript of April 19, 1923, and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which first assembled March 25, 1924. Parliament consists of a Senate of 100 members of whom three-fifths are nominated by the King, the remainder being elected (for 10 years) on the basis of 1 Senator for every 250,000 inhabitants; and of a Chamber of 150 Deputies elected (for 5 years) on the basis of 1 for every 60,000 inhabitants.

Executive.—The executive power is exercised by the King through his Ministers within the limits of the Constitution, the Ministry being held jointly responsible to the Chamber of Deputies.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhafzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamur*, who controls the

head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganised in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arabi *Pasha*) assumed alarming proportions, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the British garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 3 cavalry regiments, 3 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry and 1 armoured car company, a total of 11,420. Service in the Egyptian Army is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £250, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which had a strength of about 11,200 all ranks in 1927.

There is no Navy in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The Egyptian Police (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,525 men, the latter 369 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupil at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1930-31 there were 270 Elementary Schools (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with 42,000 pupils and 2,481 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 301,000 pupils. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There are Colleges of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Fine Art, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo, and evening classes for workmen. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. The State University, founded in 1908, had 1,400 students in 1930-31.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being

chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,600,000 acres (1906), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. In 1930 the land was held as to 5,303,568 *faddans* by 1,790,033 native owners, and as to 489,741 *faddans* by 6,294 foreign owners. The principal crops grown during *Seif* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nilû* (flood) of *Saif*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, bersem (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. The total cotton crop and the value of the quantities exported in recent years:—

Year	Kantars.	Export value
1924-25	7,273,974	£85,544,253
1925-26	7,964,645	43,825,564
1926-27	7,652,189	35,961,447
1927-28	6,041,499	45,138,000
1928-29	8,070,000	41,361,000
1930-31	8,015,400	..

Live Stock.—In 1930 the cattle numbered 776,008, buffaloes 795,546, horses 35,886, mules 21,105, donkeys 763,321, sheep 1,129,033, goats 643,916, and camels 166,297

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufacture are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1930, was 2,300 miles. 27,000,000 passengers and 6,000,000 metric tons of merchandise

were carried during 1929-30, the net receipts being £Ea. 965,570. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 128 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 865 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Motor Vehicles.—On Dec. 31, 1928, there were 14,122 private motor cars, 6,311 taxi-cabs, and 4,045 lorries and omnibuses.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL see pages 946-7.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurgada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qoseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depot at Suez. The principal port is Alexandria, where 2,171 vessels (5,155,000 tons) entered and 2,176 vessels (5,187,800 tons) cleared in 1930.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1930 4,069 post offices and stations, dealing with 81,000,000 letters and post-cards, and 30,000,000 newspapers, &c., and a total foreign correspondence of 58,000,000. There were on March 31, 1930, 233,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarrâf* (village tax-collector).

	1930-31	1931-32.
Revenue	£E36,277,000	£E37,372,000
Expenditure	44,915,000	37,378,000
Imports	£E47,488,760	£E31,528,800
Exports	31,941,592	27,937,120
Imports from U.K. .	9,608,000	£E8,838,000
Exports to U.K. . .	13,910,000	10,857,000

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund (£E37,920,792 on April 30, 1931), the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The

Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1930 and 1931:—

Debt.	1930	1931.
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	£ 3,994,400	£ 3,760,400
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	30,633,980	30,633,980
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,250,460	55,250,460
Total	89,878,840	89,644,840

The Cost of the Debt (in the Budget for 1931-32) inclusive of £2664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £4,101,903.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1927, 1,064,567), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalill, the Hamawi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population 1927, 573,023), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (see p. 170). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1927 the towns of Ianta (90,014), Port Said (104,603), Mansura (63,696), Assiut (57,132), Faiyûm (52,372), Zagazig (52,331), and Damauhur (51,709), also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG. Green, with 1 white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers

(The Residency, Kasr-el-Douhara, Cairo.)

High Commissioner (Mandub es Sami), His Excellency Sir P. L. Lornaine, Bt, KCMG (1929) £9,750

Counsellor, R. I. Campbell, C.M.G.

Oriental Secretary (with local rank of Counsellor), W. A. Smart.

1st Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson

Assistant Oriental Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), L. B. Graftey-Smith, O.B.E. and Secretary, F. E. Hoyer Millar.

Commercial Sec. (Grade II), L. B. S. Larkins and Assistant Oriental Secretary (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), N. Mayers.

3rd Secretary, P. W. S. Y. Scarlett.

Temporary Secretary, F. Pattman, M.B.E.

Hon. Attachés A. H. Graham, M. O. Grant; V. Cornelius.

Legal Counsellor, Hon. C. Campbell, C.M.G.

Chaplain, G. W. Courtney.

Archivist and Accountant, H. E. R. Warton.

Assistant Archivist, H. L. B. Coe

Medical Adviser, Dr. W. Fletcher-Barrett.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C. E. Heathcote-Smith, C.B.E.

" Vice-Consuls, A. S. Calvert; P. Cassar, M.B.E.; C. A. Gault, F.C. Ogden (acting).

Medical Adviser, Dr. J. Mitchell.

Cairo—Consul-General, H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consuls, J. P. G. Finch; G. Farwagi, M.B.E.

" Pro-Consul, M. W. Dawson.

Medical Adviser, Dr. H. G. C. Pochlin.

Port Said—Consul, I. H. Hurst

" Vice-Consuls, R. Puri, O.B.E., D. J. M.

Erving (acting); J. T. Cullen (acting).

" Pro-Consul, Joseph W. Caruana, M.B.E.

Suez—Vice-Consul, H. M. Ryles

" Pro-Consul, Abbas Barry

There are Consular Agents at Assiut, Aswan, Beni Suef, Damauhur, Ismailia, Kasr-el-Zayat, Luxor, Mansura, Mehalla Kebir, Minia, Shebin el Kom, Sohag, Tanta, and Zagazig.

H B M SUPREME COURT

(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).

Judge, Sir Wasey Sterry, C.B.E., (also Judge of H B M Prize Court, Alexandria).

Crown Prosecutor, C. H. Perrott.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT, 6 Rue de l'Antienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit via Trieste, 5 days, via Marseilles, 6 days.

ESTONIA.

(Eesti Vabariik)

Head of the State, M. Konstantin Pits

Foreign Affairs, 18 August Rel.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 107.

Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

Counsellor of Legation and Consul-Gen., Hans Markus

Secretary, V. Ojanson.

Agricultural Attaché, V. Raud.

The most northerly of the Baltic States is bounded on the N by the Gulf of Finland, on the S by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea, and on the E. by Lake Peipus and Soviet Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 18,632 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with Soviet Russia), with a population (Jan. 1, 1923) of 1,119,518 (87 per cent. Estonians, 8 per cent. Russians, 1 per cent. Germans). Agriculture and dairy farming are the chief industries, engaging 59 per cent. of the population. The value of the agricultural production in 1926 was £15,000,000, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon, and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including cotton, woollen, paper, timber, matches and distilling, with annual production valued at £7,000,000. There were (1923) 760 miles of broad gauge and 550 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers.

the Prime Minister being the Head of the State. The supreme organ of the Judicature is the State Court of Justice in Tartu (Dorpat).

Revenue	Est. Kr. 82,255,912	1931
Expenditure	82,255,912	1931
External Debt (April 1, 1932)	\$3,848,000	
International Debt (under League of Nations)	\$675,500	
To Great Britain	£115,205	
To U.S.A.	\$16,466,012	
To Sweden	Kronor 668,896	

Imports	Kr. 98,370,000	1930	Kr. 61,224,000	1931
Exports	96,434,000		71,073,000	
Imports from U.K.	£12,835,000		£7,134,000	
Exports to U.K.	31,154,000		25,990,000	

CAPITAL, Tallinn (Reval), pop. (1932) 133,634, an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad; other towns are Tartu or Dorpat (71,543), the seat of the University; Narva (24,970), the chief manufacturing centre; and Pärnu (20,660), on the Gulf of Riga.

FLAG: Blue, black, white, in horizontal stripes

BRITISH LEGATION

(Lai Tanav 17, Tallinn (Reval))

British Minister to Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (1930).

Naval Attaché Comm. M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. R. C. W. G. Firebrace, R.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Tallinn—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (with local rank of Second Secretary), A. J. Hill

Vice-Consul, J. E. P. Leslie

Pro-Consul, Arthur Halsey.

Pärnu—Vice-Consul, James P. Dicks.

ETHIOPIA.

(Abyssinia.)

Emperor, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar); born 1891; crowned as Negus Oct. 1928; proclaimed Emperor April 2, 1930; crowned Nov. 2, 1930.

Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Asfa Wersai, eldest son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1916, married May 9, 1932, a daughter of Ras Sayoum.

Minister in London, Hajjond Zellaka, Aguediou. Legation, 83 Elm Park Gardens, S.W. 10.

The area of Ethiopia and its dependencies is estimated at 420,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 5 to 6 millions, of whom less than one-half are Ethiopians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Eritrea, French Somaliland, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Ethiopia is volcanic and mountainous, and contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while mica, platinum, salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugarcane, coffee, &c., flourish; in the middle zone

maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Ethiopians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelik, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The government is nominally an autocracy, but the Emperor's power does not yet extend throughout the country. There is very little popular literature, but education shows signs of progress. In addition to foreign mission schools, there are 20 Ethiopian schools in the country, of which 4 are in Addis Ababa. The potential army numbers between 600,000 and 1,000,000. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding, the chief exports being coffee, civet, wax, hides and gold. The import duty, except for non-spirituous liquors and for a few articles on the free list, is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; there are certain heavy consumption taxes collected additionally. A railway, which is under French control, links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. The Government post and telephone administration is under French management, and the Italian Government have a concession that gives them control of a telegraph line from Addis Ababa to Asmara. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa are Dire Dawa, Harar, Goré, Jimma, Deba Markos (the capital of Gojam), Adua (the capital of Tigre), Gondar, Sayo, Aksum, Antalo, Dembecha and Ijube. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 40,000). Harar, in Eastern Ethiopia, has a population of about 25,000.

Total imports (1931)	£753,775
Total exports (1931)	521,520
Imports from U.K. 1931 (about)	80,000
Exports to U.K. 1931 (about)	24,900

FLAG: Green, red, yellow.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Sidney Barton, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.M.G. (1909)

1st Secretary, P. M. Broadhead, M.C.

Hon. Attaché, Maj. A. W. D. Bentine.

Oriental Secretary, Ph. P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.

Archivist, A. R. Craig, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Addis Ababa—Consul, Col. G. Macquereth

Pro-Consul, A. Iyer.

Dangla—Consul, Major R. E. Cheesman, O.B.E.

Gore—Consul, Capt. E. N. Erskine, M.C.

Harar—Consul, C. H. F. Flouman, O.B.E.

Mega—Consul, Maj. A. T. Miles, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Maji—Consul, Capt. E. C. R. Whalley.

Addis Ababa is 500 miles from Zella, *via* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit to Addis Ababa; train from Jibouti takes 3 days; in dry seasons through train makes the journey in 36 hours.

FINLAND.

(Suomi.)

President, Pehr Evind Svinhufvud, born 1861, assumed office, March, 1932.*Prime Minister*, Juho Emil Sunila.*Foreign Affairs*, Baron A. Yrjö-Koskinen.*Minister in London (vacant)*—*Legation*, 2 Moreton Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 5*Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim)*, G. A. Gripenberg.*Counsellor*, Eino Wällikangas.*and Sec.*, Aaro Pakaslahti.*Military Attaché (vacant)*.*Commercial Attaché*, A. I. Mälinen (*acting*), 103 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct. 1, 1920). The area is 149,926 square miles, with a population (1932) of 3,667,067, of whom 88.7 per cent. were Finnish-speaking, 11 per cent. Swedish-speaking, and 0.3 per cent. others (mainly Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north). Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Åland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 537 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo), the university of Helsinki (founded 1640) has Turku and removed to Helsinki in 1828) has nearly 5,000 students, of whom about 1,000 are women. In addition, there are 1 technical and 2 commercial schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of timber in 1928 being 1,121,000 standards; wood pulp, cardboard and paper, and dairy produce are also exported. There are (1931) 3,378 miles of railroad and about 3,900 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system (32 per 1,000 inhabitants). There is railway connexion with Sweden and Russia, and telephone connexion with most European countries and with U.S.A. The merchant fleet (1932) consists of 521 steamers (167,754 net tons), 132 motor vessels (12,096 net tons) and 281 sailing vessels (66,563 net tons). Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 25,000 all ranks; there is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people; but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election

to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finland was for some years a Prohibitionist country, the only one in Europe, but after popular vote Prohibition was repealed by law as from April 5, 1932.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

	1932.	1931
Revenue ..	* Marks 4,398,100,000	3,975,100,000
Expenditure ..	4,738,700,000	4,245,600,312
Debt ...	3,057,100,000	3,242,000,000
Imports ..	5,247,900,000	3,464,755,245
Exports ..	5,398,300,000	4,456,622,723
Imports from K		434,598,767
Exports to U.K.		1,991,350,648

CAPITAL, Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1929) 230,096, other towns are Turku (Åbo) 65,291, Tampere (Tammerfors) 54,824, Viipuri (Viborg) 55,010, Vaasa (Wasa) 25,866, Oulu (Uleaborg) 37,782, and Kuopio (42,003).

FLAG white with blue cross

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Noria Kajen 4, Helsingfors)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. A. C. Spelling, C.B., C.M.G.

(1930) £2,950

and Secretary, J. T. Henderson*Commercial Secretary (Graw II)* (Fabriksgatan 1), C. B. Jernau.*Naval Attaché*, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.*Asst. Naval Attaché*, Eng. Com. G. Villar, R.N.*Military Attaché*, Maj. R. C. W. G. Friebace, R.A.*Archivist*, R. F. K. Dexter

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsinki (Helsingfors)—(*Consul for Finland*), J. A. Waite" *Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton (*temp.*).*Hanko (Hangö)*—*Vice-Cons.*, Uno Cahenlus.*Kokkola (Gamlakarleby)*—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Smedlund*Kotka*—*Vice-Cons.*, V. S. Syrén.*Kristinankankaunka (Kristinestad)*—*Vice-Cons.*, Johan I. Ehrstrom.*Kuopio*—*Vice-Cons.*, L. Hallman*Lovaa*—*Vice-Cons.*, G. R. E. Nordström.*Oulu (Uleaborg)*—*Vice-Cons.*, B. Weckman" *Pro-Consul*, V. O. Snellman.*Pietarsaari (Jakobstad)*—*Vice-Consul*, Thor Elwaag.*Pori (Björneborg)*—*Vice-Cons.*, F. W. Rosenlew.*Tampere (Tammerfors)*—*Vice-Cons.*, W. Cooke.*Turku (Åbo)*—*Vice-Cons.*, W. J. B. Wilson.*Vaasa (Wasa)*—*Vice-Cons.*, V. Brun.*Viipuri (Wiborg)*—*Vice-Cons.*, V. Laapas." " *Pro-Consul*, A. R. Wilson.

FRANCE.

(République Française.)

President of the Republic (1932-1939), Albert Lebrun, born Aug. 29, 1871, assumed office May 10, 1932.

* The Finnish Mark was stabilized on a gold basis in 1926, 1932 P.M. = 5/- sterling at par; Finland went off the gold standard Oct. 13, 1931.

MINISTRY (June 4, 1932).

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs,
M. Edouard Herriot.
Minister for Interior, M. Camille Chautemps.
Minister of Justice, M. René Renoult.
Minister of Finance, M. Germain-Martin.
Minister of the Budget, M. Painade.
Minister of War, M. Paul-Boncour.
Minister of Marine, M. Leygues.
Minister of Mercantile Marine, M. Léon Meyer.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Queuille.
Minister of Air, M. Painlevé.
Minister of Commerce, M. Julien Durand.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. de Monzie.
Minister of Colonies, M. Albert Sarraut.
Minister of Pensions, M. Alméidas.
Minister of Public Works, M. Daladier.
Minister of Labour, M. Dalimier.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Abel Gardey.
Minister of Public Health, M. Justin Godart.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur de Fleuriat,
Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Roger Cambon.
1st Sec., M. Truelle.
and Sec., M. G. Leverdier.
3rd Secretaries, M. de Blesson; M. Saffroy.
Attaché, Comte de Linur.
Military Attaché, Col. Voruz.
Asst. do., Commandant Cuny.
Naval Attaché, Commandant Donval.
Asst. Naval Attaché and Air Attaché, Capt.
Albertas.
Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouet.
Financial Attaché, M. Ruff.
Consul-General (attached to the Embassy), M. J.
Knecht.
Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.
Consulate General, 51 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Golan.
Consul at Liverpool, M. de Ledoux.

There are also Consuls at Manchester, Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 52° 5' N lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 départements, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,622 square miles; that regained by the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March, 1931) of 41,834,923 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine).

Births and Deaths.

Year.	Births	Deaths.
1927 ..	741,708	676,666
1928 ..	745,375	675,110
1929 ..	728,530	741,104
1930 ..	728,911	649,125
1931 ..	730,249	680,710
	1930	1931
Birth Rate	28.1	27.4
Death Rate	25.7	26.3
Marriages (per 1,000 pop.) ...	16.6	15.6
Do. (Number)	342,698	326,358
Divorces (Number)	20,409	21,222

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1931) 2,890,893 were resident there, including (in 1921) 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20-June 20, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the Senate of 314 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the Chamber of Deputies of 612 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 62,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production is shown in the following table:—

	Production (Metric Tons).	1929.
Wheat ..	8,705,000	6,291,000
Rye ..	1,002,000	750,000
Barley ..	1,285,000	1,000,000
Oats	5,744,000	4,400,000
Potatoes ..	13,429,000	14,000,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (224,243,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1930), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1929 amounted to 512,260,000 gallons. The live stock (1929) included 15,631,140 cattle, 10,451,700 sheep, and 6,101,810 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. Under Article 50 of the Treaty of Versailles, the coalfields of the Saar Basin are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a plebiscite whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarouis (26,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. In 1921 the coal mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, and the production of the enlarged area reached 55,000,000 tons of coal in 1930. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important.

and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The National Army of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. The peacetime strength of the Metropolitan Army (1930-31) was 316,992 all ranks, including the (Military) Air Force (35,800). The Naval Air Force (for Coast Defence) is included in the Naval personnel. In the War of 1914-1918 over 80 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis and Morocco). The French Navy was manned in 1930 by 57,413 officers and other ranks. For strength see Tables pp. 373 and 373.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1918. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Marshal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir*.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with primary education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregational institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i) *Primary* *Secular, comp and free*. Age 6-13. Schools include (a) infants, (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. *Sèvres* school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Besançon, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Montpellier, Nancy, Paris, Poitiers, Reims, Strasbourg, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1928 was 24,426 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the navigable waterways having a length of (1928) 6,204 miles. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *côncédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general

interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on January 1, 1930, was 26,177 miles, of which over 750 miles are electrified. The length of telegraph wires (1929) was 221,427 miles, and of telephone lines 120,000 miles, with nearly 1,000,000 subscribers. In 1928 there were 642,744 private motor-cars registered in France, of which (1926) 541,438 were touring cars. Goods transport vehicles numbered 303,587, cycle-cars 27,450, motor-cycles 232,201, and motor-boats 3,312. In 1927 the passengers carried in civil aircraft numbered 12,857, the weight of cargoes being 1,644,000 lb. (exclusive of 276,000 lb of mails).

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1930 was 3,530,879 gross tons, of which 146,911 tons were motor vessels and 60,288 tons were sailing ships. During the year 1931 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 57,677,000 tons, of which 14,662,000 tons were French; while the total clearings amounted to 48,267,000 tons, of which 12,128,000 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Cherbourg, Le Havre, Rouen, Bordeaux, Calais, Boulogne, and Dunkirk. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1929 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

FINANCE

French Budget (1931-2).

Revenue —	France.
Taxes...	43,163,170,400
Monopolies, &c.	655,302,064
State Lands	476,245,300
Miscellaneous	6,152,804,631
Extraordinary	165,000,000
Algeria	30,563,200
Total ..	50,643,485,396

Expenditure —	France.
Debt Service and Finance Min.	25,308,480,787
Army	6,421,014,240
Navy	2,709,830,324
Air	2,199,444,489
Education	3,014,795,872
Foreign Office	299,332,445
Labour and Health	2,104,002,698
Agriculture	642,608,800
Public Works	2,412,763,374
Colonies	701,982,060
Miscellaneous	4,736,258,728
Surplus	2,978,291
Total.....	50,643,485,396

French Debt (March 31, 1931).

Internal	francs 283,040,564,222
External Debt:—	
U.S.	\$3,865,000,000
Sterling	2,759,000,000
Argentine	\$5,736,230

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruit,

refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Foreign Trade (1931).

Imports:—		Francs.
Food and Drink		13,998,614,000
Raw Materials		19,037,599,000
Manufactures		9,163,599,000
Total	.....	42,199,302,000
Exports:—		Francs.
Food and Drink		4,285,045,000
Raw Materials		7,179,851,000
Manufactures		18,956,421,000
Total	.....	30,421,317,000

*Imports and Exports, 1930.
(In millions of Francs)*

To France from	From France to
3,794 . . . Great Britain	5,038
1,486 Argentina	516
3,635 Belgium	3,581
667 Brazil	139
6,132 Germany	2,748
1,440 Italy	992
1,405 Spain	686
903 Switzerland	2,308
3,803 U.S.A.	1,544

Trade with Great Britain

Year	Imports from Great Britain	Exports to Great Britain
1926	£20,384,000	£59,176,000
1927	23,633,000	63,436,000
1928	25,157,000	60,621,000
1929	31,663,000	55,549,000
1930	22,692,000	49,186,000
1931	32,115,000	40,883,000

Alsace-Lorraine—High Commissioner, M. Mirhan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxembourg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strasbourg (pop. 181,465), Mulhouse (99,534), and Metz (58,767).

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36' W. to 6° 16' E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1931) of 6,553,451, of whom 920,788 were Europeans and 5,632,663 natives. The revenue in 1931 was estimated at francs 1,199,056,329, and the expenditure at francs 1,195,401,883. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1929 to francs 2,023,723,000 (total exports fr. 4,036,599,000), and the imports from France to fr. 4,531,660,000 (total imports fr. 5,849,950,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc

and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1926 there were 2,666 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1928 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 4,322 of a net tonnage of 6,985,250 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (municipal population, 1931, 257,122), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran (163,743), Constantine (104,902), Bona (68,778), Sidi-bel-Abbas (45,902), Phillipville (47,750), Mascara (31,449), and Tlemcen (46,060). Governor-General, M. Jules Carde (1930).

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1931), 2,871,039, there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000—Marseilles 800,881, Lyons 579,763, Bordeaux 262,990, Nice 219,549, Lille 201,568, Toulouse 194,564, St. Etienne 191,088, Nantes 187,343, Strasbourg 181,465, Le Havre 165,076, Toulon 133,263, Rouen 122,957, Nancy 120,578, Roubaix 117,190, Clermont-Ferrand 103,743, Reims 122,820, Mulhouse, Limoges, Dijon, Grenoble, and Amiens exceed 90,000, and 34 others exceed 50,000.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris. VIII.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Lord Tyrrell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (1928) £14,450
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.
1st Secretaries, R. F. Wigram, O. C. Harvey.
3rd Secretaries C. E. Steel, F. K. Roberts
Hon. Attachés, Capt. A. Paget, Capt. G. Bambridge, M.C.
Press Attaché, Sir C. Mendil.
Commercial Counsellor, Sir J. R. Cahill, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec. (Grade II), A. H. S. Yarnes.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald R.N.
Asst. Do., Engr.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. T. G. G. Heywood, D.S.O., M.C.
Asst. Do., Maj. Hon. W. Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.
Att. Attaché, Group Captain R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Superintending Architect, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.
" (Assistants), E. J. Moignard; W. F. Redmond.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen., G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. G. Pensonby, F. Butler (acting), G. T. C. Smith (acting).
" *Pro-Consul*, Horace J. Dorey; John W. M. Gray; Lt.-Col. Herbert A. Douglas; P. E. Doherty.
Rheims—Vice-Consul, G. H. Oliver.
Agaccio—Consul, Maj. W. Follett Routley.
" *Pro-Consul*, Raymond K. Kemp.
Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. H. Bezert.
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. F. K. Brennan.
Bône—Vice-Consul, G. C. Bowker.

Boulogne—Vice-Consul,
Oran—Vice-Consul, T. J. E. Haskoll.
 " *Pro-Consul*, G. Villesid.
Antananarivo—Consul, J. Helm Smith.
 " *Vice-Consul*, J. F. Spence.
Majunga—Vice-Consul, Albert Rowntree.
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, A. Rolis (acting).
Bordeaux—Consul, C. K. Ledger.
 " *Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W. Murphy.
 " *Pro-Consul*, J. Lambert.
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin.
La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link.
 " *Pro-Consul*, William H. Jones.
Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. T. H. Hewetson
 " *Pro-Consul*,
Pauillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde.
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat.
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins.
Brest—Consul,
 " *Vice-Consul*, A. Mignon.
Congo—Consul, Henry Kelsall.
 " *Vice-Consul*, J. B. Campbell.
Libreville—V.-Cons., A. Leonard Smith, M.G.
Dakar—Consul-General, V. V. Caslen.
Duala—Vice-Consul, Vincent Teale.
Lomé—Vice-Consul, Herbert H. Ellis.
Porto Novo—Vice-Consul, Herbert H. Ellis.
Djibouti—Vice-Consul, J. R. Lowe.
Guadaloupe—Consul, Louis Devaux.
Havre—Consul, F. O'Meara.
 " *Vice-Consul*, John P. Beecher, M.B.E.
 " *Pro-Consul*, A. T. Ireland.
Cheibourg—V.-Cons., Capt. J. C. Stark.
 " *Pro-Consul*, A. Buihot.
Lille—Consul, Capt. J. K. V. Dible.
 " *Vice-Consul*, Capt. C. T. Morrow, M.B.E.
Antwerp—Vice-Consul, Stuart Oswald, M.C.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Oscar Sydney Gadshy.
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, H. S. Bradbrook, M.B.E.
 " *Pro-Consul*, John Gilmore.
Calais—Vice-Consul, J. H. Hartshorn.
 " *Pro-Consul*, J. G. Hattshorn.
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, Harry W. F. Whiting,
 M.B.E.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Gavin Wild.
Lyons—Consul, S. E. Kay, M.B.E.
 " *Pro-Consul*, E. G. King.
Grenoble—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Swannell.
Marseilles—Consul-General, H. S. London.
 " *Vice-Consuls*, W. J. Sullivan; F. Besant
 (acting).
 " *Pro-Consul*, W. Miller.
Sete—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown.
Toulon—Vice-Consul, Charles H. Thomas.
 " *Pro-Consul*,
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Mengher.
Nantes—Consul, W. C. Graham.
 " *Vice-Consul*, F. Percy Bush.
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert, M.B.E.
St. Malo—V.-Cons., Capt. L. Richardson.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Col. E. L. Perry, D.S.O.,
 A. R. Riddle.
St. Nazaire—Vice-Consul, A. Raffin.
 " *Pro-Consul*, J. F. Radfin.
Tours—Vice-Consul, Ian Macdonald.
 " *Pro-Consul*,
New Caledonia—Consul, T. Johnston.
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.
 " *Vice-Consul*, Col. C. B. Stokes, C.I.E., D.S.O.,
 O.B.E.
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Walter Gray Taylor; A.
 P. Cunningham.
Menton—Vice-Consul, A. S. Dean.
 " *Pro-Consul*,

Monaco—Consul, (see Nice).
 " *Vice-Consul*, W. M. L. Ainalie.
 " *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Henry.
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, Maj. H. G.
 Tranchell, I.A.
 " *Pro-Consul*, M. Papourayen Mudallier.
Reunion—Consul, J. A. Mancini.
Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle.
 " *Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. J. Neill.
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Maj. R. W. Lamb, M.C.
Trepoint and Ru—Vice-Consul, E. M. Griffiths.
Savon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton.
 " *Vice-Consuls*, W. K. Smith (acting);
 Alexander Denholm.
Haiphong—Vice-Cons., T. L. Christie, M.C.
Strasbourg—Consul-General, T. J. Morris, C.M.G.
 " *Vice-Consul*, A. H. Douglas.
Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams.
 " *Vice-Consul*, I. E. Walker.
Tunis—Consul-General, E. G. Lomas, O.B.E.
 " *Vice-Consul*, A. W. Robertson.
 " *Hon. Physician*, Dr. Joseph Valletta.
Rizerta—Consul, Major W. H. Fox.
Gerba & Zanz. Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia.
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent,
Sfax—Vice-Consul, A. R. Farrugia.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Armand Farrugia.
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Con., Harry Engerer.
 " *Pro-Consul*, Louis Caninau.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halévy,
 Paris, IXème. President, H. C. Weiman.

There are also British Chambers of Commerce
 at 2, Rue Beauvau, *Marseilles*, and 4, Avenue
Massena, Nice.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit,
 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES

Group.	Sq. Kilometres.	Population.
North Africa	3,770,000	13,000,000
Eastern Group	200,000	2,100,000
West Africa	7,640,000	10,350,000
America	100,000	500,000
Indian Ocean	640,000	5,000,000
Indo-Chinese	740,000	21,000,000
Pacific	20,000	100,000
Total ..	13,010,000	62,150,000

In ASIA—French India includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast, Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanam, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 268,000. The trade of Pondicherry and Karikal in 1927 was valued at £268,229 for imports, £624,628 for exports, and £1,349,125 for re-exports. French Indo-China comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1892-3 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203, including the civil European population of about 17,500.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of Syria has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (see also pp. 949-950).

In AFRICA.—Algeria (see above) is an integral part of France. Morocco (see pp. 928-929) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and a population (Census of 1921) of 2,410,692 (Europeans 195,293, including 91,427 French civilian population, 91,796 Italians). The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1920 the imports were valued at 2,107,455,000 francs and the exports at 1,127,233,000 francs. Tunis, the capital, has a municipal population of 202,405 at the Census of 1921; other towns are Sfax (30,970), Bizerta (23,206), Susa (25,324), and Kairwan (27,532). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 13,500,000. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; the trade of Senegal in 1920 was francs 866,000,000 imports, and francs 668,700,000 exports, the principal export being ground nuts. *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,500 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 876,500), adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,100 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (573,000 sq. miles, pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroun* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. miles, pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,253,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andoveranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In **AMERICA**.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadeloupe, with Reunion, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes,

Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. Included in Cayenne is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royal, and Ile du Diable) known as Ile du Salut. On *Devil's Isle* Major Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894-1899. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In **OCEANIA**.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ma., pop. 50,500) is a large island with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Uvée, &c.), the Huon Islands, and Futuna and Alofi. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c.) have an area of about 650 square miles, and a population of about 14,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hivasa, &c.) 500 sq. miles, pop. 2,500. Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora-Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.), the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raiavae, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; and Maiao Island. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Reich, General Field-Marshal Paul von Hindenburg, born Oct 2, 1847, re-elected April 10, 1922.

MINISTRY (June 2, 1922).

Chancellor, Herr von Papen.

Foreign Affairs, Freiherr von Neurath.

Interior, Freiherr von Gayl.

Labour, Dr. Schaeffer.

Finance, Count Schwerin von Krosigk.

Agriculture and Food, Freiherr von Braun.

Justice, Dr. Gurtner.

Defence, General von Schleicher.

Posts and Communications, Freiherr von Eitz-Rubenach.

Economy, Prof. Warmbold.

Ambassador in London, Herr von Hoesch.

9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The area of Germany is approximately 182,200 square miles, as against 208,800 square miles in 1914. By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Danzig and territory became a Free State, represented in its foreign affairs by Poland. After a plebiscite, part of Upper Silesia passed to Poland. Memel and district went to Lithuania. The Colonies, which had extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 25,000,000—were renounced, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan, and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand. The population on June 16, 1925, was 62,592,573 (without Saar district), of whom

30,196,421 were males and 32,396,154 were females. The population on Dec. 1, 1920, was 54,025,993. Births in 1921 numbered 1,021,908, and deaths 725,983, births being 16'0 per 1,000 of population, deaths 11'2 per thousand. Religious confessions in the present area were in 1925:—Protestants 40,024,677, Roman Catholics 20,193,334, Jews 564,379, others 7,638,229. On June 16, 1925, 41'4 per cent. of all persons with earning occupations were engaged in industry, 30'5 per cent. in agriculture, 16'5 per cent. in trade and communications, 4'7 per cent. in the public services and the professions, 1'8 per cent. in the health services, and 5'1 per cent. in domestic service. There are 50 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, with a population of 19,624,000, or 30'1 per cent. of the total population.

NATURAL RESOURCES.—Forests cover 22,769,092 hectares, consisting to about three-quarters of coniferous trees, and are the basis of a flourishing wood and wood-products industry. Although a great part of North Germany is sandy and infertile, natural conditions in general favour Agriculture. Grown are rye, wheat, spelt, oats, barley, buckwheat, maize, potatoes, beans, leguminous and root plants, including sugar-beet, hops, vegetables, fruits, vines, flax, hemp, rape, and tobacco. The livestock and dairy-fung industries have attained a high degree of perfection. Mineral wealth includes coal, iron, manganese, copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, quicksilver, gold, silver, sulphur, antimony, cobalt, arsenic, bismuth, wolfram, uranium, graphite, alum, boracite, pyrites, petroleum, potash, amber, semi-precious stones, and china clay, and salt, brine-springs, and medicinal waters are abundant. The mine-iron mines of Lorraine were lost by the Peace Treaty of 1919, and as the remaining iron ore is insufficient and in part technically unsatisfactory Germany is largely dependent upon import of iron ore.

CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS.—At the outbreak of war, Aug. 1914, Germany was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor." On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In Jan. 1920, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1920, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate states. Ministries are dependent upon the support of parliamentary majorities. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economic questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to an advisory Economic Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

Between the Revolution of 1918 and 1932, the government of Germany and of most of the states was almost continuously conducted by Cabinets supported by the middle and moderate-left parliamentary parties, of which the Social-Democrats and the Catholic Centre were the largest. The extreme Conservative-Nationalist parties and the Communists were in opposition.

Successive elections practically obliterated the moderate-Conservative People's Party and the Democrats, while the Centre and Social-Democrats remained relatively stable, and the Communists gained. Largely at the expense of the middle parties, the National-Socialist (Hitlerite) party rapidly increased, gaining great successes at the Reichstag Election of Sept. 1920, and becoming the strongest party through the election of July, 1932. The main party composition of this Reichstag, of 607 members, was: National-Socialists 230, Social-Democrats 123, Communists 89, Centre 75, German-Nationals 37. The Election followed the dissolution of the Reichstag by the Cabinet of Herr von Papen, which had displaced the Brüning Cabinet in June. In August, 1932, the National-Socialists demanded exclusive power, but received a refusal from the President. The Papen Cabinet remained in office without other party support than that of the German-Nationals; and under Article 48 of the Constitution decreed many drastic measures, including the expulsion from office under a form of martial law of the Prussian Socialist-Centre Cabinet, and a scheme for trade revival, chief features of which were the subsidising of industry out of public funds, and wage reductions. Democratic and Socialist officials were dismissed. The Cabinet proclaimed against party government, promised a revision in Conservative direction of the Constitution, and in social and cultural domains sought to reverse post-war progressive policies. On Sept. 12, 1932, the Reichstag elected on July 1 was dissolved on the ground that it intended to revoke a Government emergency decree, and a Constitutional conflict resulted.

EDUCATION.—Education is in the competence of the states, and according to the Constitution is in principal compulsory until the eighteenth year, but this principle is not uniformly in force. Public elementary schools number (census of 1926 27) 52,785, whereof 28,821 evangelical, 25,221 Catholic, and 8,550 mixed, with 6,661,794 pupils. Intermediate schools (9 to 10 years' courses) number 1,548, with 259,290 pupils, continuation and special occupational schools, 29,652, with 2,507,000 pupils, superior schools (between elementary-intermediate school class and universities), 2,828, with 822,600 pupils. For higher education are 23 universities, also high schools: 10 technical, 3 forestry, 4 agricultural, a veterinary, a mining, 5 commercial, 7 pedagogic, and 11 philosophic-theological, with (1928) 122,300 students, whereof 13,100 women. There are 14 high schools and academies for the graphic arts, and 13 high schools and academies for music.

DEFENCE.—By Article 160 of the Treaty at Versailles the German Military Forces, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 182 of the Treaty, the German Naval Forces must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers were to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918), and was interned in Scapa Flow, where it was

scuttled by its crews. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats. In September, 1923, in a Note to France, Germany claimed equality in armaments with other Powers, and received a reply referring her to the League of Nations.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the full-gauge *Railroads* at end of 1929 was 56,436 kilometres, of which all except 3,761 kilometres belonged to the German Railroads Corporation, which under the *Dawes Reparation Scheme* of 1924 acquired all the lines taken over by the Republic from the states in 1921. In addition there were 1,757 kilometres of narrow-gauge railroads. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1932) was 497,300, motor cycles 819,300, and motor lorries 152,400. Length of *Telegraph and Telephone Lines* 328,100 kilometres; telegrams transmitted, (1930) 33,900,000; post, telegraph, and telephone offices, 58,440; telephone subscribers, 3,247,000; letters carried, 5,700 millions, value of cash-on-delivery orders, 3,498 mill. m.; money orders, 3,929 mill. m. The number of employees in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 378,198. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. On January 1, 1932, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17'65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons, 1927, 261,105 tons, 1929, 357,600 tons; 1931, 176,755 tons. On Jan. 1, 1930, shipping had increased to 4,242,000 gross tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe, Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic; Emden on the Ems, and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at all ports were: 1913, 34,396,691 net tons; 1931, 40,395,600 net tons. Traffic in the *Kiel Canal* in 1930 was vessels 53,541, net tonnage 22,026,866.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though

still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employees and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A law establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for all persons subject to Sickness Insurance and also for seamen, which is financed by equal contributions from employers and employed, came into force on Oct. 1, 1927. During the industrial depression 1930-32 Social Insurance finance suffered badly owing to the decline in receipts and the increase in cost of unemployment relief. Premiums were correspondingly increased and benefits reduced. In Sept. 1932 the Cabinet received from the President authority to amend the whole Social Insurance system without parliamentary sanction.

PUBLIC FINANCES.—The state financial structure was radically altered after the War. The Reich appropriated the chief direct taxes, including income tax, which had formerly been collected by the states and municipalities; and the states lost the profits from their railways, which were taken over by the Reich. The Reich was thereby compelled to contribute to the state and municipal revenues, mainly out of the yield of income and turnover taxes. The financial relations between Reich and states became a matter of dispute, but the promised definitive regulation has not been effected. Between 1928 and 1924 all public budgets were in confusion in consequence of the currency depreciation. The currency reform of Nov. 1923 reacted favourably on Finance, and the Reich Budget of 1924-25 was balanced. The Reich was materially relieved by the automatic wiping-out of the internal Debt by currency depreciation. Under a later valorisation law, holders of public loans were partially compensated, getting 12½ per cent. of the original gold value when they had acquired before July, 1920, and 2½ per cent. when they had acquired later, but no interest was to be paid to the latter class of holders until the Reparations liability had been discharged. After 1926-27 Reich budgets again showed deficits. In consequence of declining revenue due to the trade depression and to the accompanying heavy unemployment relief burden, much larger Reich deficits, and serious difficulties in balancing other public budgets, were experienced after 1929. The *Budget Estimates* for 1932-33 (in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were:—

	1,000,000 Reichs marks.
Revenue	8,219
Expenditure	8,219

The German Debt

The long and short term *Debt* of the Republic on May 31, 1932, totalled 11,753 million Reichsmarks. Of this sum 734 million marks represented the outstanding liability on the Reparations Foreign Loan of (nominally) 800 million marks, 3,940 million marks represented the depreciated paper mark pre-war and war debts as valorised under the law of July 16, 1925, and

1,426 million marks the international 5½ per cent. (Young Plan) loan of 1932.

The suspension of Reparation payments at the initiative of President Hoover from July 1, 1931 on, materially relieved the Reich Budget. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliard of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for annual payments rising to 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry. In 1930, by an agreement come to at the Hague, Reparations were again revised. Germany agreed to pay during a term of 37 years annuities averaging 1,989 million marks, and thereafter until 1987-88 annuities varying between 1,721 million and 898 million marks. Under a further agreement, concluded at Lausanne in July, 1932, Reparation annuities were abolished. Germany undertook to hand over to the creditors 3,000 million marks of 5 per cent. bonds, to be marketed as soon as an issue price of 90 became practicable, but not before three years or after fifteen years. The creditor Governments agreed between themselves to ratify the Lausanne Agreement only if a satisfactory settlement of other international War Debts was attained.

FOREIGN DEBTS.—A short-term foreign debts crisis began in July, 1931, owing to sudden withdrawals of credits to German banks, for which the Reichsbank was unable to deliver gold or exchange. Under a "standstill agreement" of February, 1932, Germany was protected against any further substantial withdrawals of credits until March, 1933, but she must pay and transfer the interest thereon. In 1932, owing to the depletion of the Reichsbank's reserves, ability to transfer interest and amortisation instalments on the long-term debt was cast into doubt, and suggestions were made for interest reductions. A Government census for February 29, 1932, shows public and private indebtedness to abroad at 20,623 million marks, whereof 10,153 millions short-term (maturing before March, 1933), and 10,470 millions long-term. In addition were foreign claims in the shape of holdings of German domestic securities and real property, which bring the total indebtedness to an estimated 25½-26½ milliard marks. Of the 20,623 millions debt proper, 3,125 millions were liabilities of the Reich (mainly Dawes and Young loans), 1,215 state and municipal debts, 6,706 millions bank debts, and 8,785 millions debts by Agriculture, Industry and Communications. The chief creditor countries were:

	Total (Long-Term Marks)	Whereof Long-Term Marks
U.S.A.	8,329,000,000	5,165,000,000
Netherlands	3,575,000,000	2,914,000,000
Switzerland	2,701,000,000	1,146,000,000
Great Britain	2,415,000,000	1,129,000,000
France	956,000,000	482,000,000

The annual cost of service of the foreign debt (in the 12 months ending March, 1933) is returned at 1,438 million marks, whereof 1,225

millions for interest and 213 millions for regular amortisation. Including certain capital repayments of non-recurring kind, the debt-service liability to abroad in the 12 months is approximately 1,700 million marks.

CURRENCY AND CREDIT.—In 1919-22 the mark currency rapidly depreciated. In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *renten-mark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold mark. The stabilised paper mark notes have since been withdrawn from circulation, and the *renten-marks* are being gradually replaced by *reichsmarks* of pre-war gold value, issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement of 1924. Currency conditions were satisfactory until the debt-withdrawal crisis of July, 1931, which led to a suspension of internal gold payments, and to the subjection of payments to abroad to official restriction. Foreign currency in German hands was expropriated against compensation in *reichsmarks*. By these means the stability of the *reichsmark* at gold parity was maintained; but the Reichsbank's reserves (gold and foreign exchange) fell between May, 1931, and September, 1932, from 2,576 to 925 million marks, and legal cover for circulation to 25 per cent. (normal legal minimum, 40 per cent.) Owing to the foreign and home run, the Darmstädter-und-National and some other banks failed. By emergency decrees the Government directionally regulated credit, and attained in banking a dominant position. The effect of the credit crisis on industry and trade was less serious than anticipated, and in 1932 confidence began to return, but payments to abroad remained subject to official sanction. Bank uptakes, after reaching a maximum of 1,425 in October, 1931, declined in August, 1932, to 499, and the number of bill protests fell in the same period to one fifth. The internal value of the currency increased, the wholesale-prices index falling from 121.6 in July, 1928, to 95.6 in September, 1932, the cost-of-living index from 156.5 in March, 1929, to 120.3 in August, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT.—Employment is subject to sharp seasonal fluctuations, being lowest in the summer and highest in the late winter. In 1922, under the influence of the inflation-activity of industry, the number of unemployed fell to 16,000. After the currency stabilisation, unemployment in general increased, but in the prosperous year 1927 fell to 250,000, after which a new increase followed. In February, 1930, were 3,366,000 unemployed; February, 1931, 4,971,000; February, 1932, 6,128,000; September, 1932, 5,100,000. In the autumn of 1932 signs of improvement were discerned.

AGRICULTURE.—Agriculture is the leading German occupation. The cultivated area in 1922 (omitting forests) was 29,369,576 hectares, of which 4,450,122 h. were rye, 2,280,351 h. wheat, 3,284,524 h. oats, 1,568,210 h. barley, 1,079,032 h. potatoes, and 276,665 h. sugar-beet. The meadow area was 5,501,294 h. Owing to high wheat duties and other protective measures, the area under and yield of wheat has greatly increased, whereas cultivation of rye has declined. As against an average wheat crop of 3,700,000 metric tons in 1911-14 (on the present area), the estimated crop of 1932 was 5,100,000 tons; and

in wheat Germany is now self-sufficing, and may have an exportable surplus. Area under orchards is (1932) 53,139 h., vineyards 82,781 h. The area under flax, hemp, and other industrial plants is smaller than in 1913. The livestock census of Dec. 1930 showed: horses 3,521,530, cattle 18,470,390 pigs 23,440,460, sheep 3,504,355. Agriculture has been financially weakened by the price-fall, and has debts totalling 12,500 million m.

INDUSTRY.—Industry is highly developed in all the larger German states Prussia leads in coal-mining, iron and steel, metalwares, machinery, and electro-technical articles, but manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as chemicals and brewing. Bavaria produces machinery, jewellery, scientific instruments, pottery, wood-products, paper, leather, textiles, and beer. Special manufactures of Saxony are machinery, yarns and cloth, knitted goods, hosiery, furs, pottery, glass, and musical instruments. Württemberg has manufactures of textiles, paper, leather, firearms, clocks, and tobacco; Baden of chemicals, jewellery, and cigars. The toys industry of Thuringia is important.

Intense industrial activity prevailed during the inflation years 1919-23, and after a reaction a new high level was reached in 1927, after which production in the finishing branches somewhat declined, while the heavy branches, including iron and steel, enjoyed prosperity throughout 1928 and 1929. In 1930, under the influence of the world-depression, a rapid decline in the output of all branches began. At the beginning of 1932, current industrial production was 40.9 per cent. below that of the last prosperity year, the decline for steel being 60.8 per cent., machinery 57.5 per cent., motor-cars 38.5 per cent., pottery 55.7 per cent., paper 25.5 per cent., finished textiles 31.9 per cent., footwear 18 per cent. The production decline in the heavy industries was very great.

	1931	1927
	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.
Coal	118,624,200	153,597,600
Pig-iron	6,063,100	13,102,500
Ingot steel	8,221,300	16,305,300

The financial stability of industry was badly shaken by three years of trading losses, and numerous companies were obliged to reduce their capital in order to restore equilibrium to their balance sheets. A revival of industry, particularly in the consumption-goods branches, set in in September, 1932.

FOREIGN TRADE.—Foreign-trade policy has been increasingly Protectionist. Immediately after the War, import duties on many articles were sharply raised; and in 1925 a new part tariff increased the duties on numerous industrial articles, and restored the foodstuffs duties, which had been suspended in August, 1924. A Bill reducing duties, drafted in accord with the recommendations of the Geneva Economic Congress of 1927, was dropped; the duties on foodstuffs were repeatedly raised, and supplemented by compulsion to mill native grain; and in 1932 duties on numerous agricultural and industrial products (including English

yarns) were heavily increased, and the introduction of import-quotas for certain agricultural products was announced.

Germany's chief imports, in order of value, 1931, are: oil-fruits, fruit, cotton, wool, dairy products, yarns, mineral oils, coffee, fodder, hides, eggs, cloth, tobacco, copper, furs, iron-ore, bread-cereals, and wood. Chief exports: heavy iron and steel goods, textiles and clothing, machinery, chemicals and dyes, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal-ware, paper and wares thereout, leather and wares thereout. In 1932 Russia displaced Great Britain and Holland as Germany's chief customer.

The foreign-trade balance was increasingly passive until 1927, whereafter import surpluses declined. Equilibrium was reached in 1929. The years 1930 and 1931 witnessed large and increasing credit-balances, causes being the cessation of active-financed import, the reduced demand, owing to the depression, for foreign raw materials, the increasing independence of foreign foodstuffs, and the repayments of foreign debt. The years 1927-31 witnessed a shift of £300,000,000 from the passive to the active side of the trade balance. The movement of imports and exports (including Reparation deliveries in kind) was—

	Imports.	Exports.
	Marks.	Marks.
1927 ..	14,228,000,000	10,801,000,000
1929 ..	13,447,000,000	13,483,000,000
1930 ..	10,393,000,000	12,035,000,000
1931 ..	6,632,000,000	9,600,000,000

Trade with Great Britain —

	1930	1931
	Marks.	Marks.
Imports from ...	639,000,000	453,000,000
Exports to . . .	1,219,000,000	1,134,000,000

In the first half of 1932 import was 2,387 mill. m., export 2,989 mill. m.

SECURITIES MARKETS.—All stock exchanges were closed between July 11 and Sept. 3, 1932, and between Sept. 18, 1931, and April 12, 1932. The official securities index, based on 100 for average quotations of 1924-26, showed for Sept. 3, 1932 for stocks, 56.67; for fixed-interest securities, 63.62.

FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA MINISTRY.

(On the ground of alleged failure of duty towards the Reich, "Reich Exemption" was proclaimed against Prussia on July 20, 1932. The Prussian Cabinet of Herr Braun was expelled from office, and the Reich Chancellor was appointed Prussian Commissioner.)

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1924 of 123,750 sq. miles and a population on June 16, 1925, of 38,120,173 (Saar district excluded).

The number of births in 1931 was 634,593, against 1,209,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1931 was 440,795, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 325,080, against 323,709.

	1,000,000 Reich-marks.
Budget (net), 1932-33	2,024
Debt	894

The whole of the old *Funded* Debt of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the

arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,012,588.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (698,064), Breslau, on the Oder (554,801), Essen, on the Ruhr (468,666), Frankfurt, on the Main (461,849), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (431,096), Hannover, on the Leine (422,435), and Dortmund, on the Emscher (320,256).

BAVARIA.

Minister-President, Dr. Held.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 34' N. lat. and 9° 01'—13° 50' E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on June 16, 1925, 7,411,589. The Thuringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

1,000,000
Reichs-marks
606

Budget (net), 1924-33
CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1925), 680,704. Other large towns are Nurnberg, N.W. of Munich (392,494), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (165,522).

SAXONY

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,826 English square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925, of 4,980,689. Its chief towns, after the capital, are Leipzig (pop. 679,322), the great book-market; Plauen (pop. 111,398), and Chemnitz (pop. 331,641), the Manchester of Saxony.

1,000,000
Reichs marks.
417

Budget (net), 1924-33
CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop (1925), 618,684.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1925) of 2,595,114, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics.

1,000,000
Reichs-marks
245

Budget (net), 1924-33
CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1925), 341,461.

MINOR STATES.

Baden has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1925) of 2,335,498. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop (1925) 245,694.

Land Thuringen. The Thuringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Geis, and Gotha, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thuringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, and a population of 1,668,398. Capital, Weimar (46,028).

Hesse has an area of 2,568 square miles and a population (1925) of 1,358,445, of whom more than half are Protestants. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1925) 89,095.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1925) of 686,838. Capital, Schwerin, pop (1925) 48,157.

Oldenburg, area 2,479 square miles, with a population (1925) of 553,670. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1925) 52,169.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1925) 508,660. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1925) 146,654.
Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1925) 351,692. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1925) 70,316.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1925) 166,023. Capital, Detmold (16,171).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, area 1,130 square miles, with a population (1925) of 112,052. Capital, Neustrelitz, pop (1925) 12,338.

Schaumburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop. (1925) 48,660. Capital, Bückeburg (6,745).

Waldeck was incorporated in Prussia in 1928. The **Free Hanse Cities** are **Lubeck**, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 127,540), **Bremen**, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 332,547) and **Hamburg**, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,228,753).

TRADE FLAG: Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REALM, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Wilhelmstrasse 70, Berlin W. 8.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1928). £7,800
Counsellor, R. C. Newton, C.M.G.
Financial Adviser, E. Rowe-Dutton, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, A. F. Yencken, M.C.
and Secretary, W. I. Mallet.
3rd Secretary, E. D. Sandys.

Honorary Attachés, A. P. Graves; N. Gosling.
Press Officer (with local rank of First Secretary), T. F. Breen, M.C.

Commercial Counsellor, J. W. F. Thelwall, C.M.G., M.C.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Asst. do., Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.

Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Craig.

Archivist and Accountant, J. K. O'Donoghue, M.B.E.

Asst. Archivists, A. J. Johnson; C. H. F. Hardy.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul, G. Lyall.

" **Vice-Consul**, Henry E. Pomeroy.

" **Breslau**—**Vice-Consul**, W. H. Mercer.

" **Königsberg**—**Vice-Consul**, F. Fulliam.

" **Stettin**—**Vice-Consul**, A. T. H. Evans.

Bremen—Consul, J. D. Scott.

" **Vice-Consul**, Harry Bullock.

" **Cologne**—Consul-General, J. Lowdon, C.M.G.

" **Vice-Consul**, A. G. Fallowfield.

" **Essen**—**Vice-Consul**, Dr. C. A. Brittlebank, M.B.E.

" **Frankfurt-on-Main**—Consul-General,

" **Vice-Consuls**, R. J. Fowler; A. J. P. Butler.

" **Stuttgart**—**Vice-Consul**, R. M. Bowden Smith.

" **Hamburg**—Consul-General, Joseph Pyke.

" **Vice-Consul**, S. Simmonds M.B.E.

" **Vice-Consuls**, J. A. Thwaites (acting); S.

Brocher; Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.;

L. G. Baylis.

" **Hanover**—**Vice-Consul**, Capt. W. C. R. Aue.

" **Kiel**—**Vice-Consul**, A. Sartori, M.V.O.

" **Lubeck**—**Vice-Consul**, H. G. Stalterfoht.

Leipzig—Consul, Darrell Wilson.

Pro-Consul, C. J. Girling.

Chemnitz—*Vice-Consul*, H. Monk.

Munich—*Consul-General*, H. W. Gaisford.

Vice-Consul, Alfred G. Tyler (*acting*).

Pro-Consul, C. J. Phillips

BRITISH BOARD OF COMMERCE, Schopenstehl
20 & 21, Hamburg.

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Alexander
Zaimis, elected Dec. 14, 1929

THE MINISTRY (Nov. 4, 1932)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, M. P.
Tsaldaris

Justice, M. Hadjithanadsis

Foreign Affairs, M. J. Rallis

Interior, General Metaxas

Communications, M. Codjamas

Public Instruction, M. Hadjiskos.

War, General Condylis.

Marine and Air, Admiral Hadjikyriakos.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D. Caclamanos.

Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.

Counsellor, Christos Diamantopoulos.

Secretary, M. John Kyndilis

Naval and Air Attaché (vacant).

Vice-Consul (in charge of *Consulate-General*),
George Seferiadis, 131 Gower Street, W.C. 1.

A maritime Republic in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 50,271 sq. miles and a population (census of May 15, 1928) of 6,204,684.

Government.—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. The legislature consists of a Senate of 120 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (or *Bouli*) of 250 members, elected for 3 years by universal manhood suffrage.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of Macedonia and Epirus, Crete (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain Aegean Islands increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of Thrace (including the monastic republic of Mount Athos), and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the Treaty of Stres, Rhodes, Aege, and the Dodecanese (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy. Greece also received under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of Smyrna but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took

refuge in Greece. By the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, sponges and carpets.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consists of 1 armoured cruiser, 1 cruiser minelayer, 4 modern t-b-d, 7 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines with 5 patrol vessels (small torpedo boats).

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance.—The debt in 1922 was 1,040,900,000 drachmae, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added 354,960,000 drachmae, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 drachmae, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 drachmae. On Dec. 31, 1930, the total was stated at £40,837,922.941 drachmae, requiring 3,728,861,412 drachmae for debt service in the budget of 1930-31.

Communications.—There were (1928) 1,993 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices number 1,146, telegraphs, 4,960 miles. The mercantile marine consists (1931) of 547 steamships (1,407,808 tons) and 729 sailing ships (58,508 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patrae, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Calamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

Budget, 1931-32.

Total estimated receipts	Drachmae 10,240,512,053
Total estimated outgoings	10,234,259,924

	1930	1931.
Total imports	£39,034,955	£23,230,000
Total exports ..	15,782,416	12,620,000
Imports from U.K.	3,691,232	3,301,051
Exports to U.K.	1,970,176	2,022,128

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (1928), 452,920. Other large towns are Salonica (236,530), Piræus

• Figures are for 9 months (Jan.-Sept.) only

(*grs.* 330), Patras (61,880), Corfu (32,220), Candia (25,000), Canea (27,600), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (50,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(8 Odos Dragatsanion, Athens.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Patrick W. Maule-Ramsay, K C M G. (1929)..... £3,800

1st Secretary, V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.

and Secretary, A. V. Burbury, M.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr.-Com. G. Villar,

R.N.

Military Attaché, Major B. J. O'Leary, R.A.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington,

C.B.E.

Translator (with local rank of 1st Secretary),

Shirley C. Atchley, C.M.G., O.B.E.

British Delegate on International Financial

Commission, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.

Archivist and Accountant, J. I. H. Barrance.

Chaplain, Rev. R. R. Raymer, C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, W. L. Bond.

Vice-Consul, H. M. Laurie (acting).

" Vice-Consul, R. G. A. Mende.

Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Eliadi.

Canea—Vice-Consul, A. Petychakis.

Laurium—Vice-Consul, John Jourides, M.B.E.

Mitylene—Vice-Consul, H. O. Paterson.

Plo-Consul, C. N. Gonotas.

Piræus—Vice-Consul, D. F. H. Brickell, M.B.E.

Samos—Vice-Consul, Gregory D. L. Marc.

Syra—Consul, N. R. Varian.

Patras—Consul, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell.

Pro-Consul, T. W. A. Wood.

Corfu—Vice-Consul, P. Papadachi.

Zante—Vice-Consul, G. H. Sargent.

Salonica—Consul-General, H. G. Chioke, C.I.E.

Pro-Consul, C. N. Halkias.

Volo—Vice-Consul, P. N. Stathacopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 5A Odos

Dragatsanion, Athens.

Athens, transit 4 days for letters; for parcels,

2 to 6 weeks.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1931-1935), General Jorge Ubico,

assumed office Feb. 14, 1931.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Alfredo

Skinnei Klée.

Minister in London (vacant).

Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in London,

Señor Dr. Don Francisco A. Figueroa, 444

Mansion House Chambers, 22 Queen Victoria

Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Repub-

lican States of Central America, is situated in N.

lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. Long. from

88° 22' 49" to 92° 13' 43' and comprises an area of

42,456 square miles, and a population in 1927 of

1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 depart-

ments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an

elevated mountain chain, containing several

volcanic summits rising to 23,000 feet above the

sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital

(which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was

destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1928. The

country is well watered by numerous rivers; the

climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 600 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1930. There were 4,267 miles of telegraph working in 1925. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

Estimated Revenue.....*Quetzals 7,980,000

Estimated Expenditure....." 7,980,000

External Debt (Dec. 31, 1931)....." £2,981,384

Internal Debt (do.)....." £1,205,317

Imports....." £1,008,009

Exports....." 3,033,477

Imports from U.K....." 178,849

Exports to U.K....." 64,958

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (Census 1928).

250,707; other towns are Quetzaltenango (35,000),

Cobán (30,000), and Totonicapán (27,000)

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION

(8A Calle Poniente, No. 35, Guatemala.)

Guatemala—Envoy Extraordinary, Minister

Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, H. A.

Grant Watson (1928)..... £2,800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul, C. C. A. Leo

Vice-Consul, J. H. Winter.

Puerto Barrios—V. Consul, A. Pupadopol.

Quetzaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.

San José—Vice-Consul, Leonard Summerhayes.

Transit to New York via Puerto Barrios and

New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI.

(République d'Haïti.)

President, Stenio Vincent, assumed office Nov. 28,

1930.

Foreign Affairs, M. Albert Blanchet.

Minister in London, Dr. Louis Baron.

Consul, W. Haines, 4, Denmark Street, W.C.2.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French

portion of the island of San Domingo, which,

next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India"

Islands. Formerly a French colony it was

proclaimed independent on Jan. 1, 1804, and is

governed under a Constitution ratified on

June 22, 1928. The legislature consists of a

Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The

President is elected by the legislature for a

period of six years. In 1925 a treaty was entered

into with the U.S.A. whereby certain public

services of the Republic were to be controlled by

U.S. officials. The Treaty expires in 1936. On

Oct. 1, 1931, the U.S. officials in charge of Public

Health, Public Works, and the Agricultural

Technical Service, were withdrawn. The Finan-

cial and Constabulary services still remain under

U.S. control.

The area of the Republic of Haiti is estimated

at 10,204 square miles, with a population

estimated (Jan. 1, 1927) at 2,300,000 inclusive

of white foreign residents and military forces of

the United States. The mountains are richly

* At par = Quetzal = \$2 U.S.

and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain are piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. An armed Constabulary, urban and rural, was formed in 1926. This force is officered in part from U.S. Marine Corps and Navy, and consisted (Oct. 1, 1931) of 197 officers (U.S. and Haitians) and 2,950 other ranks. A coastguard service is attached to the Constabulary. There are about 135 miles of railway. In 1925 26 the entries and clearances at Port-au-Prince were 408 steam vessels (1,001,007 tons). French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French.

	1929 '30.	1930 '31
Revenue.....	\$7,729,633	\$6,340,316
Expenditure	8,367,031	7,038,014
Total debt (Sept. 30, 1930)	16,541,130	16,541,130
	1930	1931
Total imports	\$12,857,626	\$9,576,318
Total exports	14,144,567	8,963,419
Imports from U.K. ...	2,166,921	2,195,582
Exports to U.K.	2,149,745	2,120,347

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 225,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

(Place Geffard, Port-au-Prince.)

Port-au-Prince—*Comand and Charge d'Affaires*,

F. M. Shepherd, M.B.E. (1932).

„ *Vice-Consuls*, Edmund D. Watt, M.B.E.;

G. A. Payne, M.B.E.

Transit, 15 days.

HEJAZ, *see* Arabia.

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President, Dr. Vicente Mejia Collindres, assumed office Feb. 1, 1929.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Basilio de Telepnef, 15 Union Court, Old Broad St., E.C.2. The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 15° 10' and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10' and 88° 40'; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 775,000 (1930).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 Hernando Cortes founded the city of Puerto Cortes, and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief

ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala, on Tiger Island; port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 2 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Potrerillos, the terminal station of the unfinished Inter-oceanic and is in fair condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile, the lake is crossed in 1 hour by auto-ferry and thence to the head of the railway at Portrerillos the road is completed, cars taking from 2 to 3 hours. Potrerillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula, and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and express car on the railway, it is now possible to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours, thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is an aeroplane service between the capital and most of the principal towns in conjunction with Pan-American Airways, and aeroplanes are available to carry passengers to Tela and La Ceiba (on N. coast) to connect with steamer sailings. There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula, and Tela and La Ceiba. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil in the valleys and tablelands is very fertile, the products being bananas, coconuts, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, cedar, fustic, rose, and lama wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle is estimated at 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great, the value of gold and silver exported in 1930-31 being £304,000. In 1929 there were 1,432 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1929 '30	1930 '31
Revenue	£1,431,430	£1,181,867
Expenditure	1,502,170	1,387,514
* Foreign Debt	1,046,726	822,388
† Internal Debt	1,583,470	1,550,122
Exports	5,234,243	4,005,517
Imports	3,189,226	2,058,284
Imports from U.K.	184,764	94,860
Exports to U.K.	355,746	240,416

75 per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.K.A. American money is legal tender at 100 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1930), 40,000; La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants; other towns are San Pedro Sula, Comayagua, Choluteca and Juticalpa.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, H. A. Grant Watson (resident at Guatemala).

* In 1928 the Government of Honduras ratified an agreement concluded with the Council of Foreign Bondholders providing for the liquidation of the Foreign Debt by annual payments of £40,000 over a period of 30 years, and these payments are regularly made.
† Bearing 3 per cent. interest.

* United States Dollars.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa—*Consul and Chargé d'Affaires*, M. H. C. Kelham.

Amayapa—*Vice-Consul*, R. de Lavergue.

La Ceiba—*Vice-Consul*, Melville Graham.

Truzillo—*Consul*, Albury H. Tatam.

P.O. Consul, Hannu Griffith.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *via* New York, New Orleans, &c., 14 days; *via* Panama Canal, 19 days; *via* Avonmouth-Tela, 17 days.

HUNGARY.

(*Magyarország*)

Regent, H. S. H. Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagyványa, born, 1867, elected March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence, Julius Gömbös.

Foreign Affairs, Endre de Puky

Interior, M. Francis Keresztes-Fischer.

Commerce, Dr. Tihmér Fabinyi.

Justice, Dr. Andor Lázár.

Agriculture, Nicholas de Kállay.

Public Worship and Education, Balint Hóman.

Finance, Béla de Imrédy.

Minister in London, Baron Ivan Rubldo-Zichy, 35 Eaton Place, S. W. 1.

Office of Legation and Passport Office, 35B Eaton Place, S. W. 1.

By unanimous vote of the National Assembly, Hungary was re-constituted a Kingdom in 1920, after having been declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918. The area of present-day Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugoslav Kingdom (q.v.) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia (q.v.). The population (almost entirely Magyar) was 8,683,740 (Dec. 1930). The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N., Yugoslavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count M. Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workers' Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Pötel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 7, 1920, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy of Nagyványa was elected Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him sovereign rights, with certain restrictions.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from

March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 22 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Károlyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis; a land-reform bill aiming at "a more equitable distribution of landed property," was carried out in 1920-1925, reducing by about 10 per cent the total area of large estates.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920), was replaced in Dec., 1926, by a Parliament composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected by universal suffrage, and an Upper Chamber, which corresponds in a modified form to the Chamber of Magnates as it existed before the revolution of 1918.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles, there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

PENGOK.

	1930-31	1931-32
Revenue	1,401,100,000	1,365,900,000
Expenditure	1,398,130,000	1,364,500,000
Public Debt (Jan. 1, 1931) ..		1,540,818,406
	1930	1931
Imports	812,900,000	812,500,000
Exports	910,400,000	574,800,000
Imports from U.K.	£ 838,000	£ 595,643
Exports to U.K.	£ 1,777,000	£ 1,554,775

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of (1930) 1,004,693. The other large towns are Szeged (135,141), and Debreczen (117,410); there are 10 other towns with a population over 50,000.

Hungarian and German are the languages of the country, but English is increasing in commercial use.

FLAG. Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION

(1 Verboczy Utca., Budapest I.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, The Viscount Chilton, A. C. M. G. (1928) .. £4,400

and Secretary, W. E. Houstoun-Boswall, M.C.

3rd Secretary, R. L. Speaight

Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), Dr. H. C. A.

Carpenter.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-Mac-

Farlane, M.C.

Archivist, F. G. Redward.

Hungarian Secretary, Capt. E. Szűts.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

(Zoltán Utca 8, Budapest).

Budapest—*Vice-Consul*, C. O. Wakefield-Harrey.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. W. Thompson.**Budapest** is distant 1,126 miles from London;
transit, 2 days.

ICELAND.

(Island.)

King, Christian X (see Denmark).**Presidents of Al-thing**, G. Olafsson; A. Asgeirsson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 62° 23' to 66° 33' N lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated at 100,000 in 1928.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1930) . £3,249,120, exports, £2,713,115. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 30,000. Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjörð.**FLAG** Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Reykjavik—*Consul-General*, Asgen T Sigurdsson,
C.B.E." *Vice-Consul* (vacant)" *Pro-Consul*, Jon Thorvaldsson, M.B.E.**Akureyri**—*Vice-Consul*, Arthur Cook**Isafjörð**—*Vice-Consul*, Trygvi Joakimsson**Norðfjörð**—*Vice-Consul*, P. G. Thorsna**Westmann Islands**—*Vice-Consul*, Viggo Björnsson

Transit, 5 days.

IRAQ.

(Mesopotamia.)

King of Iraq, Faisal I., G.C.M.G., born 1884, elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, married (1906) the Sherifa Huzayma, daughter of the Sherif Nazim, acceded Aug. 23, 1921.**Crown Prince**, H.R.H. the Emir Ghazi, b. March 21, 1922.**Prime Minister**, Naji Beg Shawkat.**Minister for Foreign Affairs**, Abdulkadir Rashid.**Ambassador in London** (vacant).**Chargé d'Affaires**, Atta Beg Amin.**Embassy**, 22, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.**Iraq**, or **Mesopotamia**, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty

of Lausanne, ratified on Aug. 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration was entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov. 1920 and in Aug. 1921 the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for the election of a Chamber of Deputies. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies of 88 members elected by manhood suffrage. The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925. An application for admission to the League of Nations came before the Assembly in 1932, and Iraq was freed from all Mandatory control through admission to the League on October 3, 1932. On June 30, 1930, a new Treaty was signed at Baghdad by the High Commissioner and the Prime Minister. This Treaty is of 25 years' duration from the entry of Iraq into the League, and regulates the relations between Great Britain and Iraq during that period on the basis of an alliance between two equal and independent States.

The total area of Iraq is about 116,000 sq miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378

Total 2,849,282

Baghdad includes the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions (*Liwas*); **Basra** includes the *Liwas* of Basra, Amara and Muntalk; and **Mosul** includes Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Sulemani (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul).

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

The country is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and during the British occupation notable improvements were effected, the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, and Indian corn; wheat averages 46½ lb. per acre, barley 62½ lb., and rice over 1,000 lb. In 1928-29 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton

growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Baghdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company (now the Iraq Petroleum Company), in March, 1925. The results of the geological surveys made by the company suggest that Iraq may contain one of the richest oilfields in the world. A number of wells have been drilled in the neighbourhood of Kirkuk, and in October, 1927, the first "gusher" was struck and capped at Baba Gurgur. The Khanaqin Oil Company (a subsidiary of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company) holds a concession which is confined to the Transferred Territories (an area on the N.E. frontier transferred from Persia to Turkey in 1913-14), which is an adaptation of the D'Arcy concession held by the A.P.O.C. Since the war oil has been struck near Khanaqin and the field is considered a promising one. The Khanaqin Oil Company have opened a refinery near to Khanaqin town which produces sufficient petrol, kerosene and crude oil for the needs of Iraq.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlupinar Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Communications and Trade—The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates, wool and barley.

The Baghdad Railway—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway) to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, and Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Iraq), and Mosul, and thence S down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgulu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates at Jerablus and is open to goods and passenger traffic as far as Nisibin. The track actually extends a further 10 miles into Syrian territory in the direction of Mosul. Railheads at Nisibin and Kirkuk are connected by a motor service, and through bookings by this route from Europe to Baghdad are obtainable. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on

Jan. 23, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some important lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey, since that time lines have been laid from Baghdad to Kerbala and Baghdad to Kirkuk. The line to Kirkuk will be extended to Mosul.

Capital—The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 270,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

Total revenue ...	1929 30	1930 31
Including Customs	£4,295,811	£3,484,259
Total expenditure	2,059,790	1,765,133
	4,298,954	3,836,814

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Sir Francis Humphrys, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
K.H.E., C.I.E. (1932)

Counsellor, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes

First Secretary, C. H. Bateman, M.C.

Third Secretary, F. W. S. Y. Scarlett.

Third Secretary, J. G. Ward

Financial Secretary, F. E. Stafford.

Legal Secretary, J. H. B. Nihill, M.C.

Commercial Secretary, C. Empson

Oriental Secretary, Capt. V. Holt

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Baghdad—Consul, C. A. W. Wore

Basra—Consul, Gerald H. Selous, O.B.E.

Mosul—Consul, H. R. D. Gibbon-Monypenny.

Diana—Vice Consul, C. H. Sumner-Hayes, M.B.E.

Kirkuk—Vice Consul, E. A. Chapman-Andrews.

Abadan—Vice Consul, (the Post Officer holds the rank of acting Vice Consul).

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, Baghdad and Strand Road, Basrah.

Baghdad is 240 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Mails between London and Baghdad may be sent by weekly Air Mail Service and Egypt. Motor convoys carrying mails run twice weekly between Baghdad—Damascus (the normal route for letter post)

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, born November 11, 1869; married, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro. succeeded to the throne July 29, 1900.

Her Apparent, H. R. H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (June 30, 1924; reconstructed 1925, 1929 and July, 1932)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Interior, and Corporations, Signor Benito Mussolini.

Justice, Prof. Pietro De Francisci

Finance and Treasury, Signor Guido Jung.

War, Gen. Pietro Gazzera.

Marine, Adm. Giuseppe Siranni.

Air, Gen. Italo Balbo.

Public Works, Signor Arnaldo di Crollalanza.

* Signor Benito Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fascists* representing a revolutionary movement against the inactivity of post-war Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (cf. the *fascis* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organised.

Colonies, Gen. de Bono.

National Education, Prof. Francesco Ercole.

Agriculture and Forests, Barone Giacomo Acerbo.

Communications, Count Costanzo Ciano.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Dino

Grandi, 4 Grosvenor Square, W. 1

Counsellor, Signor Francesco Giorgio Mamelli.

1st Secretary, Nobile Don Reunato Pinuas Barrago.

and Secretary, Signor Pasquale Jannelli.

3rd Secretaries, Nobile Giulio del Balzo del Duchi di Presenzano, Signor Giovanni J. Bosio.

Attaché, Signor Gaetano de Facoli Negrati

Naval Attaché, Capt Angelo Jackino.

Military Attaché, Lieut. Col Umberto Mondadori

Air Attaché, Capt Ercole Fignona della Floresta

Commercial Counsellor, Signor Giovanni Battista Ceccato.

Asst do, Signor Giuseppe Massone.

Special Attaché, Signor Giuseppe Palliccia, O.B.E., M.C.

Chancellor, Signor Giuseppe de Grossi.

Royal Consul-General, Nob. Alessandro de Prohizer, 68 Portland Place, W. 1.

Vice-Consul, Signor P. Righetti

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the E. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq miles, and by the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Dec 1927) at 119,743 square miles, with a population at the census of March 29, 1931, of 42,158,817. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the Free State of Fiume came to an end. Yugoslavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume, together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy agreed to lease to Yugoslavia the Thaco di Revel quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the railway station being established as an international frontier station. Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provincial town.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia. Mont Blanc (15,781 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848-1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (born 1805, died 1872) and Garibaldi (born 1807, died 1882) were the

principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government was that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the Senate (of 265 life members appointed by the King), and the Chamber of Deputies of 536 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). Under the reforms instituted by Signor Mussolini an entirely new and complex form of government has been built up—the Fascist "syndical-corporative" state. The Senate and Chamber are retained, but the latter are elected *en bloc*, a list being drawn up by the Fascist Grand Council and submitted to the electorate for acceptance or rejection as a whole. The basis of the composition of the list is roughly equal representation of capital and labour, the essence of the "syndical-corporative" idea being that the State should take charge of the economic development and functioning of the country.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boric acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The principal exports are cotton, silk and woolen tissues, motor cars, olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boric acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of 30 Infantry Divisions and a *Divisione Celere* (Cavalry and Cyclists) organized in 11 Army Corps, but a large number of Units and Services, e.g., Bersaglieri, Alpini, Tanks, &c., are not included in these formations. During summer months (with two classes of conscripts with the colours) the strength is about 400,000; in winter months 200,000 (with one class). Age of liability for recall to Military service was raised in 1929 and brings total numbers available in case of war to 4,000,000-4,500,000 men. The National Militia (Black Shirts) are also part of the Land Forces of Italy. Their establishment is 300,000.

but only a small percentage are on permanent service, the remainder being in civil employ, ready for duty whenever required. The Militia supplies 4 Battalions to each Infantry Division in war. On May 24, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,920,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 3,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The Navy includes 5 modern and 1 pre-Dreadnought battleship, 16 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 11 flotilla leaders, 60 destroyers, 47 torpedo boats, 42 submarines, 12 gunboats and despatch vessels, a river gunboat, and 46 minesweepers and minelayers. The peace personnel of the Italian Navy is about 45,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified. The Air Force consists of 120 squadrons of aircraft, of which 10 are employed in the colonies. The official first-line strength of aircraft is 973 machines, with a further 100 in reserve. The personnel for 1929 includes 941 officers and 18,631 other ranks, the expenditure for 1929-30 being 700 million lire, of which 60 million is for Civil Aviation.

EDUCATION—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS—On July 31, 1930, there were 10,407 miles of railway open for traffic, 1,022 being electrified and 352 in course of electrification; the post-offices (1929) numbered 11,228, and there were (1929) 40,855 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1929) consisted of 1,396 steamers (3,212,302 gross tons) and 1,652 sailing vessels (168,279 tons). In 1929 248,379 ships (77,177,450 net tons) entered Italian ports, the clearances were 248,494 (77,185,386 net tons).

	1931 32
Revenue (Budget)	* Lire 23,625,000,000
Expenditure (do.) ..	24,271,000,000
External debt (Jan 31, 1932) ..	1,606,131,900
Internal " " ..	90,209,868,100
Imports	* L. 21,664,700,000
Exports	L. 17,351,000,000
Imports from U.K. ...	15,235,900,000
Exports to U.K.	12,118,800,000
Imports from U.K. ...	1,673,200,000
Exports to U.K.	1,185,400,000

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (1931), 1,003,881. Other towns are Naples (622,802), Milan (775,643), Genoa (626,917), Turin (601,156), Palermo (458,979), Florence (319,770), Catania (283,604), Venice (260,908), Trieste (254,174), Bologna (246,515).

FLAG Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(84 Via Ventì Settembre, Rome.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Graham, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1921) .. £8,400
Counsellor, John Murray, C.M.G.

* Paper Lire. For exchange value, see p. 547.

1st Secretary.

and Sec., H. M. G. Jebb

2nd Sec., J. H. T. Lambert

Hon. Attache, H. D. Creek; Hon. J. L. Lindsay.

Press Officer (with local rank of 1st Sec.), W. K. McClure, C.B.E.

Commercial Secretary (Grade I) (with local rank of Commercial Counsellor), R. M. A. E. Turner, O.B.E.

Naval Attache, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N. Asst. Naval Attache, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.

Mil. Attache, Col. H. Stevens, D.S.O. **Air Attache**, Group Capt. T. G. Hetherington, C.B.E.

Archivist, G. D. Baker, M.B.E.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., J. S. Andrews, M.B.E. **Asst. Archivist & Accountant**, Miss A. E. H. Button.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Rome—Consul, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.
 " Vice-Consuls, H. D'A. Johnson, M.B.F., L. A. Colmore.

Bengasi—Vice-Consul, A. Ellul

Cagliari—Consul, Donatus Henry Pernis.

Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O., O.B.E.

" Vice-Consuls, Gennaro Piacca; C. R. Atkinson Grimshaw.

Pro-Consul, Federico Lelli.

Genoa—Consul-General, E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.

" Vice-Consuls, H. Bancroft-Livingston; D. O. Fynes-Clinton (acting); Lewis S. Leadley (acting).

Bordighera—Vice-Consul, A. E. Tinton.

San Remo—Vice-Consul, Maysey Tinton.

Pro-Consul, Attilio Pedemonte.

Savona—Vice-Consul, Angelo Aschiero.

Spezia—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, R. A. G. Stafford.

Pro-Consul, H. Allingham.

Leghorn—Consul, E. R. Secombe.

Vice-Consul, F. B. Lamb.

Ancona—Vice-Consul, Francis C. Kane.

Pro-Consul, George E. Kane.

Perugia—Vice-Consul, R. B. P. Frost, M.B.E.

Milan—Consul-General, G. Gilhat-Smith.

" Vice-Consul, A. C. Routh.

Pro-Consul, F. C. England.

Bologna—Vice-Consul, Thomas Hickling.

Pro-Consul, J. E. de Lengerke.

Naples—Consul-General, G. A. Fisher.

" Vice-Consul, A. Goodlen.

Pro-Consul, A. E. Watkins.

Castellammare—Vice-Consul, E. S. Albanese.

Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, Major J. H. H. Dods, C.M.G.

" Vice-Consul, H. H. Clark.

Pro-Consul, Luigi Tripicani.

Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck, M.B.E.

Marsala—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Rhodes—Consul, Edward Perkins.

Trieste—Consul, A. E. R. Browne.

" Vice-Consul, C. R. Waddell.

Pro-Consul, P. Sakher.

Tripoli—Consul, N. P. Cowan.

Pro-Consul, John Ghirlando.

" Physician (Hon.), Dr. Angelo Mizzi.

Benghazi—Vice-Consul, Antonio Ellul.

Tunis—Consul, Leonard Parish.

" **Pro-Consul**, Vittorio Gallo.

Venice—Consul, Alan Napier.

Pro-Consul, J. A. Fraser.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY,
Via Manzoni 5, Milan (Branches, Piazza della
Annunziata, Genoa; Scali d'Azeglio, Leghorn;
Via A. Depretis 31, Naples; Piazza dell'Unità 6,
Trieste).

Rome, transit, 44 hours

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifiat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911-12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Caliph. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,200 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutesarifliks of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 820,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e. at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli; a four-sided arch erected to the Emperor Severus and a Roman market place were uncovered in Leptis Magna in 1931-32. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 60,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, and Tripolitana,
Marshal Badoglio.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2' N., to Ras Demorra, 10° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 520,000, of whom about 3,500 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massawa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, H.R. Duke Astuto di Lucchesi

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian

Ocean, from 12° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kismayu) transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 900,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Signor M. Rava. **Tientsin.**—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

Aegean Dependencies.—Rhodes, Egea and the Dodecanese (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1922 during the war with Turkey, viz.:—Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callimno, Lero, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipso). The seat of administration is at Rhodes (Rodi) and the total population is about 100,000

JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

Emperor (Tenno) of Japan, His Imperial Majesty Hirohito, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 29, 1901, succeeded Dec. 25, 1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince Kunyoshi Kuni (died Jan. 27, 1929), and has issue three daughters.—

(i) H.I.H. Princess Shigeko.

(ii) H.I.H. Princess Kazuko.

(iii) H.I.H. Princess Atsuko.

Brothers of the Emperor—

(1) H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu, born June 25, 1902, married Sept. 28, 1928, Setsuko Matsudaira (born Sept. 9, 1909).

(2) H.I.H. Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, born Jan. 3, 1905, married Feb. 4, 1930, Kikuko Tokugawa, grand-daughter of the late Shogun Tokugawa.

(3) H.I.H. Prince Takahito Sumi, born Dec. 2, 1915.

CABINET (May 25, 1932).

Prime Minister, Admiral Viscount M. Saito

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Y. Uchida.

Minister for Home Affairs, Baron T. Yamamoto.

Minister of Finance, K. Takahashi.

Marine, Admiral K. Okada

War, General S. Araki.

Justice, M. Koyama.

Education, I. Hatoyama.

Commerce and Industry, Baron K. Nakajima.

Agriculture and Forestry, F. Goto

Communications, H. Miwami.

Railways, C. Mitsuichi.

Overseas Affairs, E. Nagai.

Ambassador in London, Tsuneo Matsudaira,

G.C.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1

Chancery of the Embassy, 37 Portman Square, W. 1

Counsellor, Sotomatsu Kato

1st Secretary, Kanzo Shiozaki

2nd Secretary, Kumaichi Yamamoto

3rd Secretaries, Yutaka Ishizawa; Yoshitaro Yamada.

Attaches, Akira Miyazaki; Hisanaga Shimadzu;

Hisanari Yamada; Shigenobu Shima; Toshio

Katsube; Koichi Asaki; Shiro Ishiguro;

Takezo Toko.

Military Attaché, General Rikichi Ando.
Asst. Military Attaché, Major Eichi Tatsumi
Naval Attaché, Capt. Shiro Takasu.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Comdr. Shikazo Yano.
Financial Attaché, Juichi Tsushima

Commercial Counsellor (1 Broad Street Place E.C. 4), Shinjiro Matsuyama.

Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Iwao Kakegawa; Masatsugu Yamashita; Yoshio Sumiyo.

Consul - General (London), Shinjiro Matsuyama, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 4

Consul (Liverpool), Jitsunosuke Noda.

" (*Manchester*), Maj. W. P. Groves (*hon.*)
 " (*Middlesbrough*), Alfred W. Bulmer (*hon.*)
 " (*Cardiff*), R. H. Evans (*hon.*)
 " (*Glasgow*), A. Scott Younger (*hon.*)
 " (*Dublin*), A. M. Weatherill (*hon.*)

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiu-shu, Hokkaido or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminishing numbers. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Ru-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 360,783 square miles, with a population (Dec., 1928) of 83,536,012. The population of the mainland only on Sept. 1, 1929, was 62,938,200. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active, the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fuji-no-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale, while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova Keaki*, the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 347,500,000 bushels being consumed annually in Japan proper (home-grown crop 1930, 65,305,430 koku; koku=5 bushels, approximately). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occu-

pation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat, European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn (220 cotton spinning mills were in operation in Dec. 1928), matches, paper, glass, cement, chemicals and fertilisers, sugar, brushes, flour, insulated electric wire, woollen fabrics, rubber goods, soap, lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware, mats, matting, hemp-brails, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S.A., Egypt, and China; wheat from Canada, Australia and U.S.A., oil cake from Kwantung Province and China, wool from Australia, crude rubber from Malaya, lumber from U.S.A., and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; kerosene oil from U.S.A. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea, and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, matches, coal, camphor, straw-plaits, porcelain, earthenware, marine products, paper, glass and toys.

Communications.—There were about 13,560 miles of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) on Dec. 31, 1929, in addition to 2,200 miles open in Korea, 952 miles in Formosa and 301 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (754 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1929 of steamers and motor vessels of 4,225,772 gross tons, in addition to small craft and wooden ships. The total tonnage entered and cleared at the chief ports in 1929 was 133,140,249 (25,106 vessels). The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In March, 1927, there were 8,784 post offices dealing with about 4,000,000,000 postal packets annually, and 166,272 miles of telegraph line carrying 67,165,166 messages outward in the financial year 1926-27.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The Army is divided into a first line (*Gen-eki*), and its reserve (*Ishi*), a second line (*Kobu*), and its reserve (*Kokunaru*), with a third line to make good the wastage of war (*Uyuu*). The peace strength of the first line is 22,766 officers and about 220,000 other ranks. The Military Air Force is organized in 8 flying regiments and a balloon corps; the Naval Air service consists of 27 shore-based squadrons, in addition to machines carried by aircraft-carriers and other ships, with 4 small air-ships and a balloon section. The Navy includes 6 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 4 (10,000 ton) cruisers and 28 others, 5 aircraft carriers, 109 destroyers and 66 submarines.

Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tok o (a), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kyushu (at Fukuoka), and 5 medical universities.

Finance

	1932-33
Revenue (Budget) . . . Yen	1,273,500,000
Expenditure (do) . . .	1,397,100,000
Debt (March 31, 1931) —	
Internal Yen	4,476,792,300
External	1,479,024,460
Floating Debt	43,521,838
Total Yen	6,000,408,593

Trade of Japan

	1930 Yen	1931 Yen
Imports	1,546,051,000	1,235,675,000
Exports	1,469,852,000	1,146,981,000
Imports from U K . . .	£8,397,000	£6,311,000
Exports to U K	£8,064,000	£7,109,000

Formosa—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. On the E. coast of the island are the highest known sea cliffs in the world, 8,000 feet sheer above the water. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 4,450,114 inhabitants (1928). Imports, Yen 204,910,684, exports, Yen 271,893,266, in 1929. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906, producing 36,580,000 bushels of rice in 1930, and it is the principal source of the world's camphor supply. Estimated rev. and exp (1928-29), Yen 109,246,000. Capital, Taihoku, pop (1928), 219,556.

Saghalin (Karafuto)—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1928) of 240,502. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1928-29) Yen 27,340,000.

The **Kwantung Peninsula**, which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,300 sq. miles; population (1930) 905,181. The port of Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice-free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1929), £22,396,353, exports, £38,501,930. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1928-29), Yen 224,091,717. Capital, Port Arthur (Ryojyunko), chief port, Dairen, pop. (1930), 369,767.

The **Pescadores (Bokoto)** consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population (1928) of 62,606.

Korea (Cho-sen)—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of

about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 19,189,699 (Dec. 1928); there are 469,043 (Dec. 1928) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp, fruit-growing is making progress and sericulture is thought to have a bright future. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision at Songdo (Kajjo), and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. There are extensive forests in the extreme north. The principal exports are rice, beans, silk, fish, fish-oil and manure, iron and iron ore, raw cotton, livestock and hides. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, but are growing, including cotton yarn, silk-reeling, sugar, paper, artificial fertilisers, cement, flour (output at present small in each case). The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is (1929) 2,200 miles. Estimated rev. and exp. (1930-31), Yen 238,859,783. Capital, Seoul (Keijoju); pop. (1928) 321,848.

Imports into Korea, 1930 . . . Yen 367,050,000
Exports from Korea, 1930 . . . , 266,540,000

Pacific Islands—Under the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate. These islands, in Micronesia, are (1) *The Marshall Islands* (pop. 9,678), with seat of government at Jaluit, (2) *The Caroline Islands* (pop. 38,647), with seats of government at Truk and Ponapé (Eastern group) and Palaw and Yap (Western group), (3) *The Ladrones, or Marianne Islands* (pop. 16,566), with seat of government at Sipan. Estimated rev. and exp (1927-28) for the Pacific Islands, Yen 4,546,526.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tokyo, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population estimated at 2,294,600 (Sept. 1929). On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokyo and Yokohama, but the work of reconstruction is now completed. The chief cities are—

Osaka	2,408,800	Sendai	189,300
Tokyo	2,294,600	Sapporo	181,100
Nagoya	904,700	Hakodate	180,300
Kyoto (ancient capital)	755,200	Kiue	176,900
Kobe	755,200	Kumamoto	162,100
Yokohama	543,900	Osaka	156,800
Hiroshima	276,500	Kagoshima	143,000
Fukuoka	217,800	Yawata	141,900
Nagasaki	199,700	Okayama	136,400

FLAG : White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No. 1, Gohau-cho Kojimachi-Ku, Tokyo.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir K. O. Lindley, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. (1931). £6,500
Counsellor of Embassy, T. M. Snow.
1st Secretary, W. R. Connor Green.

and Secretary, A. D. F. Gascoigne.
 3rd Secretary, E. E. Crowe.
 Hon. Attaché, Hon. J. H. Walrond
 Counsellor (local rank), W. B. Cunningham.
 Commercial Counsellor, G. B. Sansom, C.M.G.
 Commercial Secretary (Grade II) H. A. Macrae,
 M.B.E.
 and Secretary (local rank), W. J. Davies, O.B.E.
 Naval Attaché, Capt. M. G. B. Legge, D.S.O., R.N.
 Asst. do., Eng.-Com. C. B. Evington, R.N.
 Military Attaché, Col. E. A. H. James.
 Architect, J. M. Tabor.
 and Architect, W. E. D. Massey.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Dairen (Dai-ly)—Consul, R. M. P. Austin.

Clerical Officer, C. J. Edmondson

Kobe—Consul, G. H. Phipps

" Vice-Consul, C. H. Archer

" Clerical Officer, J. R. Donaldson

" Shipping Clerk, J. S. Waddell

Nagasaki—Consul, F. C. Greston.

" Vice-Consul, Frederick Ringer.

" Sidney Ringer.

Fukuoka—Consular-Agent, B. W. Cahusac

Karatsu—Consular-Agent, M. C. Adams

(acting)

Shimonoseki—Consular-Agent, R. McKenzie

Osaka—Consul-General, O. White, C.M.G.

" Vice-Consul, R. L. Cowley

" Higher Clerical Officer, A. W. R. Taylor.

Seoul—Consul-Gen., W. M. Royle

Chemulpo—Consular-Agent, W. G. Bennett.

Tamsui (Formosa)—Consul, A. R. Owens, M.B.E.

Tokyo—Consul, P. D. Butler

Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., E. H. Holmes, C.M.G.

" Vice-Consul, D. W. Kermode.

Shipping Clerk, J. Ham

Yokohama, 11,560 miles distant, transit, 38

days (via Vancouver, 23 days, via Siberia, 16 days)

KHIVA. See U.S.S.R.

LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija.)

President, Alberts Kivleis, born 1881, assumed

office April 11, 1930.

Prime Minister, Margers Skujenieks

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Karlis Zarins

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-

tiary in London (vacant), 87 Eaton Place,

S.W. 1

Chargé d'Affaires, M. Charles Louis Seya.

1st Secretary, M. Gustav Leiche

Agricultural Adviser, Monsieur Ernests Zolmanis.

Consul-General, Charles Louis Seya, 87, Eaton

Place, S.W. 1

Vice-Consul, Charles E. Jumutz.

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern

shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the

Russian Empire, its area being about 25,000

sq. miles, with a population of about

2,000,000. Latvia was proclaimed an inde-

pendent state on Nov. 18, 1918. Its frontiers

are common with Estonia, Russia, Poland and

Lithuania. The constitution is that of a

democratic republic, with universal suffrage

and proportional representation. Parliament

(Saeima) consists of a single chamber of 100

members.

The surface of the country is generally flat

with marshy areas, interspersed with many

lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the

principal occupations of the people, and there

are many flourishing industries. The fisheries

are also of importance. The chief exports are

flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief im-

ports are agricultural machinery and implements

and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of

ships entered in 1930 was 1,051,848 tons. The

chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1930

there were 1,860 miles of railway in operation.

Estimated Revenue Lats 133,532,807

Estimated Expenditure ... 133,532,807

External Debt (April 1, 1932) -

U.S. dollars ... \$12,889,189

Sterling ... £1,925,000

Internal Debt (April 1, 1932) Lats 1,747,844

Imports Lats 176,734,000

Exports ... 163,722,000

Imports from U.K. ... 15,049,000

Exports to U.K. ... 41,575,000

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina

(Daugava) river, population 337,669; other

centres being Libau (Liepaja) 60,762, Dvinsk

(Daugavpils) 40,640, Mitau (Jelgava) 28,325, and

Windau (Ventpils) 16,384.

FLAG. Red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

(5 Jura Alunana iela, Riga)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-

tiary to Latvia (also to Estonia and Lithuania),

H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.

(1930) ... £3,400

1st Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. R. C. W. G. Fre-

brance, R.A.

Archivist, T. H. Frobelius

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, J. P. Traut

" Vice-Consul, W. G. Hall

Libau—Vice-Consul, R. J. Madge

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President (de facto), Hon. Edwin Barclay, assumed

office Jan. 1931

Vice-President, John Smith.

Secretary of State, I. A. Gimes.

Treasury, Gabriel Dennis

Attorney-General, R. Dixon

Postmaster-General, Dixon B. Brown.

War, J. S. Dennis.

Interior, Rev. J. F. Dunbar

Public Works, (vacant)

Education, Rev. G. W. Gibson

Financial Adviser, John Loomis

Minister Resident in London, (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), Baion de Lynden,

13 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1

Commercial Attaché and Consul-General (Lon-

don), J. T. Gien, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

Consul, L. J. H. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

Consul-General (Liverpool), Henry F. Cooper,

Brunswick Street, Liverpool

Vice-Consul, Frank Peltor

Consul, Manchester, T. R. Campbell.

Vice-Consul, P. L. Cole

Consul, Glasgow, John Dallas

Consul, Cardiff, A. J. Bovey

An independent Negro Republic of Western

Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North

Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E.,

and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 250 miles,

with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and

extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a dis-

tance of 130 miles from the seaboard. It was

founded by the American Colonization Society in

1880, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory, kola nuts and rubber. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 20 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 22 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under American and native officers. In 1927 arrangements were made with the Finance Corporation of America for a loan of 5,000,000 dollars, and the issue of the first half is to be completed by the end of 1930. The previous 1922 loan, in which British financial interests preponderated, was paid off from the proceeds of the new loan, which is secured by a first lien on customs revenues and head moneys. The Loan Agreement also provides for financial supervision by American officials. There are 15 ports of entry, including 4 river ports, along the 350 miles of coast and 22 interior ports. In 1931, 647 vessels (2,650,032 net tons) entered and cleared at all ports, of these 281 (501,177 net tons) were British.

Revenue .....	.....	U.S. \$482,029
Expenditure .....	.....	1,000,665
External Debt, 1932 (Bonds) .....	.....	2,192,000
Do (Interest) .....	.....	63,023
Imports .....	.....	U.S. \$858,742
Exports .....	.....	679,885
Imports from U.K. ....	.....	280,994
Exports to U.K. ....	.....	63,539

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 9,700

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General, Constantine Graham (1931)

Vice-Consul, D. G. Rydings

Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, C. W. Chew

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 22 to 20 days; also by German, Netherlands, U.S., French and Spanish vessels from Continent and U.S.A.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Franz, I., b. Aug. 28, 1853; suc Feb 11, 1909; married 1930 Princess Elsa, b. Jan. 6, 1878.

Administrator, Dr Joseph Hoop (appointed Aug. 4, 1928).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland; area 59.61 square miles, pop. (1930) 10,213. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1931), 1,385,404 Swiss francs; expenditure 675,943 Swiss francs; debt 5,100,000 Swiss francs.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 2,400.

British Consul-General, Robert Erskine (resides at Zurich).

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, Antanas Smetona, assumed office Dec. 20, 1926; re-elected for 7 years, Dec. 1, 1931.

Prime Minister, J. Tubelis.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Zaunius.

Minister in London, His Excellency Vaciolas Sidzikauskas.

Legation, 20 Palace Gate, W. S.

Attaché, J. Zmuidzinias.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suwalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. and E. by Poland, and on the W. by Germany and the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Under the Treaty of Versailles Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory has been transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924) and ratified Aug. 1925. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 36,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*), elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products of the Republic being rye, wheat, barley, oats and potatoes; the exports are flax, luscud, timber, livestock, and dairy produce; the chief imports are textiles, sugar, herrings, and machinery.

	1930.	1931
Revenue	*Lits 313,192,100*	Lits 316,157,000
Expenditure	320,626,700	347,127,000
Imports	312,415,200	277,959,100
Exports ...	333,728,900	273,119,100
Imports from U.K.	24,066,600	19,661,400
Exports to U.K. .	65,042,000	30,425,700

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemen (pop. 110,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipeda) on the Baltic (38,000), and Shavil (17,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Keistuchio gatve 29 Kaunas [Kovno].)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. (resident at Riga, Latvia).

Chargé d'Affaires, T. H. Preston.

Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj R. C. W. G. Firebrace, R.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Kovno (Keistuchio gatve, 29 Kaunas)—Consul, T. H. Preston.

Transit, 2 days.

* At par 48½ Lits = £1 sterling.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H. R. H. Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1856, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. Heir Apparent, Prince Jean, born Jan. 5, 1921. Minister of State, Joseph Bech.

Consulate General in London, Moorfields House, Tenter Street, E. C. 2.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S. troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1930) 299,993, nearly all Roman Catholics. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1923 was estimated at 447,041,596 francs, expenditure 413,593,657 francs, debt (Jan. 1, 1923) 486,726,987 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 54,250), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Rt. Hon. the Earl Granville, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1928) (Ambassador at Brussels).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Luxemburg—Consul, N. le Gallais.

" Pro-Consul, Victor Etienne

MANCHURIA.

(Manchukuo.)

President (Chih-Cheng = Administrator) of the Manchurian Republic, Henry Pu, born Feb. 7, 1906 (succeeded as Chinese Emperor, Nov. 20, 1909, decree of abdication by Dowager Empress, Feb. 12, 1912). Installed as President of Manchuria, at Changchun, March 9, 1923.

Manchuria lies north-east of China proper, and is bounded north and north-east by Siberia, west by Inner Mongolia, south-east by Chosen (Korea), and south by the Gulf of Pechihli and the Yellow Sea. The new state comprises the following provinces:—

Province.	Sq Miles	Est. Population
Liaoning	71,430	15,000,000
Kirin	103,477	9,000,000
Heilungkiang	225,107	5,000,000

Total..... 400,014 29,000,000

The province of Heilungkiang occupies the greater part of Northern Manchuria, with Tatsihar as capital. Kirin lies to the north-east, with its capital at Kirin. Liaoning (formerly Feng-tien) occupies the southern part, with Mukden as capital, and is separated from Korea by the Yalu river, with a seaboard washed by the Gulf of Pechihli and the Yellow Sea.

Manchuria consists mainly of fertile agricultural land, and about half the cultivable land is worked, principally under soya beans and other pulse, knoiliang (the main food of the people) millet, maize, wheat and rice; cotton and tobacco are also grown. The live stock (1930) included 1,605,000 cattle, 2,438,000 horses, 2,641,000 sheep and 7,507,000 pigs; wool and furs are largely exported, and lumbering is an important industry. Mineral products include salt, coal, iron ore, lead, copper, gold and manganese. There are several well-equipped factories, including oil and flour mills (wheat flour being one of the principal exports), iron works, and silk and other factories. The *South Manchurian Railway* (leased to and worked by Japan), the Chinese Eastern Railway, Peking-Mukden Railway and other lines have a total length of 4,125 miles.

The principal towns are. Mukden, with a population estimated in 1930 at 408,000, Dairen (390,000), Harbin (384,000), Kirin (191,000), Antung (143,000), Port Arthur (135,000), CHANGCHUN, the capital, in the province of Kirin (128,000), Newchwang (110,000) and Tatsihar (50,000). The principal harbours are Dairen (Japanese), Port Arthur and Antung (on the Yellow Sea), and Newchwang (or Kingkow) and Hulatao (on the Gulf of Pechihli).

The finances of the three provinces are estimated in 1929 as under in *silver* Yuan (about 2s. in 1929) —

	Rev	Exp.
Liaoning	35,000,000	32,600,000
Kirin	23,500,000	15,000,000
Heilungkiang	10,222,000	6,354,000

The foreign trade of Manchuria in 1929 was stated at 329,603,866 *Hankow Taels* for Imports, and at 425,651,491 for Exports and Re-Exports, a total of 755,255,356 H.T. In 1929 the exports and re-exports were taken as under:—

Japan	H.T. 168,855,713
China	93,142,958
Russia.....	41,189,754
Gr Britain	28,998,566
U.S.A.	11,944,838
Germany	1,347,965
France	1,152,205
Other Countries	79,119,404

Total. 425,651,491

CAPITAL, Changchun

NATIONAL FLAG: red, blue, yellow.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mukden—Consul-General, A. E. Eastes, C.M.G.

" Vice-Consul, K. W. Tribe

Harbin—Consul-General, A. G. Major.

" Vice-Consul, I. H. Lamb (acting).

Newchwang—Consul, H. H. Bristow.

There are BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at Mukden, Harbin and Newchwang.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

Interim President, General Abelardo Rodríguez, elected and assumed office Sept. 4, 1923.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Licenciado Eduardo Vasconcelos (acting).

Foreign Affairs, Manuel C. Téllez.

Finance, Alberto J. Paul.

Communications, Miguel N. Acosta.

Industry Commerce and Labour, Licenciado Primo Villa Michel.

Agriculture, Licenciado Francisco Elias.

Education, Narciso Bassola.

War, Gen. Pablo Quiroga (acting).

Minister in London, Señor Don Alberto Mascareñas, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri, 8 Halkin Street, S.W. 1.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population (1930) of 16,404,030. Mexico is rich in archeological remains, and work is proceeding in every district to remove the earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view. Near the City of Mexico are a number of pyramids built to a great extent with boulders from the river beds. The *Pyramid of the Sun* (now called "Tonatihu") is 761 feet from N. to S., and 725 feet from E. to W., and rises to a height of 216 feet. The *Pyramid of the Moon* (now called "Mextli") is 426 feet X 511 feet, and rises to 150 feet. The staircases vary in construction between terrace and terrace and are found to be intact. Other places of interest are near Oaxaca, Papantla, Zempoala on the Continent, and Uxmal, Chichen-Itza and other points on the E. side of Yucatan.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepetl ("El Nevado de Iolua") on the east. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancaas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*. Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1821. From 1827-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1825 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration. General Obregon was afterwards assassinated. In 1925 relations between Great Britain and Mexico were re-established, and an Anglo-Mexican Special Claims Commission has since met and concluded its labours in February, 1923.

Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico are the chief ports on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, and Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas on the Pacific.

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

There were 16,110 miles of railroad open on Sept. 1, 1926, and 54,670 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies. The Highway Commission of Mexico had constructed (to Dec. 31, 1926) 247 kilometres of road, finished with asphaltic treatment; 322 kilometres lacking only bituminous treatment, and 700 kilometres open to traffic, but still in various stages of construction. There is a network of 50,000 kilometres of old roads, of which about 12,000 are impassable. It is proposed (1932) to spend 130,000,000 pesos on the completion of 9,000 kilometres of highways throughout the Republic. The international highway from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico City is passable during the dry season (Nov. to May) only. The city of Mexico is linked with Puebla, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Toluca, and Saltillo by telephone; the line is now extended to the U.S. border and thence is connected to Canada and Europe. The city is connected by wireless to U.K. and Europe. The principal air routes from Mexico City are to Brownsville and El Paso (Texas), to Mérida (Yucatan) and to Mazatlán (Sinaloa) *via* Torreón.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The magney, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque", other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and moutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great, silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines, and Mexico produced 50,150,610 barrels of petroleum in 1928. The mineral production is stated at—

Mineral	Kilograms	
	1930	1931
Gold	20,808	19,700
Silver	3,272,288	2,730,652
Lead	332,930,625	231,848,320
Copper	73,411,608	55,542,754
Zinc	124,083,519	124,781,093
Mercury	166,241	259,261
Antimony	3,032,211	5,653,722
Arsenic	9,976,791	6,747,368
Graphite	5,852,507	3,258,175

Petroleum Production			
Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1927	64,120,000	1930	39,600,000
1928	50,151,000	1931	33,050,000
1929	44,688,000		

Woolen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 20 per cent. consist of silver and gold, while 35 per cent. represents the value of petroleum and its derivatives, mainly shipped from Tampico. Other important exports are copper, lead and zinc also sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, cotton, resins, fresh vegetables and dried vegetables.

The monetary system has now been placed on a silver basis, with a silver peso = 50 cents U.S.

currency or 24.25d., but in actual fact is worth less than 30 cents U.S. gold, there is a large amount of silver currency in circulation. In Sept. 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold pesos in 1923, rising by 5 million gold pesos annually to 50 million gold pesos in 1927. However, this agreement with the International Commission of Bankers was amended in 1925, after the Government had found it necessary to suspend the service of the debt in June, 1924. The effect of the 1925 agreement was to eliminate the debt of the National Railways of Mexico from the public debt, thereby reducing this from 1,562 million Mexican gold pesos to 890 millions, as at Dec. 31, 1925. Furthermore, the 1925 agreement provided for the postponement of payment of the 75 million pesos (which had not been met in 1924 and 1925) until 1928-1935. Service of the debt was resumed in 1926, but again suspended; a further agreement was signed on Dec. 22, 1931, providing for resumption of payments on Jan. 1, 1934. In addition to the 890 millions above mentioned, other items which had not been included in the debt agreement of Sept., 1922, as amended in 1925, amounted to 128 millions as at Dec. 31, 1925, thus making a grand total of 998 million pesos Mexican gold. A total sum of \$45,000,000 has been received by the committee of bankers. The total debt, funded and floating and interest, was stated to be \$1,253,105,699 as at Dec. 31, 1928.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Estimated revenue	(1932)	\$223,074,000
Estimated expenditure	(1932)	215,217,481
Total Exports	(1930)	458,674,450
Total Imports	(1930)	350,173,420

Imports from U.K.	1930	£2,433,505	1931	£2,978,370
Exports to U.K.		2,866,482		2,398,986

CAPITAL, Mexico City Pop. (1930), 968,449. Other towns are Guadalajara (145,000), Puebla (96,000), Monterey (88,000), San Luis Potosí (57,000), León (57,000), Vera Cruz (54,000), Toluca (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000), Saltillo (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

(44 Calle del Lerma No. 71, Colonia de Cuauhtémoc, Mexico.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Edmund St John Debonnaire John Mounson (1929) £3,450

and Secretary, H. I. Fairquhar, M.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. Macmillan, R.N.

Asst. do., Eug. Com. J. S. Ott, R.N.

Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.

Asst. do., Capt. F. St. D. B. Lejeune.

Archivist, P. C. Pell.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, D. St. C. Garner (Avenida Francisco I. Madero 2, Mexico City).

" Vice-Consul, E. A. Cleugh; C. G. Rickards, F. J. Wilson, M.B.K. (acting).

Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dale

Guadalajara—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Mazatlán—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.

Merida and Progreso—Vice-Consul, G. F. King.

Monterey—Vice-Consul, Ivan B. Allen.

Orizaba—Vice-Consul, William Mayer.

Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.

Promissão—Vice-Consul (see Merida)

Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. Hardaker.
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks.
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, James Caldwell.
Tapachula—Vice-Consul, C. H. Fox (acting).
Torreon—Vice-Consul, S. Dutton Pegrain.
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.
Tampico—Consul, Robert G. Pulford.
 Vice-Consul, W. R. Bateman (acting).
Veracruz—Consul, A. R. Hogg.
 Vice-Consul, V. E. Hogg.

CENTRAL BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
 Apartado 900, Mexico, D. F. Secretary, H.
 Churchill.

Transit, about 14 days.

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine,
 born July 12, 1870, acc. June 26, 1922.

Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte
 Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois), born
 Sept. 30, 1898; mar. March 19, 1920, Prince
 Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has
 issue a daughter, Princess Antoinette, born
 Dec. 28, 1920, and a son, Prince Rainier, born
 May 31, 1923.

Minister of State, Monsieur Maurice Bouillon-
 Lafout.

Secretary of State, M. François Roussel.

Consul-General in London, C. Nuthall Foleman,
 37 Conduit Street, W. 1.

Chancellor, Charles E. Isbell.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean,
 with land frontiers joining France at every
 point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco,
 La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the
 famous casino. The Principality comprises a
 narrow strip of country about 3 miles long and
 1½ miles broad, with (1927) 24,927 inhabitants,
 and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors.
 The whole available ground is built over, so that
 there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour
 (24 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are
 the same as in France. There is a local police
 force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG. Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (resides at
 Nice).

" Vice-Consul, William M. L. Ainslie.

" Pro-Consul, J. C. Henry.

MONTENEGRO. See Yugoslavia.

MOROCCO.

(Moghreb el akas "The Farthest West")

French Protectorate, and Spanish and Interna-
 tional Tangier Zone.

Sultan, Sidi Mohamed, born 1909; proclaimed
 Nov. 20, 1927.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States,
 is situated in the north-west of the African Con-
 tinent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40' W.
 long., with a total area estimated at 228,525
 square miles, and a population of about 5,300,000.
 Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in
 the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the
 north-east by five parallel ranges, known
 generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between
 the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile
 plains, the lower slopes of the northern

flanks of the mountains being well wooded,
 while the southern slopes are exposed to the
 dry winds of the desert and are generally arid
 and desolate. The most northerly point of
 Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta, which is
 separated from the Continent of Europe by the
 narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa
 dominates the promontory, and with the rocky
 eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients
 as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway
 of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and
 36° N is the headland Ghir, which encloses
 a bay containing the port of Agadir, formerly
 known as the "Gate of the Sudan."

The climate of Morocco is generally good and
 healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the
 country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains
 from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes
 of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92°
 Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter,
 with a rainy season from November to April,
 but the summer-heat figures at all the inter-
 vening ports (Larache, Kenitra-Mehedia, Rabat-
 Sale, Fedalah, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Safi)
 are markedly higher; the last-named port being
 the hottest. The Mediterranean coast is drier
 and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while
 the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—France is the paramount power,
 and represents the Sultan of Morocco in all
 foreign relationships, but the country is divided
 into three zones—the *French Zone*, the *Spanish*
Zone, and the *International Tangier Zone*. Spain
 has had relations with Morocco for many cen-
 turies. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined
 in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a
 Spanish "sphere of influence" which extends
 over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the
 exception of the International zone round
 Tangier. In this sphere occurred the joint
 Franco-Spanish military operations against
 Abd el Krim, the Riff leader, which culminated
 in the surrender of Abd el Krim in May, 1926,
 and the final pacification of the French
 and Spanish zones in the following year.
 Ceuta (on the Mediterranean coast, opposite
 Gibraltar), in 35° 54' N. lat. and 5° 18' W. long.,
 has been a Spanish possession since the close of
 the 16th century, and forms part of the adminis-
 trative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhu-
 cema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions.
 A special international régime was designed for
 Tangier before the War by negotiations between
 the British, French and Spanish Governments,
 but the outbreak of the War prevented this
 régime from being put into operation. A new
 Convention instituting the *International Zone*
 of Tangier was, however, signed by the three
 governments at Paris on Dec. 28, 1923, and was
 brought into force on June 1, 1925. The Con-
 vention was modified by a Protocol signed at
 Paris, July 25, 1928, by the three Powers and
 Italy, who thereby adhered to the Convention.
 Both instruments have been adhered to by
 Belgium, The Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden,
 but the United States have not yet (Aug., 1928)
 signified their acceptance, and therefore retain
 their Capitulatory rights in the International
 Zone. The Convention provides for a complete
 international administration of the zone, except
 as regards native affairs, which are reserved to
 the Shereefian authority.

Production, Industry, &c.—Among the agri-
 cultural products are wheat, barley, maize,
 beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cum-

min, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges, and grapes, the latter growing also in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the egg industry is of importance. Important deposits of coal, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc, as well as other minerals in smaller quantities, have been prospected, but their exploitation awaits transport facilities. Gold and silver are also found. Phosphates are exported in increasingly large quantities and constitute a great source of wealth for the French zone. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain, Italy and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar, motor vehicles, petroleum, building materials, and soft goods, the exports being grain, phosphates, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the Moroccan franc, which is closely allied to the French franc, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the *peseta* and the *Hasani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French Protectorate authorities are engaged in the serious development of normal gauge railways in their zone, and (Oct. 1931) 1,140 kilometres of normal and 1,300 kilometres of narrow gauge track are in working order. In addition, the completion of the Tangier-Fez full gauge system gives through service between Tangier and the principal towns of the French zone. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Gibraltar, Rio Martin, Melilla, Tarifa and Oran, also between Casablanca and Brest. There are wireless stations at Tangier, Tetuan (military), Rabat, and Casablanca, inland lines have been built by the French connecting all important places in their zone, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line is being extended to Tangier. The chief roads in the Tangier and Spanish zones are those linking Tangier to Ceuta and Tetuan in the North, and to Arzila, Larache, and the French zone in the South. The French zone is well equipped with good main and secondary roads. *Air Services* are maintained between Casablanca and Toulouse (daily), and Casablanca and Dakar (weekly).

The principal *Harbours* are Casablanca, and Ceuta (for Tetuan), Tangier, Larache, Rabat, Mazagan, Saffi, Kenitra, and Mogador.

External Trade—The imports into the French Zone in 1931 were valued at 1,083,292,000 francs, and exports from French zone, 1931, 766,042,000 francs. The imports into the Tangier Zone (1931) were valued at 93,229,030 francs and the exports from the zone at 22,276,275 francs. No customs statistics for the Spanish Zone have been published for many years.

CAPITAL of French zone, Rabat, population 52,000 (Fez in the North, and Marrakesh in the South being the old capitals of the Sultans). The French Resident-General is M. Lucien Saint.

CAPITAL of Spanish zone, Tetuan, population 10,000 (principal ports, Larache and Rio Martin, for Tetuan).

CAPITAL of International zone, Tangier, population 45,000.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Fez (107,843),

Marrakesh (193,582), Meknes (52,770), Salé (25,821), Casablanca (161,113), Rabat, with Salé (77,821), Mazagan (19,601), Saffi (26,128), and Oudjda (29,220).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—Consul-General (with personal rank of Minister Plenipotentiary), Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.

" Consul, A. J. Gardener.

" Vice-Consul, Lt.-Com. W. B. C. W. Forester.

" " A. C. Oppenheim (acting).

" Hon. Chaplain, Rev. W. F. Bryant Salmon.

Rabat—Consul-General, W. S. Edmonds, C.M.G., O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, A. E. Watkinson.

" Pro-Consul, E. N. Dempster.

Casablanca—Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, R. H. Broome, M.B.E.;

" F. A. G. Cook.

" Pro-Consul, S. J. Lasry.

Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, G. C. Allechin, M.C.

Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. S. Spilney, M.B.E.

Mogador—Vice-Consul, Maj. F. A. L. de Gruchy.

Saffi—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. L. L. Webb.

Fez—Vice-Consul, A. H. King.

Tetuan—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy.

" Pro-Consul, Albert F. Morillo.

Larache—Vice-Consul, L. Forde.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TANGIER AND SPANISH ZONES. Sec., H. Leakey, Tangier.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR FRENCH ZONE (Casablanca). Sec., E. H. Lart.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 4 days by sea; 3 by land; 1½ by air.

NAJD AND HEJAZ. See Arabia.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, born August 31, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III, Nov. 23, 1890, mar., Feb. 21, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born April 30, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born August 2, 1858; married the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890, acted as Regent 1890-1898.

MINISTRY (July, 1929)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Jonkheer Maitre Ch. J. M. Buys de Beerenbrouck.

Finance, Jonkheer Maitre D. J. de Geer.

Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Maitre F. Beelaerts van Blokland.

Colonies, S. de Graaff.

Justice, Maitre Dr. J. Donner.

Defence, Maitre Dr. L. N. Deckers.

Ways and Communications, Maitre P. J. Keymer.

Education, Sciences and Art, Maitre J. Terpstra.

Labour, Commerce and Industry, Maitre T. J. Verschuur.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Maitre B. de Maere van Swinderen, 21 Portman Square, W. 2.

Chancery, 21A Portman Square, W. 2.

1st Secretary, J. J. B. Bosch Chevalier de Rosen-thal.

Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.

Consul-Gen., Th. H. de Meester, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.

Vice-Consul, D. E. E. Middelburg

Agricultural Adviser, B. Gerritzen.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'—53° 34' N and long 3° 22'—7° 24' E, consisting of 12 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population, May 1, 1931, of 7,938,114. The majority, about 55 per cent., belong to the several Reformed Churches, and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 115,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The highest point is at Vaals, 656 ft. above mean sea level, but almost half the country is below the mean level of the sea. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, sugarbeet, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, bulbs and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, sugar, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, bicycles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, iron and steel, wireless sets and parts, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, wireless apparatus and parts, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Coal production (1930) 12,221,000 tons. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 1,250 miles. There were 2,200 miles of railroad open in 1929, 1,230 miles of telegraph cable, and 2,782 miles of telephone cable. The mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1931, consisted of 902 steam and motor vessels of 6,944,000 cubic metres gross. In 1930 about 20,000 vessels (84,714,000 tons) entered and cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918, and work is now in progress, the dam is expected to be completed in 1932.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 270,000, or (including reserves) 350,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consists of 11 protected and 58 unprotected vessels.

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.) and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

Revenue (Budget) fl. 644,268,000
Expenditure (Budget) ... 593,654,000

Public Debt (1931):—

Interest-bearing Funded fl. 2,461,700,000
Non-interest-bearing Floating .. 295,000,000

Imports fl. 2,428,300,000
Exports 1,780,000,000
Imports from U.K. £23,009,000
Exports to U.K.... 39,523,000

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague Pop (1930), 443,000.

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1930), 755,000; and Rotterdam, population (1930), 586,000; other large towns are Utrecht (155,000), Groningen (105,000) and Haarlem (119,000).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Hooge Westeinde 12, The Hague.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1928) ... £5,200

1st Secretary, W. St. C. Roberts, M.C.

Commercial Secretary (Grade I) (22 Plaats, The Hague), R. V. Laming, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Commander, G. Villar, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. Hon. William Fraser, D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.

Asst. Archivist, B. L. Sleight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amsterdam—Consul-General, L. M. Robinson.

„ **Consul, C. J. Laming**

„ **Vice-Consul, Stanley W. Simpson (acting).**

„ **Pro-Consul, J. W. Lee**

Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, L. Dijkens (acting).

Rotterdam—Consul-Gen., L. E. Keyser

„ **Vice-Consul, I. Garrett (acting), Frederick**

W. Cresswell; R. B. Boyd Tollyington.

„ **Pro-Consul, William E. B. Newenham.**

Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp, jun

Flushing—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne.

„ **Pro-Consul, S. Minderhoud.**

The Hague and Scheveningen—Consul, St.

John Turner.

„ **Pro-Consul, W. E. Ransom.**

Netherlands' East Indies:—

Batavia (Java)—Consul-General, H. Fitz-

maulce, M.B.E.

„ **Consul, H. F. C. Walsh**

„ **Clerical Officer, R. C. Bernard**

„ **Commercial Agent and Consul, H. A. N.**

Bluett, O.B.E.

„ **Asst. to Comm. Agent, G. N. Caley,**

M.B.E.

Macassar (Celebes)—Vice-Consul, C. M. David

Padang (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, H. Levison

Samarang (Java)—Vice-Consul, R. E. Russell

„ **Pro-Consul, G. E. Mott.**

Sourabaya (Java)—Consul, J. D. Hogg, M.B.E.

„ **Vice-Consul, W. F. London.**

„ **Pro-Consul, N. M. McLean.**

Medan (Sumatra)—Consul, W. W. Coultas.

„ **Vice-Consul, J. Morton.**

„ **Pro-Consul, James A. Bland**

* fl 22 = 106 = £1 (normal).

Netherlands West Indies—

Aruba—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. Rodger.
Willemstad, Curaçao—Vice-Consul, B. Maduro
 Transit from London to the Hague, 8 hours

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

I Netherlands East Indies—

"Netherlands India" comprises the islands of *Java* and *Madura*, the island of *Sumatra*, the *Riouw-Louga Archipelago* (which with *Karimoon*, *Anambas*, *Natuna Islands*, *Tambelan*, and part of *Sumatra*, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of *Bangha* and *Billiton*, part of the island of *Borneo*, *Célebes Island*, the *Molucca Islands* (*Ternate*, *Halmahera*, *Buuu*, *Ceram*, *Banda*, *Timor-Laut*, *Larat*, *Bachiam*, *Obi*, *Kei*, *Aru*, *Babar*, *Leti* and *Wetar*), part of *New Guinea*, part of *Timor Island*, and the islands of *Bali* and *Lombok*, with a total area of 730,000 sq. miles, and a population estimated at 53,000,000. The administrative capital is *Batavia* (pop. about 260,000).

Governor-General, Jonkheer Dr. B. C. de Jonge, appointed 1931.

Java and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles, pop. 1930, 40,000,000) furnish sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, rubber, and other products for exportation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1929) a colonial army of 1,293 officers and 37,100 men. The colonial revenue for 1931 was estimated at fl. 833,524,000 and the expenditure at fl. 887,102,000. The trade of Netherlands India was valued in 1929 at fl. 1,487,802,000 for exports and at fl. 1,166,305,000 for imports. The trade with Great Britain in 1930 was valued at £4,510,420 for imports from, and at £6,586,271 for exports to Great Britain.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR NETHERLANDS E. INDIES, *Batavia, Java*

II Netherlands West Indies—

"Netherlands West Indies" comprise the mainland colony of *Surinam* ("Dutch Guiana") in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the "Colony of Curaçao" (*Curaçao*, *Bonaire*, *Aruba*, part of *St. Martin*, *St. Fustatius*, and *Saba*) with a total area of 400 sq. miles, and a population estimated (1929) at 65,750. The administration capital of *Surinam* is *Paramaribo* (pop. 50,000); the capital of *Curaçao* is *Willemstad* (pop. 21,000).

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President (1929-1932), Señor Don José María Moncada, assumed office Jan. 1, 1929 (until Dec. 31, 1932).

Minister in London, Señor Don Eduardo Pérez-Triana, 4 Moorgate, E.C. 4.
 Vice-Consul, F. V. Cook, 15 Union Court, E.C. 4.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'–15° N lat and 85° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (1930) of about 750,000, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under

Dávila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1921 (amended 1932) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are (1930) 160 miles of railway, 2,824 miles of telegraph and 3,226 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade. Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas, on the E. coast, are mainly concerned with the shipment of bananas and timber to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1930	1931
Public revenue	*(\$4,623,420	*\$3,934,184
Public expenditure	5,000,000	3,034,236
External debt (Feb. 1)	1,350,967	2,382,647
Internal debt (do.)	1,362,50	1,187,750
Exports	8,343,358	6,575,058
Imports	8,172,360	6,015,481
Exports to U.K.	290,067	467,111
Imports from U.K.	708,599	544,282

CAPITAL, *Managua*. Population 45,000. *León*, 35,000. *Granada*, 18,000.

FLAG Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen. (resident at Guatemala), H. A. Grant Watson (1928).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Managua—Charge d'Affaires ad interim and Acting Consul General for Nicaragua, Leonard H. Leuch.

Vice-Consul, H. I. Thompson.

Corinto—Vice-Consul, A. W. Griffith.

León—Vice-Consul, Frank A. May.

Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. C. Potter.

Puerto Cabezas—Vice-Consul, A. G. Earle.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norvege.)

Knyg, Haakon VII, born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 H. R. H. Princess Maud (b. Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

* CS = Córdoba, worth \$2 U.S.

† As at Feb. 20 1932. Figures include Consolidated debt only and do not include claims arising out of the revolution of 1926-27, amounting to Cntz.000,000, the awards on which however will be reduced to a very considerable extent.

Heir-Apparent, H. R. H. the Crown Prince Olav, b July 3, 1903; married March 21, 1929, Princess Martha of Sweden.

CABINET (March 14, 1932).

Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture, Jens Hnuksaaid, P. L. Kolstad.

Finance, T. Sundby.

Foreign Affairs, B. Braandland

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, T. L. Klikeby-Garstad.

Social Affairs, T. N. Vik.

Defence, A. Lr. Quisling.

Religious Affairs and Public Instruction, N. Traedal.

Justice, A. Lindboe

Public Works, K. Laugeland

Minister in London, His Excellency P. B. Vogt. **Offices of Legation**, Norway House, 21-24 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Daniel Steen.

Secretary, Rolf Andersen.

Consul-General, G. Conradi.

Vice-Consul, Stig Thobroe Olmer.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storting," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,455 sq. miles with a population (1931) of 2,831,267. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fjords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-fortieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, manufactures, fisheries and shipping. Agriculture and forestry give employment to one-third of the population. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 9,200,000 kw., of which 13 per cent are utilized. The quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is of late years greater than that of Gt. Britain, and more than 60 per cent. of the whole oil production of the world is from Norwegian Companies. The imports consist chiefly of foodstuffs, raw materials for the manufacturing industries and coal and fuel oil. The chief exports are fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, condensed milk, tinned goods, pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, stone, cement, calcium carbide, nitrate of soda, aluminium, ferro-alloys, nitrate of lime, zinc, cyanide, &c.

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 10,000 all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 17 torpedo-boats, 3 destroyers, 9 submarines, and several minelayers. There are 60 seaplanes and aeroplanes.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by

local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo was attended in 1931 by 3,615 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1931 was 2,407 miles, of which 229 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones in 1931 was 35,625 miles (State, 22,320) with 580,400 miles of wire (State, 423,250 miles). The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1932, consisted of 4,000 vessels, of 2,401,700 net tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1931 to about 411,500,000 kroner.

Budget, 1932-33.		Kroner.
Ordinary Revenue	.....	333,898,000
Extraordinary do	.....	18,736,000
Ordinary Expenditure	.....	299,405,000
Extraordinary do	.....	53,229,000
Public Debt (June 30, 1931)	.....	1,518,054,000

		1931.
Total imports	.....	Kroner 856,599,000
Total exports	.....	466,649,000
Imports from U.K. (1930)	.....	273,907,000
Exports to U.K. (1930)	.....	170,978,000

CAPITAL, Oslo. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1931), 253,124. Other large towns are Bergen (98,303), Trondheim, (54,135), and Stavanger (46,353).

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, C. J. F. R. Wingfield, C.M.G.

(1929) " " " " " " " " £4,300
1st Secretary, G. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C.

Hon. Attaché, A. Campbell.

Commercial Sec. (Grade II.), C. L. Paul, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr. Com. G. Villar, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. F. A. M. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander J. H. Herring, D.S.O., M.C.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, O.B.E., M.A.
Translator, W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Oslo—Consul, N. Vorley, O.B.E.

" **Vice-Consul**, J. C. Aird.

Arendal—**Vice-Consul**, Emil Kallevig.

Drammen—**Vice-Consul**, Johannes Sveas.

Fredrikstad—**Vice-Consul**, Oscar Thils, M.B.E.

Halden—**Vice-Consul**, W. J. Thompson.

Kristiansund—**Vice-Consul**, Bernt Reinhardt.

Larvik—**Vice-Consul**, R. C. Nielsen.

Mandal—**Vice-Consul**, H. P. Tallaksen.

Moss—**Vice-Consul**, Johan J. H. Vogt.

Porsgrund—**Vice-Consul**, Christen Knudsen.

Sandefjord—**Vice-Consul**, A. C. Olsen.

Sarpsborg—**Vice-Consul**, Alfred Chappell.

Skien—**Vice-Consul**, C. Stouland.

" **Pro-Consul**, C. P. Winsnes.

Tonsberg—**Vice-Consul**, H. Waalmann.

Bergen—Consul, J. P. MacGregor.

" **Vice-Consul**,

" **Pro-Consul**, C. B. Christensen.

Alesund—**Vice-Consul**, Otto Tyrholm.

Hammerfest—**Vice-Consul**, Heinrich Nilsen.

Haugesund—**Vice-Consul**, Johannes Sundfor, M.B.E.

Kristiansund—V.-C., J. C. Loennechen.
Lofoten Is. (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, G. Berg.
Narvik—Vice-Consul, J. N. Aagaard, M. B. E.
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. D. Spence.

Pro-Consul, P. L. Nielsen
Tromsø—Vice-Consul, C. S. Sæther.
Trondheim—Vice-Consul, F. Kjeldsberg, O. B. E.,
 M. V. O.

Pro-Consul, Karl R. Kjeldsberg
Vardo—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen.

Oslø, 626 miles; transit, 50 hours; Bergen, 33 hours.

SVÅLBARD

(Spitsbergen and Bear Island)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14, 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over by Norway.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°-87° N. lat. and between 10°-35° E. long., with an estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the mainland by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group. The principal mineral is coal. In 1931 the coal export was about 206,000 tons. The wintering force in 1931-32, was 436 strong; the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

Svalbard revenue (1932-33)kröner 70,000
 do. expenditure (1932-33)" 70,000

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean (70° 49'-71° 9' N. lat. and 7° 53'-9° 5' W. long.) was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

BOUVET ISLAND, in the Antarctic (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER I'S ISLAND, in the Antarctic (68° 50' S. lat. and 90° 35' W. long.) was declared a dependency of Norway by resolution of Government, May 1, 1931.

OMAN, *See* Arabia.

PANAMA

(República de Panamá.)

President (1932-1936), Señor Dr. Don Harmodio Arias, assumed office Oct. 1, 1932.
Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Colonel Don Juan Antonio Jiménez.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Juan Demóstenes Arosemena.

Minister in London, Señor Don Narciso Garay (resides in Paris).

Consul-General in London, Señor Don I. J. Valdés, Jr., 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.2.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,800 square miles, the population 442,486 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans. Revenue (Budget March 31, 1931-Feb.

28, 1933)	£4,107,268
Expenditure (Budget March 31, 1931-Feb. 28, 1933) ..	£4,107,268
Imports (1931) ..	\$13,429,450
Exports (1931) ..	\$2,607,712
Imports from U.K. (1931) ..	\$1,029,895
Exports to U.K. (1931) ..	\$215,429

The total value of supplies purchased for the Canal Zone Commisaries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, was \$7,275,827 (U.S. \$.).

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1930), 82,827.
 Colon (1930) 33,460.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Josiah Crosby, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1931) (also to Costa Rica)£2,800
Naval Attaché, Capt. P. Macnamara, R.N.
Amb. do., Eug. Com. J. S. Oll, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. F. Day, M.C.
Amb. do., Capt. F. St. D. B. Lejeune, R.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama - Vice-Consul, C. H. A. Marriott; E. S. Humber, M.B.E.; D. L. Humber.

Boaca del Toro - Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.

Pro-Consul, Rev. E. C. Notman.

Colon - Consul, G. L. Rogers, M.C.

Vice-Consul, F. B. A. Rundall (acting).

Pro-Consul, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every 10 days, 17 days; from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; from Avonmouth (via Jamaica) fortnightly, 21 days; via N.Y., 14 days.

PAPAL STATE, The.

(Stato Città Vaticana.)

Sovereign Pontiff (26th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI (Achille Ratti), born at Desio, March 31, 1857, elected Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church. The Papal States were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, and the territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo. In 1870 the incorporation of the Papal States in Italy left the temporal power of the Pope in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 21, 1929, which recognised the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion

and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 lire in cash and the income at 5 per cent on 1,000,000,000 lire state bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power.

LIST OF POPES *

Sovereign Pontiff	Family Name.	Elected
Innocent IX	Facchinetti	1551
Clement VIII	Aldobrandini	1592
Leo XI. . . .	Medici	1605
Paul V	Borghese	1605
Gregory XV . .	Iudovisi	1621
Urban VIII . .	Balberini	1623
Innocent X . . .	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII .	Chigi	1655
Clement IX . .	Rospigliosi	1667
Clement X . . .	Altieri	1669
Innocent XI . .	Odescalchi	1669
Alexander VIII .	Ottoboni	1689
Innocent XII . .	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI . . .	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724
Clement XII . .	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1758
Clement XIV . .	Ganganelli	1769
Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Pius VII	Chiaromonte	1800
Leo XII	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Pius X	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV . . .	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI	Ratti	1922

BRITISH LEGATION,

(Via San Nicola da Tolentino 67, Rome 5.)

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See (vacant).

1st Secretary & Charge d'Affaires ad interim,
I. A. Kirkpatrick.

Temporary Secretary, R. Thynne

PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

President (1922-36), Dr. Eusebio Ayala.

Vice-President, Dr. Raul Casal Ribello

Interior, Dr. Narciso Mendez Benítez.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Justo Pastor Bonítez.

Finance, Don Benjamin Banks.

Justice and Instruction, Dr. Justo Prieto

War and Marine, Dr. Victor Rojas.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Rogelio Espinoza, 12 Russell Square, W.C. 1

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°-6° 30' S. lat. and 54°-62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco)

is computed at 61,600 square miles, and it contains a population estimated in 1930 at about 850,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Cori*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods, while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with that country; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, oranges and cassava (manioc), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asunción to Buenos Aires (285 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. River

* Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespearo, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at St. Albans, elected Pope (on the death of Anastasius IV) in 1154; died 1159.

steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asuncion (3 to 5 days). The language is Spanish.

	1930-31 Actual.	1931-32 Estimated
Revenue ... Gold	\$5,329,722	Gold \$5,704,080
Expenditure	5,397,679	5,703,004
Foreign Debt:—		
English Loan	£264,416	Gold \$3,483,918
Argentine Loan	Gold \$56,856	" 56,856
Internal Debt	£633,222	" 3,161,787
Floating Debt	£103,176	" 627,770
Imports	Gold \$15,139,359	" 20,080,732
Exports	14,139,359	" 12,856,585
Imports from U.K.	2,070,149	" 1,244,163
Exports to U.K.	34,872	" 13,859

Currency.—The value of the currency is dependent on the Argentine Exchange and is fixed at 42.61 pesos to the Argentine gold peso, and 18.75 pesos to the Argentine paper peso. The average rate for 1931 was \$6.83 = £1 (\$1 = 35.125¢).

CAPITAL, Asuncion Population (1930), 90,000. FLAG Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

British Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir J. W. R. Macleay, G.C.M.G. (1930) (Resident at Buenos Aires)

Asuncion—Consul (with local rank of First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires in absence of Minister), R. H. Tottenham Smith (Villa "Maria Luisa" Avenida Espana, Asuncion).
" Vice-Consul (vacant).
" Pro-Consul William H. Paris

PERSIA.

(Iran.)

Shah of Persia, H. M. Reza Shah Pahlavi appointed Oct. 31, 1925, crowned Shah, April 25, 1926

Crown Prince, H. R. H. Shahpoor Mohammed Reza, appointed Crown Prince Feb. 25, 1926

CABINET (Nov., 1926)

Prime Minister, Mehdi Quli Khan Heydavat
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mirza Mohammad Ali Khan Pourouhi
War, Jafar Quli Khan Assad
Finance, Seyed Hassan Taghi Zadeh
Interior, Mirza Ali Khan Mansuri
Justice, Mirza Ali Akber Khan Davari
Education, Mirza Yahya Khan Gharagouzlou
Posts and Telegraphs, Mirza Farajullah Khan Bahrami.
Roads and Communications, Gen Abdul Majid Mirza Firuz.
Commerce (Director-General), Mirza Abdullah Khan Yassai
Industry and Agriculture (Do), Seyed Mehdi Khiran Farokh

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H. E. Ali Quli Khan Ansari
Legation, 10-11 Princes Gate, S.W. 7
1st Secretary, Gholam Hossein Khan Ebtelhaj, and *Secretary*, Mirza Hossein Khan Ghods.
Attaché, Abdol Ahad Khan Yekta.
Honorary Commercial Attaché, Nubar Sarkis Gulbenkian

Consulate-General, 20 Prince's Gate, S.W. 7. [Kens 3241]

Consul, (vacant)

Persia—called by the natives Iran—comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 20,000,000.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, enclosed, except on the east, by mountains,

those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Moham-meral to Ahwaz in 1888. Caravans and pack-animals are also being superseded by motor transport of passengers and goods on the road between Tehran-Khankin, Tehran-Pahlavi (Enzeli), Tehran-Tabriz, Tehran-Meshed, Meshed-Zahedan (Duzdagh) and Tehran-Bushire. There are 334 miles of railway open, including 80 miles in the North from Aliabad Shahi to Bander Shah, and 156 miles in the South from Bander Shapur to Dizful.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Bahaism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran, but efforts are being made to approximate the educational system more closely to European models. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammad Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasir-ul-Mulk, until 1914). As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H. H. Reza Khan the authority of the Persian Government was re-established over almost the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars. On Oct. 31, 1925, the Shah Ahmed Reza, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly which handed over the government to the Prime Minister. On Dec. 13, 1925, the Constituent Assembly elected Reza Khan Pahlavi, Shah of Persia. The Shah took the oath on Dec. 25 and was publicly proclaimed, and was crowned on April 25, 1926.

The revenue is mainly derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, duties and from monopolies of sugar, opium, matches, tea and tobacco. The oil royalties are kept apart from the general revenue. Part of the proceeds from the sugar and tea monopolies is earmarked for the construction of railways: in 1931-32, about £422,000 was so expended. British commercial interests in Persia exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India) and Persia amounting to nearly 45 per cent. of the total trade of the country (1930-31), inclusive of oil.

The leading imports into Persia are cotton fabrics, tea, sugar and motor vehicles; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, opium, gum, fruits, cotton and rice. All foreign trade was in Feb. 1931 declared to be a State monopoly, and restrictions on imports and on exchange transactions were imposed.

Revenue	£5,740,808
Foreign Debt (March, 1931)	£1,601,259
Imports	9,535,632
Exports	17,221,411
Imports from Brit. Empire	4,336,722
Exports to Brit. Empire	7,682,415

Defence.—Persia now possesses an army, well equipped on modern lines, of approximately 48,000 all ranks and a small fleet in the Persian Gulf.

Foreign Relations.—By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug. 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia. Further treaties were signed in 1927 and 1931.

In 1922 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Millsaugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides were made by the country under this new régime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved. Dr. Millsaugh's contract came to an end. A State Bank was started in 1929 under German control; a certain number of Belgians are employed in the Ministry of Finance and in the Customs Administration.

In May, 1928, the capitulatory régime came to an end; at the same time a new Tariff Convention was signed, giving Persia Tariff autonomy.

CAPITAL. Tehran (pop. 210,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kermaun (50,000), Yazd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).

FLAG. White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. R. H. Hoare, C.M.G. (1931) £4,200
Counsellor. J. L. Dodds (*acting*).
and Secretary. H. L. Baggallay.
2nd Secretary. D. L. Busk.

Hon. Attaché. A. J. Herbert
Oriental Secretary (with local rank of and Secretary). A. C. Trotter (*acting*).

Commercial Secretary (Grade II). E. R. Lingeman.

Military Attaché. Lt.-Col. P. C. R. Dodd, D.S.O., M.V.O.

^aConverted at average rate of exchange 1930-31 (85 Iran = £1).

Physician. D. S. Davies, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Archivist. F. Y. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Tehran—Vice-Consul (with personal rank of Consul and local rank of and Secretary). T. V. Brennan, O.B.E.

Resht—Vice-Consul. A. W. Davis.

Ahwaz—Consul. A. E. Watkinson.

" Vice-Consul. Maj. C. E. V. Bremner, M.C., I.A.

Mohammerah—V.-Consul.

Bushire—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. T. C. W.

Fowle, C.B.M., I.A.

" Consul, Capt. E. H. Gastrell.

" Vice-Consul, Maj. H. J. H. Symons,

M.C., I.M.S.

Bander Abbas—Consul, G. A. Richardson,
O.B.E.

Isfahan—Cons-General, E. Bristow.

" Vice-Consul, J. C. O'Dwyer.

Kerman—Consul, Capt. C. H. Lincoln, C.B.E.

Kermanah—Consul, Lt. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.

Meshed—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. C. C. J. Barrie,
C.S.I., C.I.R.

" Vice-Consul (vacant)

Seistan & Kaim—Consul, Maj. C. K. Daly, C.I.E.

" Vice-Consul, Capt. J. J. Beausang,
I.M.S.

Birjand—Vice-Consul, Jemadar Fazal Haqq.

Zahedan—Vice-Consul, Capt. L. A. G. Pinney.

Shiraz—Consul,

" Pro-Consul, Abdul Ahad Khan Wazizadeh

Tabriz—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer, D.S.O.

" Vice-Consul,

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at Bushire and Mohammerah.

Traffic to Tehran, 8 days by rail via U.S.R.; 9 days by rail via Istanbul and Nisibin (and on by car), 18 days by sea to Beirut (and on by car), 7 days by air to Baghdad (and on by car). The Junkers internal flying service was suspended in the spring of 1932.

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President General de Brigada, Luis M. Sanchez Cerro, O.B.E. (Dec. 8, 1931).

CABINET.

President of Council and Minister of Justice, Don Ricardo Rivadeneira.

Government & Police, Don Julio Chavez (abelló).

War, Col. Antonio Belingolea.

Finance, Don Ignacio A. Brandariz.

Fomento, Don Ricardo Cazo.

Marine and Aviation, Don Alfredo Benavides Causaco.

Foreign Affairs, Don Alberto Freundt Rosell.

Minister in London, General Oscar Benavides, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Holquin y de Lavalle.

Naval Attaché, Commander Manuel Faura.

Mil. Attaché, Col. José F. Vázquez Benavides.

Civil Attaché, Señor Don Carlos A. Mackehenle.

Consulate-General in London, 11 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Consul-General, Señor Don Carlos A. Mackehenle.

Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don C. G. Estenós.

Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Juan Fry.

Do. Cardiff, Señor Don A. J. Bovey (*acting*).

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31' 29" and 19° 13' S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 19' W.

The territory between 17° 47' S. and 19° 13' S. was

occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879-1882. In 1929 the Province of Tacna was returned to Peru, Chile retaining the Province of Arica. The area of the Republic is estimated at 358,000 square miles (including 6,000 square miles for Tacna), and the population (1921) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people and under an amendment to the Constitution (1927) may be re-elected indefinitely. The Constitution is again to be amended by the Constituent Assembly, for which elections are held (as also for President) in Oct. 1931.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being Huascarán (22,050 feet), Huandoy (21,100 feet), Arequipa (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), Huairan (20,000 feet), and Luma, Tocoza, and Saracasa, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *yanas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow, and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased. It is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication, but efforts have been made in recent years to open up air routes. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The mineral production in 1930 was as follows—Gold (kg. 2,766), silver (kg. 478,664), copper (48,205 tons), lead (19,744 tons), zinc (11,274 tons), vanadium (479 tons), antimony (59 tons), and petroleum (66,500,000 soles). The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano (95,000 tons in 1930).

The principal imports are foodstuffs, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metal

and manufactures thereof, stationery, paper manufactures, timber and wheat. The chief exports in 1930 were petroleum and derivatives (86,906,651 soles), minerals (72,016,947 soles), cotton (41,511,966 soles), and sugar (25,525,235 soles).

The total length of the railways open (1929) was 2,851 miles, of which 1,195 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places. There is considerable activity in air service. The Naval Air Force maintains services to Iquitos and other places in the interior. The coast district is served by a national company and by the Chile-U.S.A. route *via* Peru. National Air Mails are carried by Peruvian military machines.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 8,000 of all ranks, the Navy includes 2 cruisers built at Batavia, a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 4 submarines built in U.S.A. There is a military aerodrome at Chofillos (near Lima) and a sea-plane station at Ancon.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

Public revenue	88000000
Public expenditure	99,755,105
Internal Debt (Dec 31, 1931)	102,589,247
*External " " "	57,623,235
Floating " " "	356,385,253
Total imports	86,085,284
Total exports	97,925,364
Imports from U.K.	198,331,193
Exports to U.K.	14,199,462
CAPITAL, LIMA. Population (1930), 316,000;	

other large towns are Callao (77,000) and Arequipa (70,000), and Cuzco (40,000).

FLAG. Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION (LIMA).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles H. Bentinck, C.M.G.

(1929) " " " " " " " " £2,600
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.) (Local Rank),

H. A. Hobson, M.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Major L. H. G. Andrews.

Archivist, Harold W. Speck, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Lima—Consul, H. A. Hobson, M.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, R. C. Stevenson; G. R. Sells.

Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.

Pio-Consul, T. McMillan.

Callao—Vice-Consul, H. E. Young.

Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Cecil John Bowes.

Payta—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.

Sidney and Trujillo—Vice-Consul, A. C.

(lements) (acting).

Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.

Lima, 7,000 miles; transit, *via* New York & Colon, 16-25 days; *via* Liverpool & Colon, 19 to 26 days.

* Service on External Debt suspended May, 1931. The Kemmerer Financial Commission, which came to Peru in Jan. 1931, has issued a number of Reports and Recommendations.

‡ Stabilized May, 1931, at 26 U.S. cents.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, Monsieur Ignacy Mościcki, born 1867, elected June 2, 1926.

MINISTRY (May, 1931).

Prime Minister, Colonel Alexander Prystor.

Interior, M. Boniaslas Pieracki.

Foreign Affairs, Joseph Beck.

War, Marshal Pilsudski.

Justice, M. Czeslas Michalowski.

Finance, Prof. W. Zawadzki.

Education, M. Jannaz Jedrzejewicz.

Agriculture and Agriculture, M. Seweryn Ludkiewicz.

Commerce, General Zarzycki.

Communications and Public Works, M. Michel Budkiewicz.

Labour, General Hubicki.

Posts and Telegraphs, M. Ignace Boerner.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Konstanty Skirmunt.

Embassy, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.

1st Secretaries, M. Jan Waszelaki; M. Leon Orłowski.

and Secretary, M. Joseph Zaranski.

Commercial Counsellor, M. S. dney L Sadowski.

Consul-General, London (vacant).

2, Upper Montagu Street, W.C. 1.

Consul, M. Witold Hulanicki.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This State extended in the year 1772 over an area of about 286,000 sq. miles, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political boundaries of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, Germany (East Prussia), and Lithuania, in the N.; Czechoslovakia in the S.; Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 150,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated (Jan. 1, 1932), at 32,132,936 (of whom 22,208,076, or 69.1 per cent., are Poles, and 9,924,860, or 30.9 per cent., other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign, and Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms.

Government.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 27, 1921, is very

Liberal. Since Marshal Pilsudski's *coup d'état* of May 22, 1926, amendments have been inserted in the Constitution conferring on the President of the Republic the power of legislation by decree at times when the Diet is not sitting, subject to subsequent ratification by the Diet.

Production.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, sugar, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia), zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1930) was 663,000 metric tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports are principally coal, timber, spelter, agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

Defence.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

Communications.—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,200 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed. A purely Polish port is also being constructed at Gdynia, north of Danzig, with a total water area of 470-495 acres, and an estimated maximum handling capacity of 6 to 7 million tons a year, when complete. During 1931 Gdynia handled 5,300,000 tons of goods. Direct railway communication is being built linking Gdynia with Upper Silesia and Czechoslovakia on the one hand, and with Rumania and the Black Sea on the other.

	Zlotys.
Revenue (1931-32) ...	2,862,105,000
Expenditure (1931-32) ...	2,466,130,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1931) ...	450,000,000
External Debt (") ...	4,350,000,000
Imports (1931) ...	1,462,243,000
Exports (") ...	1,878,732,000
Imports from U.K. (1931) ...	104,391,000
Exports to U.K. (") ...	318,264,000

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges), contains many fine buildings; population 1931, 1,176,914. Other large towns are Lodz (605,467), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (316,177); Poznan or Posen, on the Warta (246,698); Cracow on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of mediæval Poland (222,260); Wilno (196,383), Katowice (127,044); Lublin (122,530); Sosnowiec (109,454); Czechochowa (117,588) and Bialystok (91,335).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No. 12, Nowy Świat, Warsaw.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir William

Eskine, G.O.M.G., M.V.O. (1929) £5,500

1st Secretary, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.

2nd Secretary, P. N. Loxley.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. C. Carpenter.

Commercial Sec. (Grade I.), R. E. Kimens, C. M. G.

Naval Attaché, Com. M. A. Hawes, R. N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R. N.

Military Attaché, Lt. Col. C. F. Connol-Rowan

Archivist, B. C. Flynn; M. E. Taylor

Asst. to Comm. Secretary, A. F. Merry, M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Warsaw (No. 10 Aleja Róż)—Consul, F. Savery,
O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, N. J. F. Leggett

" Pro-Consul, Kazimierz Piasus.

Gdynia—Vice-Consul, C. H. Jeffery.

Katowice—Vice-Consul, C. F. W. Andrews

Łódź—Vice-Consul, B. Taylor.

Poznań—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbert

Poznań—Vice-Consul, B. W. A. Massey.

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President of the Republic (1926-1932), General
Antonio Oscar de Figueira Cordeiro.

CABINET (1932)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Dr.

Antonio de Oliveira Salazar

Foreign Affairs, Dr. César de Sousa Mendes do

Amaral e Albuquerque.

Marine, Commander Aníbal de Mesquita

Guimarães.

War, General Daniel Rodrigues de Sousa.

Colonies, Dr. Amílrio R. Monteiro

Education, Dr. Gustavo Cordenio Ramos

Justice and Religion, Dr. Manuel Rodrigues.

Interior, Dr. Albino Soares Pinto dos Reis.

Industry and Agriculture, Senhor Sebastião

Garcia Ramires

Commerce, Works and Communications, Senhor

Duarte Pacheco

Ambassador in London, His Excellency General

Tomaz Antonio Garcia Rosado, K.C.M.G.

Embassy, 12 Gloucester Place, W. 1.

1st Secretary, Senhor João de Lebre e Lima

and Secretary, Senhor J. de B. Ferreira da Fon-

seca.

Attaché, Senhor Antonio Rato Potier

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General

(London), Senhor Joaquim Pedrosa, 40,

Woburn Sq., W. C. 1.

Portugal lies between 36° 58'—42° 9' 12" N. lat

and 6° 11' 48"—9° 29' 45" W. long., being 302 miles

in length from N. to S. and averaging about 117 in

breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal con-

tains an area of 34,500 square miles, with a popu-

lation in 1930 of 6,190,000, and the Portuguese

Colonies a total area of 800,400 square miles, with

a population estimated at 10,384,381. The Azores

and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but

as a part of continental Portugal.

From the close of the eleventh century the

government of Portugal was a monarchy, and

for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty

of Brazil, which declared its independence in

1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove

the King and Royal family into exile, and the

National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government and adopted a constitution, with a President elected by Congress for 4 years, a Congress of two chambers, and an executive appointed by the President, but responsible to the Legislature. (Ex-King Manoel, of the House of Braganza, was born Nov. 15, 1809, and succeeded on the assassination of his father Feb. 1, 1908, died at Fulwell Park, Twickenham, Middlesex, July 2, 1921.)

The chief agricultural products of continental Portugal are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, vines, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 30 per cent of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, tin, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The merchant marine (1931) numbered 43 steam vessels (above 1,000 tons), with a tonnage of 188,871. Railways 2,140 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1931, and there were 5,742 miles of telegraph line in 1930.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 35,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern. Air Fleet, 84 aeroplanes.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and about 54 per cent of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lycées. There are also military, naval and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra, Lisbon and Oporto.

	1930	33
Revenue (estimate)	£19,406,000	
Expenditure (estimate)	19,368,000	
Floating Debt (March, 1932)	6,625,000	
External Debt (May 31, 1932)	30,143,100	
Floating Debt (do.)	27,321,800	
Internal debt (Jan. 1, 1930)	14,480,745	

	1930	1931
Imports	£24,038,025	£15,174,000
Exports	9,407,373	7,343,000
Imports from U.K.	5,140,800	3,576,000
Exports to U.K.	2,015,360	1,710,000

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (Census of 1930) (587,334). Oporto (Census of 1925) 215,625.

FLAG. Green and red, with arms in centre.

§ The total National Debt of Portugal, not including the War Debt amounted (May 31, 1930) to £64,202,200, after deducting the value of the Government holding in the various loans.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon.)
Ambassador, Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary,
 His Excellency Sir Claud Frederick William
 Russell, K.C.M.G. (1931).....£4,500
Counsellor, F. E. F. Adam.
and Secretary, R. A. Gallop.
Hon. Attaché, M. Cheke.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.) (Rua do
 Ferregial de Baixo, 33, Lisbon), A. H. W. W.
 King, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar,
 R.N.
Military Attaché, Major M. M. Parry-Jones,
 M.C.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
Translator (with local rank of 2nd Secretary),
 R. P. Ray, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

*Lisbon—Consul (with local rank of Consular
 Secretary, Grade II.),* A. H. W. King,
 O.B.E.
 „ *Vice-Consul,* A. E. Yapp, M.C.; Charles
 Broughton.
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos
 Santos.
Porto—Vice-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.
St. Vincent—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. L. Sands.
Pro-Consul, S. Wyndham.
Setúbal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fryxell.
Villa Real de Santa Antonio—Vice-Consul, M.
 D. M. Falconer.
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, J. B. Browne, O.B.E.
Vice-Consul, B. England.
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, R. T. Hayes.
Fajal—Vice-Consul, A. E. Fletcher.
Loanda—Consul-General, G. H. Bullock.
Vice-Consul, Hugh B. Fraser.
Lobito—Vice-Consul, A. J. Williams.
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, H. A. Ford.
Vice-Consul,
 „ *Pro-Consul,* Dennis Boam.
Beira—Vice-Consul, Edgar J. Junt.
Mozambique—Vice-Consul, O. L. Hart (acting).
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-
 General at Canton, China.
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, C. H. C.
 Bowen, M.B.E.
Oporto—Consul, H. W. W. Bird.
 „ *Vice-Consul,* Henry W. Coverley.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, V. V.
 Cusden.

St. Jago—Vice-Consul, A. J. Barbosa da Silva.
 BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL,
 4 Rua Victor Gordon, Lisbon (Branches at
 15 Rua Costa Santos, Oporto, and 81 Rua dos
 Notos, Funchal, Madeira)
 Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles, transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of
 Africa, have an area of 1,524 square miles
 and a population of 148,300. Estimated revenue
 and expenditure 1930-31 £196,220; imports (1930)
 £622,310; exports, £41,620. shipping entries
 (1929) 1,593 vessels (702 British).

SAO THOME AND PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the
 Gulf of Guinea (area 422 square miles, popula-
 tion 99,060. Estimated revenue (1930-31),
 £121,860; expenditure, £121,630; imports
 (1929), £450,060; exports, £739,890.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of
 Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and
 a population of 806,973. Estimated revenue
 (1930-31), £249,150; expenditure, £248,970;
 imports (1931), £168,450; exports, £270,350.

ANGOLA (Angola and Kabinda) on the west
 coast of Africa has an area of 486,000 square
 miles and a population estimated at 3,000,000.
 Estimated revenue (1930-31), £1,821,620;
 expenditure, £1,808,090; imports (1931),
 £1,348,320; exports, £1,874,400.

A transcontinental railway from Benguela
 (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga
 mineral district of the Congo and thence run-
 ning southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo
 and eastwards to Beira is being developed under
 British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This
 line makes through communication from Lobito
 Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian
 Ocean.

MOZAMBIQUE, in East Africa (Delagoa Bay,
 Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa,
 Quillimane, and Tete) has a total area of
 287,756 square miles, with a population of
 365,14,612. Estimated revenue and expenditure,
 1930-31, £3,319,820; imports (1931), £4,490,000;
 exports, £1,999,260.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470
 square miles, with a population of 548,222, and
 includes Goa, Daman, and Diu. Estimated
 revenue and expenditure (1930-31), £502,540;
 imports (1930), £1,272,100; exports, £297,300.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an
 area of 4 square miles and a population of 157,178.
 Estimated revenue (1930-31), £204,280; ex-
 penditure, £293,580; imports (1930), £1,904,760;
 exports, £1,019,900.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of
 the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an
 area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of
 394,518. Estimated revenue (1930-31) £78,480,
 expenditure, £78,280; imports (1929), £120,350,
 exports, £152,350.

RUMANIA.

(Rómânia.)

King, Carol (Charles) born Oct. 15, 1893, suc-
 ceeded June 8, 1930.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Mihail (Michael),
 Grand Voivode of Alba-Iulia, born Oct. 25,
 1921, succeeded his grandfather as King,
 July 20, 1927 (until the return of King Carol).

('ABINET (October, 1932).

President of Council, M. J. Maniu.
Foreign Affairs, M. N. Titulescu.
Home Office, M. I. Mihalake.
Finance, M. M. Madgearu.
Agriculture, M. Voicu-Nitzescu.
Justice, M. Popovici.
Communications, I. Mitró.
Labour, D. Joanitzescu.
Education, Professor Gusti.
National Defence, General Samsonovici.
Commerce and Industry, I. Lugoşanu.
Minister for Bessarabia, Pan Halippa.
 „ „ *Transylvania,* E. Hatzilegan.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, M. Con-
 stantin Lăptev.

Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.

1st Secretaries, M. Gregoire Constantinescu; M. D. Buzdugan.

Military and Naval Attaché, Com. Gheorghe Niculescu.

Commercial Secretary, M. N. Holban.

Consul-General, (vacant).

Consul-Gen. (Hon.), M. G. N. Gologan, 5-7 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Seythia Pontica*, territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The kingdom is divided into the 7 Provinces of The Banat, Transylvania, Bukovina, Bessarabia, Muntenia, Oltenia and Moldavia. Rumania has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarabia) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1882, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912-13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (*Dobruja*) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914-1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq. miles) may now be estimated at 123,000 sq. miles, and the 1925 population of 7,897,311 has been increased to 18,057,074 (1930 census). The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION—The soil of Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans and peas. The wheat crop for 1931 was 3,682,792 metric tons; rye 354,648, maize 6,063,333, barley 1,414,395, and oats 670,237 metric tons. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the

principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of crude oil was 1,885,225 metric tons in 1913, 3,669,354 metric tons in 1927, 4,300,000 metric tons in 1928, 4,827,278 metric tons in 1929, 5,792,311 in 1930, and 6,578,803 in 1931. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textiles, machinery and metals; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914-1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Arms of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small Navy on the Black Sea and on the Danube (30 vessels).

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS—In 1930 there were 7,364 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom, railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 23,000 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza; the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

Budget revenue	.....	*1931	36,598,845,550
Budget expenditure	.....		35,518,766,038
Public debt (Dec. 31, 1930)	.....	1931	196,193,227,110

Imports	.....	1929	1615,000,115,000
Exports	.....		22,153,674,400
Imports from U.K.	£1,985,895		£1,364,709
Exports to U.K.	4,720,745		3,499,351

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with population (Census of 1930) of 631,288. Other towns are Chisinau (135,000), Cernauti (92,000), Iamail (36,000), Jassy (90,000), Galatz (81,000), Timisoara (91,000), Braila (62,000), Oradea Mare (91,000), Arad (75,000), Cluj (107,000), Ploesti (61,000), and Rm. V. (75,000).

Flag: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Charles Michael Palascat, O.N.G. (1929) £3,400

* Stabilised March, 1929, at 823/99 = £1.

1st Secretary, A. W. G. Randall. O.B.E.
 2nd Secretary, A. V. Coveley-Price.
Commercial Sec (Grade 11) (Strada Episcopiei,
 6), R. J. E. Humphreys.
Naval Attaché, Capt R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Comm. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. F. Connal-Rowan.
Archivist, Norman L. Fortei.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General, T. B. Wildman.
Vice-Consul, J. R. M. Leake.
Bucharest—Vice-Consul (vacant)
Pro-Consul, D. G. Inglestiss
Braila—Vice-Consul, Jack Colbin
Constanza—Vice-Consul, H. G. Jakins.
Sulina—Vice-Consul, G. B. Marshall.
Cluj—Consul, C. D. Elphick.
Timisoara—Consul, Dr. Emil Szenes.

Transit, 31 days

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Bucharest.

RUSSIA see U.S.S.R.

SALVADOR.

(República de El Salvador.)

President (1931-1935), General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, assumed office Dec. 3, 1931.
Vice-President (vacant)
Foreign Affairs, Education, and Justice, Señor Dr. Don Miguel Angel Araujo
Interior, Development, Agriculture, Labour, Health, and Charity, General Salvador Castaneda Castro
Finance, Public Credit, Industry and Commerce, Señor Dr. Don Miguel Tomas Molina.
War, Marine and Aviation, Colonel Joaquin Valdes.

Consul-General, Señor Don Samuel Jorge Dawson, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population estimated in 1931 at 1,437,157. It is divided into 14 departments. In 1931 there were 67,445 births and 33,226 deaths.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The government is based upon a written constitution and is composed of (a) the Executive power, which is exercised by the President; (b) the Legislative power, which is in the hands of the National Assembly, and (c) the Judicial power, which rests ultimately with the Supreme Court. Elections take place once every four years, and the President is ineligible for a successive term.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being volcanoes. The highest peak is the Santa Ana volcano (8,300 feet). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot and unhealthy, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat and much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of Salvador, the

most recent being that of 1919, when great damage was done to the capital and other towns.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while further away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the present Santa Ana volcano. The eastern spur of this volcano forms the peak of Izalco, which is in an almost constant state of volcanic activity, and (on account of its visibility from the ocean) is known as "The Lighthouse of the Pacific."

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes, cane sugar is also produced, as well as maize, indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on a large scale was commenced in 1924, but on account of the ravages wrought by insects it was practically abandoned after two seasons. In the lower altitudes towards the east henequen is produced. The principal exports are coffee (sometimes over 90 per cent. of total value), sugar, indigo, balsam, henequen, hides and skins. The chief imports are cotton textiles, flour, iron and steel goods, lard, motor cars, manures, jute sacks, chemical products, cement, petrol, thread. A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. A line from the port of La Unión (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital was opened in 1922. Two new lines were opened in 1927, one from the capital to Santa Lucia, a suburb of Santa Ana, tapping the upper Lempa Valley; the other from the coffee centre of Ahuachapán to Santa Lucia. A new line from Santa Lucia to Zacapa (in Guatemala) was opened to traffic in 1930 and affords continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Barrios. During 1924-26 the re-draming and re-paving of most of the capital were completed, and plans have been made for the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now impassable during the rainy season. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible in the dry season between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923. The Pan-American Airways maintain regular services connecting San Salvador with the U.S. *via* Guatemala-Mexico-Brownsville, and *via* Havana-Miami, and connecting with Panama *via* Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

There are 202 post-offices and 257 telegraph offices. There is a wireless (receiving and transmitting) station at the capital, and during 1926 a broadcasting station was inaugurated.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1930-31
Revenue	Colons 20,487,137
Expenditure	27,645,191
Funded Debt (Dec. 31, 1931) ..	34,759,300
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1931) ..	10,645,566
1931	
Imports	14,607,226
Exports	22,725,996
Imports from U.K.	1,785,140
Exports to U.K.	96,768
Average Exchange 1931, Colons 9'34 = £1.	
CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. circ. 90,000.	

Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000), San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador or Santa Tecla (25,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (see Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—*Consul and Chargé d'Affaires* (ad interim), R. G. Goldie

„ *Vice-Consul*, Sydney M. Stadler.

Acaputla—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. L. R. J. C. Dale

Cutuco—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. John E. Griffiths.

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; routes (a) New York, New Orleans, Puerto Barrios (Guatemala) and thence by rail, (b) New York and direct steamer to La Libertad; (c) direct steamer to Panama Canal and thence by steamer to La Libertad. The first route is the quickest

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti"

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Grand-Off. Melvill A. Jamieson, 42 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

Vice-Consul, Comm. Giovanni Sovrani

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 12,952. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on Oct. 16, 1899. An electric railway runs from Rimini (25 minutes)

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General, E. R. Seccombe (Leghorn, Italy).

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the Treaty of Versailles Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from Jan. 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 774,546. The chief towns are Sarrebruck (125,000), Neunkirchen (41,031) and Saint Ingbert (20,817)

SAUDI ARABIA. See Arabia.

SERBIA. See Yugoslavia.

SIAM.

(Muang Tai.)

King, Prajadhipok, born Nov. 8, 1893; succeeded Nov. 26, 1925.

Foreign Minister, H. E. Phya Silvisar Vacha.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, H. S. H. Prince Damras Danrong Derakula, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang Tai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1909, 11,506,307) is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. Until the middle of 1932 the King was an absolute monarch, but in June 1932, a revolution broke out in Bangkok, various leading Princes were seized as hostages, and an invitation was sent to the King to rule in future as a constitutional monarch. In response to the invitation a temporary Constitution Act was promulgated (June 27) under which the King remains the Head of the State, with greatly reduced powers, and there was established a People's Senate of 70 members, a deliberative and legislative body, while the executive power is in the hands of a Committee of 15 drawn from the People's Party. A permanent constitution is in course of preparation. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats, compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Sians, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,800 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 364 Government schools and 4,124 schools of all kinds, attended by 448,380 children. The Chulalongkorn University is organised with faculties of medicine, political science, engineering, and literature and science.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Eighty-five per cent of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. Norwegian shipping holds the lead in tonnage, followed closely by British. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation and by railway extensions, bringing the provinces into closer touch with the capital. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1928-29 rice constituted 69, tin 7 and teak 4.4 per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are tea, cane, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 20 per cent *ad valorem*, but special rates (ranging from 5 to 60 per cent *ad valorem*) are imposed on specified articles. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin,

wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,880 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Vaindir (357 miles N.E.), Chiengmai (465 miles N. of Bangkok), Aranya Prades (199 miles E.), the southern line to Taung, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1926, and in July, 1928, was completed to the Kelah border, where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. The E. coast line to Sungai Golok (Kelantan) has also been opened to traffic. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. Good roads are few. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1929 30.	1930 31.
Ordinary Revenue	£59,855,550*	£8,918,744
Ordinary Expenditure.....	9,839,582	8,917,122
Public debt (March 31, 1931)	11,091,733	

	1930.	1931.
Total imports	£18,792,000	£8,998,000
Total exports	19,980,000	10,824,800
Imports from U.K.	2,050,000	1,181,887
Exports to U.K.	200,360	114,927

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1927), 548,400.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Cecil Francis Joseph Dormer, M.V.O. (1929) £3,300
Archivist, F. W. T. Turney.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-General, John F. Johns, O.M.G.
Vice-Consul, H. R. Bird.
Chiengmai—Consul, J. Bailey.
Nakorn—Lampang—Vice-Consul, R. A. N. Hillyer.
Singgora—Vice-Consul, H. B. Henderson.

SPAIN. (España.)

President of the Republic, Don Niceto Alcalá Zamora, elected Dec. 20, 1931, assumed office, Dec. 13, 1931.

MINISTRY.

President of the Cabinet and Minister of War, Don Manuel Azaña.
Minister of Justice, Don Alvaro de Albornoz.
Marine, Don José Giral.
Finance, Don Jaime Garmier Romeu.
Interior, Don Santiago Casares Quiroga.
Instruction and Fine Arts, Don Fernando de los Rios.
Public Works, Don Indalecio Prieto.
Labour, Don Francisco Largo Caballero.
National Economy, Don Luis Nicolau d'Olivier.
Communications, Don Diego Martínez Barrios.
Foreign Affairs, Don Luis de Zulueta.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don Ramon Perez de Ayala, 24, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Señor Don Bernardo Rolland.
1st Secretary, Señor Don F. Valdes.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don Javier Bernojillo.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Felix Riaño.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Adolfo II. de Solas.
Agricultural do., Señor Don José Da Casa.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Ramon de Oyarzun.

Consul-General, Ilmo. Señor Don Enrique Gaspar, 20, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Consul, Señor Don Eduardo Daula.

A Republic situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,327 miles—722 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Dec. 1931, of 22,940,122—120 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government—After the union of Aragon and Castile in the last quarter of the 15th century, Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873-75), Alfonso XIII. succeeding at birth in 1886. (In April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. Elections for a Constituent Assembly were held on June 28; the Assembly met on July 14 and passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government. In December a Presidential Election was held.

Production and Trade—Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. In 1930 the coal production was 7,547,094 tons, of which 6,546,824 were pit coal, 380,204 lignite, and 620,066 anthracite. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the War, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

* At 7 cents 20 Rs = £2.

In 1929 there were 10,197 miles of railway open and 70,000 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1931, consisted of 1,276 steamers (1,189,655 tons) and 394 sailing vessels (50,277 tons). In 1929, 22,094 vessels of 33,627,024 tons entered and 19,534 vessels of 22,752,245 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—In 1931 the Army was reduced from 26 Divisions to 8 Infantry Divisions and 1 Cavalry Division, having an authorized Peace establishment of 4,942 officers and 98,114 men for the Spanish Peninsular Army and of 1,876 officers and 45,849 men for the Army in Morocco.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 22 gunboats.

Education. *Primary*, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	<i>Peetas</i>
Revenue (Budget, 1932)	4,550,248,000
Expenditure (Budget, 1932)	4,461,007,000
National Debt (1929)	18,761,103,400
Total imports (1930)	2,447,533,000
Total exports (1930)	2,458,754,000
Imports from U.K. (1931)	£5,519,000
Exports to U.K. (1931)	£14,278,000

CAPITAL Madrid. Population (1930), 834,103. Other large cities are Barcelona (782,843), Valencia (274,552), Seville (219,346), Malaga (188,117), Saragossa (159,291), Murcia (158,285), Bilbao (153,630), Granada (109,645), and there are 18 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

FLAG. Three equal horizontal bands (red, yellow and violet.)

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid 4.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (1928) £5,250

Counsellor of Embassy, V. C. W. Forbes.

1st Secretary, J. H. Leche, O.B.E.

3rd Secretary, G. P. Labouchere.

Hon. Attaché, J. Mallet; J. E. Allsopp.

Commercial Sec (Grade I.) (Calle Alcalá

Galiano, 5, Madrid), A. Adams.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. U. P. Fitzgerald, R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villari, R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. M. M. Parry-Jones, M.C.

Chaplain, Rev. H. B. Firth.

Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-General, Norman King, C.M.G.

" *Vice-Consul*, C. A. G. Meade, J. W. Witty,

M.B.E.

Alicante and Santapola—Vice-Cons., José Tato

Burriana and Castellón—Vice-Consul, E. C.

Field.

Denia—Vice-Consul, S. H. Scarlett.

Gandía, &c.—Vice-Cons., F. Romaguera.

Izná (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., J. Escandell.

Palma (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., W. Ivan Lake.

Port Mahón (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., Carlos

Moysé-Seuret.

San Felu de Guixola—Vice-Cons., José Sibils.

Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.

Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.

Valencia—Consul, E. Barker, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, Arthur F. Baines.

Bilbao—Consul, T. I. Rees.

" *Vice-Consul*, James Innes, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, John H. Innes.

Castro Urdiales—Vice-Consul, Jesus Ibañez.

San Sebastián—Vice-Consul, W. A. H. Good-

man.

" *Pro-Consul*, Ernest Golding.

Santander—Consul, Thomas Bates.

Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, C. W. (Chew

Madrid—Consul, (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid),

M. A. B. Denton-Thompson.

" *Vice-Consul*, J. H. Malinas.

Malaga—Consul, I. Young.

" *Vice-Consul*,

" *Pro-Consul*,

Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Nafel, M.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, Juan de Lainea.

Almeria and Adra—Vice-Cons. M. E. Harrison.

" *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison.

Cartagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.

" *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard.

Güercha—Vice-Cons., Alexander W. Harrison.

Granada—Vice-Consul, W. J. S. Davenport.

Lanús—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.

Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzadon.

Seville—Consul, W. C. Randolph Rose.

" *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby.

Algeciras—Vice-Consul, I. Morrison, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, A. Bantista.

Cádiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson.

" *Pro-Consul*, Robert A. Black.

Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison.

" *Pro-Consul*, Francis K. Haselden.

Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.

" *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer.

La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, J. Scaniglia.

Teniffé—Consul, C. A. Edmond.

" *Vice-Consul*,

" *Pro-Consul*, E. L. Fox.

Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul,

Ernest Wootton.

" *Pro-Consul*, Mannel Moniz.

Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid.

Vigo—Consul, F. J. Paton, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*,

" *Pro-Consul*, Vicente Guiten.

Carril and Villagarcía—Vice-Consul, Estanislao

Durán, C.B.E.

Corubión—Vice-Consul, J. Seoane Ulloa

(acting).

Corunna—Vice-Consul, Henry Guyatt.

Peñol—Vice-Consul, William Martin.

Gijón—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.

" *Pro-Consul*, James M. R. Lovelace.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN,

8 Rámba de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch,

9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*)

Madrid, 2,150 miles, transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The Balearic Isles, Ceuta, Melilla and the Canary Islands, are integral parts of Spanish territory.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest

being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1923) of 344,466. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,219.

MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492 and is an integral part of Spanish territory. The population is 50,170.

THE CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Tenerife.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Pón*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugarcane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 24,000. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies are:—

Annoñon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 5° 35' E. long.; population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

RIO DE ORO AND ADRAIR (Capital, Villa Cisneros) is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20'–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs; population 253.

Rio Muna (or Spanish Guinea) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco (see "Morocco"), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands; population 322.

Peñon de la Gomera (or Peñon de Velez) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 398.

Spanish Southern Morocco.—Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

The Chafarinas (or Zafarinas) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua, population 312.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* (1 Rue d'Astorg, Paris VIII) is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1921, £52,902,396). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 102 miles, with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 20.06 metres (33 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 13 hours 26 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H. M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Commercial Directors, T. Harrison Hughes (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Alan G. Anderson, K.B.E.; Sir John Cadman, G.C.M.G.; Sir August Geyser, Bt.; Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Hone, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.; Sir E. Wyldore-Smith, Sir Thomas Royden, Bt., C.H.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.; The Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1920, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year	No of Vessels.	Net Tons	British Tonnage.
			%
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64.5
1923	4,621	22,730,162	62.8
1924	5,122	25,109,882	59.7
1925	5,337	26,761,935	59.9
1926	4,980	26,060,377	57.4
1927	5,545	28,662,028	57.1
1928	6,084	31,905,902	56.8
1929	6,774	33,406,014	57.1
1930	5,761	31,668,799	55.58
1931	5,366	30,027,566	55.36

The tonnage of the merchandise carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1923; 27,047,000 tons in 1920; and 25,332,000 tons in 1931. Details of the

nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1931 are appended :—

	No of Vessels	Net Tons	Per cent (Tonnage)
British	2,976	16,624,352	55 36
German	508	3,314,750	10 04
Netherlands ...	444	2,848,368	9 49
French	354	2,084,035	6 54
Italian	286	1,424,095	4 74
Japanese	196	1,153,133	3 84
Norwegian	151	745,740	2 48
United States ..	102	624,535	2 08
Swedish	79	383,254	1 28
Danish	70	366,532	1 22
Russian	62	175,494	0 59
Danzig	11	87,336	0 29
Belgian	23	83,056	0 28
Greek	25	52,609	0 18
Yugoslavian	9	40,240	0 14
Finnish	2	9,988	0 03
Egyptian	4	4,074	0 01
Portuguese	1	3,677	0 01
Chinese	1	2,128	0 007
Lettonian	1	561	0 002
Totals...	5,366	30,027,966	100 00

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr (gold), and in 1931, 931,305,507 fr. (paper). The rate of transit dues as from Nov 15, 1931, is 6 fr. (gold) per ton, and 3 fr. (gold) for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1931 amounted on the ordinary 250 fr shares to 456 fr. 64 c. (507 fr 78 c *au nominatif*), and on the Actions de Jouissance to 417 fr. 47 c. (456 fr. 06 c *au nominatif*).

The 5,366 vessels included in the total for 1931 are grouped under the following categories :—

	No	Net Tonnage
Merchant vessels (laden)	2,776	14,289,740
Mail steamers	1,706	11,835,886
Warships and transports	255	842,840
Government chartered vessels	25	174,314
Merchant vessels in ballast ...	614	2,905,186
	5,366	30,027,966

SWEDEN.

(Sverige)

King of Sweden, of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., born June 16, 1858; suc. December 8, 1907; mar. Sept 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden (born August 7, 1862, died April 4, 1930) and has issue two sons.

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, born Nov 11, 1882, married (1) June 15, 1905, H R H the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920). (2) Nov 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889.

CABINET (Sept. 24, 1932).

Prime Minister, P. A. Hansson.

Foreign Affairs, R. J. Sandier.

Justice, K. J. D. Schlyter.

Finance, E. J. Wigforss.

Interior, F. G. Möller.

Defence, I. T. Vennerström.

Communications, H. V. Leo.

Public Worship & Instruction, J. A. Eugberg.

Commerce, J. F. Ekman.

Agriculture, P. E. Sköld.

Ministers without Portfolio, B. O. Uden;

T. K. V. Nothin.

Baron Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O.

Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor of Legation, Baron A. W. C. Lefjoh-n-hufvud.

Attaché, M. J. H. Pripp.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. R. Uggla.

Naval Attaché, Capt. E. A. Oberg.

Air Attaché, Col. F. Mossberg, G.B.E.

Agricultural Counsellor, M. W. F. de

Wachenfelt.

Representative of the Press, O. U. K. Thorsing.

Chancellor, J. Stille (Vice-Consul).

Chaplain, Rev. F. I. D. Holmgren.

Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Hol-

born, W. C. 1.

Vice-Consuls, K. E. J. Lundberg, Baron

L. A. W. Rappe.

Attaches, L. H. Ohlwall; T. H. F. Gronwall.

Chancellor, O. Gad.

Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,353 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1931, of 6,162,446, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, and Hjälmaren. Nearly 40 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 295,000 being owners and 80,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest, central, mining and agricultural; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots and grasses. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, birch, fir, these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality, lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, granite, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Lulea on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic, coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne). The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, corn, coal, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, manures, skins, iron, copper, and yarn. The chief articles of export are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, matches, butter, pork, and stone. In 1931 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 2,308,827 tons.

Railroads 10,420 miles in length (of which 4,196 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1932, and 39,988 miles of telegraph (inclusive of 19,608 railroad telegraph), 133 control stations, and 1,950 railroad and 1,690 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 669,333 miles of telephone.

Defence—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, about 24,500 being trained annually; war strength about 400,000. The Navy consists of 63 fighting vessels (350 guns),

22 being ironclads, with submarines, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary*: Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce, and navigation. (iv.) *Universities*: Uppsala, Lund, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1931-32	1932-33
Revenue (Bgt.)	*Kr. 874,253,600	*Kr. 896,086,600
Expenditure (Bgt.)	874,253,600	895,086,600
Debt (June 1932)	...	2,155,333,141
Imports	Kr. 1,662,174,947	Kr. 1,427,513,000
Exports	1,550,350,534	1,222,408,000
Imports from U.K.	262,799,000	200,512,000
Exports to U.K.	394,838,000	299,804,000

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop (Dec. 31, 1932), 514,333. Other large towns are Gothenburg (247,911), Malmö (129,927), and Norrköping (61,797).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Laboratoriegatan 8, Stockholm.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, A. J. Clark Kerr (1932) £4,400
1st Secretary, N. H. H. Charles, M.C.
Honorary Attachés, E. R. Williams; R. H. D. Henderson.

Commercial Secretary (Grade I), (Hövalsgateregatan 5B, Stockholm) W. J. Glenney, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Comdr. M. A. Hawes, R.N.

Amt. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villat, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Wing-Commander J. H. Henning, D.S.O., M.C.

Archivist, G. A. Urynhart.

Chaplain, Rev. J. Linton

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Stockholm—**Consul**, William H. Oxley.

—**Vice-Consul**, Capt. J. D. Loney

Gävle—**Vice-Consul**, Robert Carrick.
Gotland (Vadby)—**Vice-Consul**, Carl G. Björkander.

Kalmar—**Vice-Consul**, J. Jeansson.

Luleå—**Vice-Consul**, E. H. Falkland.

Norrköping—**Vice-Consul**, G. C. L. Beckman.

—**Pro-Consul**, Georg Åberg.

Sundsvall—**Vice-Consul**, H. A. Carrick.

—**Pro-Consul**, O. W. Åsander.

Umeå—**Vice-Consul**, A. Ulander-Scharin.

Gothenburg—

—**Consul**, J. J. Drummond.

—**Pro-Consul**, Nils T. Ohlin.

Borås—**Vice-Consul**, Richmond Riley.

Helsingborg—**Vice-Consul**, C. C. G. W. Westrup.

—**Pro-Consul**, Stellan Banck.

Karlskrona—**Vice-Consul**, August André.

Kriststad—**Vice-Consul**, Otto Ziegler.

Malmö—**Consul**, Harry Castleton.

—**Pro-Consul**, Hans H. S. Ekman.

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

* At par, the Crown=12. 24 (28 29 Kronor=£1).

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

***President** (1933), Monsieur E. Schulthess.

Vice-President (1933), M. M. Pilet-Golaz.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Moita.

Public Economy, &c., M. E. Schulthess.

War, M. R. Minger.

Interior, M. A. Meyer.

Justice, M. Häberlin.

Finance, M. J. Musy.

Posts and Railways, M. M. Pilet-Golaz.

Pres. of National Council (1932), Dr. Romani Abt.

Pres. of Council of States (1932), Dr. Jacob Sigrist.

Federal Chancellor, Dr. R. Kesselin.

Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (26 members and 9 substitutes), **President** (1932), Dr. H. Muri.

Director, International Posts, M. E. Garbani-Nerini.

Dirac, International Telegraphs, Dr. J. Raber.

International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts,

M. F. Ostertag

Director, International Railway Offices, M. E.

Lohuer.

Director-General of Federal Railways, Dr.

A. Schnaff

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini.

21 Bryanston Square, W. 1

Legation Officers, 18 Montagu Place, Bryanston

Square, W. 1.

Counsellor, M. Charles de Jeunet.

Secretary of Legation, M. Walter de Jourq.

and **Secretary and Acting Commercial Attaché**,

M. Walter Rufenacht.

Chancellor, M. Paul Hilsiker.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal

Republic of Central Europe, situated between

45° 50'—47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'—10° 30' E. long.

It is composed of 26 Cantons, of very dissimilar

size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May,

1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square

miles, with a population of 4,066,400 in 1930,

who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41

per cent., and Protestants, 57 per cent., Jews

numbering 21,000, and others 43,000. The popula-

tion is formed by three nationalities, distinct by

their language, as German 71 per cent., French

21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansch

(Grisons), 1½ per cent. It is the most moni-

tainous country in Europe, having the Alps,

covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising

from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along

its southern and eastern frontiers, but through-

out the chief part of its interior; and the Jura

mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is

followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat,

oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are

produced, and nearly all English fruits and

vegetables are grown. The forests cover about

one-fifth of the whole surface. The chief

industries comprise the manufacture of silks,

artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton

and cotton ribbons, linen, embroideries, strawplait,

machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed

milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco; while the metallur-

gical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries

are also extensive; clocks and watches have long

been the staple products of Geneva and

Nenchâtel. In 1931 there were 3,650 miles of

railway in operation, 270 miles of telegraph

* The President is elected in December, and remains

in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec., he is generally succeeded

by the Vice-President.

line (14,300 miles of circuit), 21,050 miles of telephone line (1,045,000 miles of circuit), and 4,004 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 127 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 35,000 francs, the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 32,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for four years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence. *Militia* Active Army, 12 yrs; initial trng., 65-90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann., then Landwehr, 8 yrs, 1 trng., 11 dys for dismd. branches only, then (Landsturm to age 48). *War Strength*, *Militia*, 140,600, Landwehr, 65,000, Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i) *Primary* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii) *Secondary*: Age 12-15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction (iv) *Universities* Bâle, Berno, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

Swiss Francs.

	1931	1932
Public revenue	395,500,000	409,088,000
Public expenditure	403,200,000	417,988,000
Debt (Jan 1)	1,369,174,464	1,334,303,464
	19.0	19.2
Total imports	2,664,302,000	2,251,204,000
Total exports	1,767,502,000	1,348,798,000
Imports from U K	224,092,000	96,423,000
Exports to U K . . .	262,689,000	235,735,000

CAPITAL, Berno. Population (1930), 121,783. Other large towns are Zurich (240,820), Bâle (148,063), Geneva (124,121), St. Gallen (63,947), and Lausanne (75,925).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(48 Thunstrasse, Berno.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Howard W. Kennard, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1931) £3,500
and Secretary, C. B. P. Peake, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (Grade II.), Maj. H. F. Heywood, M.C.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. N. Mason-Macfarlane, M.C., R.A.
Archivist, Miss M. C. Howden, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

Bâle—*Consul*, J. E. Bell
" *Pro-Consuls*, Alfred Fluhmann, Arthur R. Cackett

Geneva—*Consul*, H. Pattenon.
" *Vice-Consul*, L. A. Cazalet.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. O'Donnell.
Lausanne—*Consul*, Alfred J. L. Galland, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland.
Montreux—*Vice-Consul*, Marcel Auguste Cuénod, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, R. F. Ruthven Smith.
Neuchâtel—*Vice-Consul*, Paul F. de Pury.
" *Pro-Consul*, Fred A. Fallet.
Zurich—*Consul-Gen.*, R. Erskine
" *Vice-Consul*, Frederick J. Smith.
Berno—*Consul*, C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. Kupper.
Davos—*Consul*, W. G. Lockett
Lucerne—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. Frank Watkinson.
Lugano—*Vice-Consul*,
St. Moritz—*Vice-Consul*, F. K. Naegeli.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 8 Centralbahnplatz, Bâle. (Branch at 3 Place St. François, Lausanne.)

Berno, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1922, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (q.v.). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. *Damascus* and *Aleppo* have been amalgamated into a single State, and the State of the *Alaouites* (now known as the *Government of Latakia*) is again independent. The *Jebel Druze* forms a small independent State. The form of government differs in each of the actual States, but the guiding principle in each is French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, its political neighbours being Turkey, Iraq and Palestine on the north, east and south, with a western coastline washed by the Mediterranean Sea. The estimated area is about 60,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000.

of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shilites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60,000). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayyades and the tomb of Saladin, and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca used to pass, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At *Baalbek* (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 x 17 x 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *via* Hama, was reopened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Beirut to Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine and with Transjordan, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *via* Damascus, have been developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Damascus by car, and a weekly air service has been opened for mails and passengers.

In the autumn of 1925, following a revolt of the Jebel Druze in the Hauran, rioting took place in Damascus on Oct. 18, and the city was bombarded by French artillery, when part of the Azm palace and parts of the "Street Called Straight" were destroyed by shell-fire or burned. Soon after the receipt of news of the disturbances in Syria, the High Commissioner (Gen. Sarrail) was recalled by the French cabinet. A long period of disorder followed, but in Sept., 1927, public security was practically normal. In June, 1930, the French High Commissioner promulgated a new republican constitution for the State of Syria. After somewhat difficult negotiations between the French and the Nationalists elections were eventually held in 1932 and the Parliament elected.

Beirut is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Lebanese Republic. Damascus was the Federal capital, and has become that of the new State of Syria. Latakia is the capital of the Government of that name, formerly known as the State of the Alawites.

The Lebanese Republic (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, but the constitu-

tion was suspended as a measure of economy in 1932, M. Debbas remaining in control without the assistance of Parliament. The State extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (25 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekas, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Lebanese Republic is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry trees. Great efforts are being made to develop the district as a summer resort. The capital is Beirut (pop. 150,000), which is the chief seaport and commercial centre, and the seat of the French mandate. Tripoli, the next important town and seaport, will be one of the Mediterranean termini of the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipe line, now under construction. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Trade of Syria, 1931.

Imports from France, paper piastres	716,620,334
Imports from U.K....	631,862,591
Imports from Italy....	470,778,995
Imports from Turkey ..	464,778,995
Imports from U.S.A. ..	384,972,715

High Commissioner for Syria, M. Henri Ponsot.
President of Syria, Mohamed Ali Bey El-Abed, elected June 11, 1932.

Prime Minister of Syria, Hakkı Bey el-Azm.
President of the Lebanese Republic, M. Charles Debbas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Beirut—Consul-General, Sir Harold Eustace Satow, K C M G., O B E.
Beirut—Vice-Consul, R. W. Urquhart, O B E.;
R. G. Dundas (acting).
Pro-Consul, Maroun Aïab
Aleppo—Consul, G. E. A. C. Mouck-Mason
Pro-Consul, A. J. Akras
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni, M B E
Damascus—Consul, E. C. Hole.
" Vice-Consul, A. N. Williamson-Napier.
" Pro-Consul, Joseph Teen.

TURKEY.

(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti.)

President of the Republic, İhs Excellence Gazi (= "The Victorious") Mustafa Kemal, born 1881; assumed office Oct. 29, 1923; re-elected Nov. 1, 1927, re-elected, May 4, 1931.

MINISTRY (Sept. 28, 1930)

Names as spell in new Turkish characters.
Prime Minister, İsmet Paşa
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Tefik Ruştü Bey.
National Defence, Zekâî Bey.
Interior, Sukrî Kaya Bey
Justice, Yusuf Kemal Bey
Finance, Mustafa Abdullâhik Bey.
Public Instruction, Reşit Galip Bey
Public Works, Hilmi Bey.
Public Health, Refik Bey.
Economic Affairs, Celal Bey.
Agriculture, Muhlis Bey.
Customs and Monopolies, Ali Rana Bey.

President of the National Assembly, Kâzım Paşa.

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency

Mehemet Münir Bey, 69 Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor, Nurettin Ferruh Bey

1st Secretary, Muzafer Kâmil Bey.

3rd Secretary, Cemil Vâfi Bey.

Commercial Counsellor, Kurtoglu Faik Bey.

Archivist, Ali Rıza Bey

Consul in London, Durrî Mazhar Bey, 10 Lower

Sloane Street, S. W. 1

Chancellor, Abdulhat Bey

The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Tuiks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the Great War.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor, half of Soviet Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Aegean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

For two centuries preceding the Great War disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and during the Great War its boundaries were further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands under the Treaty of Sevres. Attempts to wrest further territory were defeated by Gazi Mustafa Kemal, who won a decisive battle at Afion, the results of which were confirmed at the Lausanne Conference.

Turkey now extends over an area of 410,000 sq. miles, from Adrianople to the Caucasus and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq.

Turkey in Europe (31,975 sq. kilometres = 9,256 sq. miles) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (738,761 sq. kilometres = 285,246 sq. miles) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Eilvan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient) and includes *Cilicia* north of the Gulf of Alexandretta, assigned to France by the Allies, but restored to Turkey by the French Cilicia 18

generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development; the chief port of Cilicia is Mersin.

Population.—The first general census of Turkey was taken on Oct. 28, 1927, and showed the population of the Republic to be 13,660,275, the excess of women over men being approximately 500,000. The population of each of the 8 Regions into which the country is divided was given as follows:—

Region	Sq. Kil.	Population	Per Sq. Kil.
Black Sea	73,621	2,174,425	29
Marmora & Aegean	92,744	2,746,069	29
Mediterranean	56,279	753,639	13
Turkey in Europe	31,975	1,044,306	43
Western Anatolia	71,180	1,303,114	18
Central Anatolia	228,791	3,499,707	15
S.E. Anatolia	40,125	604,303	14
Eastern Anatolia	176,621	1,534,712	8
Total	762,736	13,660,275	18

Government.—Sultan Muhammad VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal President. On March 3, 1924, the Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering all members of the Ottoman dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Grand Assembly is a single-chamber legislature elected for four years, and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions.

Religion.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 20, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. On Nov. 1, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a bill establishing the neo-Latin alphabet in place of Turkish characters. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Istanbul a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive in centres that are not served by railways. The peasant is, however, gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aydin, Adana, and Mersin. The live stock in 1929 was 12,124,031 sheep, 8,676,405 goats, 2,804,685 mohair goats, 4,718,803 cattle, 496,954 horses, 849,485 asses, 74,803 camels and 496,000 buffaloes. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, beet-sugar, nuts, olives, valonia, and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsun is the chief centre of the tobacco-growing industry, which is also of importance at Izmir (Smyrna), Imit and Bursa (Brusa). The export of merchandise is considerable and consists principally of opium,

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, hazel-nuts, raisins and figs. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded; beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Bursa and Imit, and this industry, which declined after the war, is now reviving. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver and arsenic, are among the minerals produced.

Communications.—In Europe Turkey has about 208 miles of railway, known as *The Oriental Railway* and run by a French Company. In Asia Minor the position as regards railways is the following:—

Lines under Exploitation.

	Klm
Izmir-Aydin (British)	610
Smyrna-Kasaba (French)	703
Boranti-Aleppo-Nisibin	632
Mudanya-Bursa (narrow gauge) ...	41
Anatolian Railway	1,031
Mersin-Tarsus-Adana	67
Baghdad Railway ..	445
Angora-Kayseri-Sivas	590
Namrun-Sivas	380
Kütahya-Balıkesir	220
Fevzi Pasha-Malatya	253
Samsun-Carşamba, narrow gauge	37

Lines under Construction.

Ulu Kışla to Kayseri.
Filios to Irmak
Malatya to Argana Maden.

There is also a line from Sari Kaniş to the Russian frontier (78 miles, Russian broad gauge) and a narrow gauge line from Sari Kaniş to Erzurum (295 miles), but both lines are in a bad state of repair.

It is the intention of the Turkish Government to construct the following lines, but no contracts have yet been granted: Ereğli-Filios (about 35 miles); Sivas-Erzurum (about 300 miles); Ada Pazari-Bayındır (about 160 miles). There are electric trams in Istanbul, Scutari and Izmir. In 1932 the mercantile marine consisted of 215 steam and motor vessels, with a total net tonnage of 132,784.

Revenue (Budget)	£186,705,599	1932-33	£189,354,800
Expenditure	£186,582,045	1932-33	£189,146,747
National Debt			
Internal Loan	£122,000,000		
Floating Debt from	£15,000,000 to £120,000,000		
External Loan (Turco-American)	£130,000,000		
" " (Zurich)	£14,000,000		
Total Imports	£126,659,893		
Total Exports	127,274,807		
Imports from U.K.	10,361,400		
Exports to U.K.	10,850,161		

Note.—The National Debt figures include Turkey's share of the repartitioned Ottoman Public Debt. The agreement reached between the bondholders and the Turkish Government for the resumption of the services of the Ottoman Public Debt was ratified by the Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1928;

negotiations are taking place (1932) between the Turkish Government and representatives of the Foreign Bondholders with a view to a revision of the agreement.

The Ottoman Public Debt is administered by a Council: S. C. Wyatt (*Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders*), M. F. de Closières (French), M. B. Nogara (*Italian*), Vacant post (*Turkish*), A. H. Reid (*Ottoman Bank*), *Commissary*, Zekai Bey; *General Manager*, M. Morel (*acting*). Mr. Wyatt and M. de Closières preside alternately. Negotiations are in progress with a view to the fixation of the Debt on the basis of a revised agreement.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (Census 1927) of 74,784. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city is being laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. **ISTANBUL** (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 325, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire A.D. 364; population (Census of 1927) 673,029 (Istanbul 261,504, Pera 286,970, Scutari 124,555). Other cities are Izmir (Smyrna) 253,845, Adana 72,652, Bursa (Brusa) 61,451, Konya 47,286, Gazi-Ayintap 39,571, Kayseri (Cesarea) 39,544, Edirne (Adrianople) 34,669, Eskişehir 32,103, Diarbekir 31,511, Erzurum 30,801, and Samsun 30,333. There are also 14 localities with 20 to 30,000 inhabitants, 39 with 10 to 20,000, and 79 with 5 to 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH ENBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk, G.C.M.G., O.B. (1926) £6,900
Counsellor (local rank), J. Morgan.
1st Secretary (local rank), W. L. C. Knight.
and Secretary, H. E. L. Montgomerie, M.C. and *Secretary*, C. Bramwell.
3rd Secretary (local rank), T. C. Ravensdale.
Commercial Secretary (British Consular House, Rue Medresé, Galata, Istanbul), Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com. G. Villar, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. B. J. O'Leary, R.A.
Archivist and Accountant, H. W. Gunningham, O.B.E.

Asst. to Comm. Sec., N. S. Roberts, M.B.E.
Clerical Officer, H. C. Birtles; F. W. Streater.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse, M.A.
British Delegate on Straits Commission, Capt. M. S. Macdonald, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Istanbul (Constantinople)—*Consul-General*, W. Hough.

" *Consul*, C. A. W. Were.
" *Vice-Consuls*, C. J. Cumberbatch; N. S. Roberts.

" *Pro-Consul*, C. H. Page.
" *Shipping Officer*, Com. W. H. Rogers.

Izmir (Smyrna)—*Consul-General*, C. A. Greig.
" *Vice-Consul*, Edgar E. D. Gout.

Mersin—Consul, W. D. W. Matthews.
 —Pro-Consul, B. J. Catton
 Trebizond—Consul, W. D. W. Matthews.
 —Pro-Consul, J. G. E. Falanga.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY
 AND THE BALKAN STATES, British Seamen's
 Home Building, Rue Cami, Kule Dibi, Galata,
 Istanbul.—Chairman, J. M. Anderson.
 Secretary, T. Angus Swan.

UKRAINE. See U.S.S.R.

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1931-1935), Señor Dr. Don Gabriel
 Terra, assumed office March 1, 1931
 President, Administrative Council, Señor Juan
 P. Fabini.
 Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.
 Interior, Dr. Alberto Demichelli.
 War and Marine, Dr. Alberto Mañé
 Public Works, Ingeniero Federico Capurro.
 Finance, Dr. Eduardo Acevedo Alvarez.
 Industries, Dr. Edmundo Castillo.
 Public Instruction, Dr. Eduardo Jiménez de
 Aréchaga.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extra-
 ordinary in London, Señor Dr. Don Pedro
 Cosío Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington,
 S.W. 7. [Western 6321.]
 1st Secretary, Dr. Don Roberto E. MacEachern.
 and Secretary, G. A. Rey-Alvarez.
 Consulate-General, 55 Harrington Gdns., S.W. 7
 [Ken. 7208].

The smallest Republic in South America, on
 the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in
 lat. 30°-35° S and long. 53° 25' 57' 42' W, con-
 taining an area of 72,180 square miles, and a
 population on Dec 31, 1931, of 1,908,082.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of
 the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning
 of the 17th century, and 200 years later the
 Portuguese settlements were captured by the
 Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed
 part of Spanish South America and underwent
 many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence.
 In 1814 the armies of the Argentine
 Confederation captured the capital and annexed
 the province, and it was afterwards annexed by
 Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On
 Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33
 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the
 name of the province of *Trenta y Tres*), the
 country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This
 action led to war between Argentina and Brazil,
 which was settled by the mediation of the United
 Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independ-
 ent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was
 inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 20, 1830.
 The President is elected by the legislature for a
 term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive
 period of office. By an amendment to the
 Constitution (which came into force March 1,
 1925) an administrative council was appointed
 to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly
 in the south and west) of undulating grassy
 plains. The principal chains of hills are the
 Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian
 boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla
 Grande of the south and east. In no case do the
 peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is
 the Rio Negro (with its tributary the Yi), flowing

from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la
 Plata. The boundary river Uruguay is navigable
 from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north,
 and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable
 distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareimi, Yagu-
 aron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the (ebullat).
 On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and
 the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian)
 Lake Merim. The climate is extraordinarily
 healthy, with great uniformity of temperature,
 the summer heat being tempered by the breezes
 of the Atlantic and the geographical position
 causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The
 wealth of the country is obtained from its pastu-
 rage, which support large herds of horned cattle
 (7,127,922 in 1930) and sheep (20,558,124 in 1930),
 the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold
 mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are
 entirely animal products, and include frozen and
 preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow,
 and jerked beef, the imports are principally
 machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances
 and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and blood-
 stock. The principal imports from the U.K.
 are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and
 coals. There are 1,722 miles of railway open
 (1929), of which 1,564 miles are in British hands,
 and three short lines owned by the State; 45
 kilometres of the State line from San Carlos to
 Garzón have been opened and 11 kilometres from
 San Carlos to Rocha are now open to traffic;
 and (in 1930) 7,508 miles of telegraph, with
 48,375 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-
 offices, dealing with 136,053,701 letters and
 packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1929	1931
Revenue	\$60,495,786	\$65,095,726
Expenditure .. .	64,415,211	64,988,297
Total Debt (Dec. 31, 1931) .. .	...	238,765,350

	1929	1931
Total Imports ..	\$89,301,497	\$81,981,729
Total Exports ..	100,864,202	78,242,055
Imports from U.K.	15,000,277	14,529,880
Exports to U.K.	33,289,327	27,913,839

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (1930), 655,389.
 Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu
 (28,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG—Four blue and five white squares (sur-
 charged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Treinta y Tres 1282, Monte Video.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
 Plenipotentiary, Robert Carmichael
 Mitchell (1930) £5,900
 Naval Attaché, Capt. E. de F. Renouf, C.V.O.,
 R.N.
 Air Attaché, Wing-Commander R. B. Maycock,
 O.B.E.
 Clerk, Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Montevideo (Calle Misiones, 1517)—Consul, A.
 Murray-Simpson.
 —Vice-Consul, N. Leslie.
 —Paysandu—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.
 Salto—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY,
 Calle Misiones, 1517, Montevideo.
 Montevideo, 7,230 miles. Transit, 20 days.

U.S.S.R.

**Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik—
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.**

President of the Council of People's Commissars (Soviet Narodnikh Commissarov or Sovnarkom), and of Council of Labour and Defence, Viacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov (Scriabin), born 1890, assumed office Dec. 20, 1930.

Vice - Presidents, V. V. Kulbyshev; Y. E. Rudzatak.

President, State Planning Commission, V. V. Kulbyshev.

Foreign Affairs, M. M. Litvinoff

War and Marine, K. E. Voroshiloff.

Foreign Trade, A. P. Rosenholtz.

Transport, A. A. Andrelev

Water Transport, N. M. Yonson.

Communications, A. I. Rykov

Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, Y. E. Rudzatak.

Heavy Industry, G. K. Ordzhonikidze

Light Industry, I. E. Lyubimov

Forests & Timber Industry, S. S. Lobov.

Agriculture, Y. A. Yakovlev.

Labour, A. M. Tskhon.

Home Supply, A. I. Mikoyan.

Finance, G. F. Grinko.

Grain and Cattle Breeding Soviet Farms, T. A. Jurein.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., J. V. Stalin

Ambassador in London, Monsieur Ivan Maisky
Address of Embassy, Harrington House, 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W. 8.

Counsellor of Embassy, M. Dimitri Bogomoloff.

1st Secretary, M. Samuel B. Cahan

Press Attaché, M. Leonid Tolokonski.

Consulate-General, 3 Rosary Gardens, S. W. 7

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—The federal system was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on Dec. 31, 1922. The Soviet Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Soviet Union. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the Russian Empire of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

Area and population of the constituent Republics of the Soviet Union are:—

Republic.	Sq miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	7,638,004	111,630,000
II. Ukraine (Kharkov)...	174,372	31,608,000
III. Transcaucasia (Tiflis)	71,899	6,517,000
IV. White Russia (Minsk)	49,041	5,290,000
V. Turkmenistan (Polterask)	188,609	1,156,000
VI. Uzbekistan (Taskent)	63,640	4,754,000
VII. Tajikistan (Stalinabad)	56,108	1,188,000
	8,241,673	168,143,000

The rural population forms 80 per cent. of the whole.

According to the latest census returns (Jan. 1, 1928) the total population was 146,664,366, of whom 71,020,659 were males and 75,653,707 females. The returns include 29,498 persons over 100 years of age (12,340 men, 17,158 women).

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee ("Task") of the Union once a year. The Council of the Union consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic. The Council of Nationalities is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative from each. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhazia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the Task meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its Presidium, formed by the Task of the Union, of 21 members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union-Council Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities.

Chairman of Presidium, Michael Ivanovitch Kalinin (R.S.F.S.R.). **G. T. Petrovsky (Ukraine);** **M. Musabekoff (Transcaucasia);** **A. G. Tcherviakov (White Russia);** **M. Aitakov (Turkmenistan);** **M. Khazula-Khodzhahoff (Uzbekistan);** **M. Nusratulla (Tajikistan).**

Secretary, A. S. Yenukidsky.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting, each village Soviet sending representatives to a *Volost Soviet*, the *Volonts* to *Uyezds* (district) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to Government *Soviets*, and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union. The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

The principal executive and administrative organs of the Task of the Union are: The Council of People's Commissaries, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union.

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) Federal People's Commissariats for the entire Union, and (2) Joint People's Commissariats of the Union. **Federal People's Commissariats of the Union are:** (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph. **The Joint People's Commissariats are:** (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The Federal Commissariats have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them. The Joint Commissariats exercise their functions

through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsuk*), and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovmarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the following Commissaries: (1) Chairman, Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (all these are subordinate to the People's Commissaries of the Union), (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health, (9) Social Welfare, (10) Justice, (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent), and also including, with an advisory or deciding vote, according to the decision of the respective *Tsuk*, the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union, i.e., of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, War and Marine, Transport, Post and Telegraph.

The Council of Labour and Defence (*Sovet Truda i Oborony*, or *STO*.) is attached and subordinate to the *Sovmarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts.

The Supreme Court of the Union is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovmarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tekha*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obiedinennoye Gosudarstvennoye Politicheskoye Upravleniye*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union. The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated. The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsuk*.

I SOVIET RUSSIA (R.S.F.S.R.)

Rossiyskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovetskaya Respublika.—The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

President of the Council of People's Commissars, D. E. Sulimov

Vice-Presidents, D. Z. Lebed, T. R. Ryskulov
Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy, K. K. Stielevski.

Trade, N. B. Eismont.

Labour, M. M. Romanov.

Finance, V. N. Yakovleva.

Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, N. J. Ilin.

Central Statistical, N. P. Gorbunov.

Internal Affairs, V. M. Tolmachev.

Justice, N. V. Krylenko.

Education, A. S. Bubnov.

Health, M. F. Vladimirov.

Agriculture, M. K. Muralov.

Social Welfare, I. A. Nagovitzin.

Communal Economy, N. P. Komarov.

The R.S.F.S.R. consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 20 Autonomous Provinces. *Autonomous Republics*: Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Dagestan, Turkestan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces*: Chuvas, Kalmyck, Mari, Votlak, Zyrian (Komi), Olad, Kabardian-Balkarak, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe - Circassian, Tchetchen. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the Black Soil Zone being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region, (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea; while the Other Zones are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Votluga, (6) Ural.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*); they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvo*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*), but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvo*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the bureaucratic governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russian Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *sovet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

Education.—Under the Bolshevik régime popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types, and as the Soviet Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching, but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. In 1921 there were stated to be 20,000,000 pupils in the schools as compared with 8,000,000 in 1914, the number of students attending higher educational centres was stated at 350,000 in 1921; there are two universities in Moscow and 21 in other large centres.

Religion.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the Bolsheviks and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastic schools, seminaries

and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. But the law did not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb. 14, 1928, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar. A *Godless Five Year Plan* was embodied in a decree issued by the Council of Peoples' Commissaries in October, 1928, with the object "not to leave a single house of prayer on the territory of the U.S.S.R., and to extinguish in the minds of the people the very notion of God."

Soviet Union Budget, 1931.

Revenue.....Roubles 21,774,018,000
Expenditure....." 20,274,018,000

Debt.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), may be stated as under:—

	Debt.
To Great Britain	£622,674,106
To France.....	Francs 3,950,000,000
To U.S.A.	\$822,000,000
To Japan	Yen 256,000,000
To Italy	Lira 36,123,836

Since the revolution various internal loans have been raised, and these were stated to amount on July 1, 1931, to 3,965,700,000 gold roubles.

Defence.—The Red Army, recruited by universal military service, consists of about 800,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. It was reported that the *Red Air Fleet* was to comprise an organisation of 10,000 aeroplanes for the year 1924; in 1932 it was stated to consist of about 1,500 aeroplanes. The *Red Navy* is believed to consist of 3 battle-ships, 4 old cruisers, 17 destroyers, and 16 submarines. *Civil Aviation* statistics will be found on p. 659.

The Five Year Plan.

The Soviet Five Year Plan (1928-1933).—The avowed object of the Five Year Plan is to increase the industrial and agricultural production of the U.S.S.R. so that it may overtake and outstrip all other nations. For this purpose the territory is being equipped with factories, railroads, steamships, telegraphs, motor vehicles and tractors. The land is to be made to produce food, houses are to be built, and opportunities for recreation provided, so that the population may have these amenities in greater abundance than the peoples of capitalist nations. The Plan has the political aim of making the U.S.S.R. a far more powerful industrial, economical and political State, and the political aim is being pursued at the expense of the people, the products of the soil being employed primarily in payment of imports required for industrial development, even if starvation is thus imposed on the people. The principal industries undergoing development are *asbestos* (at Azbest), *steel* (at Magnetogorsk), *manganese* (at Chiaturl), *tractors* (at Cheliabinsk, Stalingrad and Khar'kov), *wheat* (at Gigant and Verblud), *petroleum* and *crude oil* (at Baku), and *tea* and *oranges* (at Chakwa). The factories are to be provided with

electric energy from Dniepostroy, where a dam is under construction, the work being under the superintendence of U.S. engineers. The political development of the Plan appears to be abreast, in most particulars, and in some directions ahead, of the time schedule; and in April, 1931, M. Kulbyshew, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, stated that the Five Year Plan would be completed in 1932 (one year ahead of the schedule), and the Government had therefore decided to begin work on a new Five Year Plan for 1933-1938.

Agriculture.—The Soviet Board of Statistics publish the following particulars of the harvests.—

Crop	Metric Tons.	
	1929	1930
Rye	20,359,140	24,356,670
Wheat	18,877,800	23,360,070
Barley	7,213,530	7,170,600
Oats	15,739,200	17,846,470
Maize	3,018,660	3,057,470
Millet	3,112,670	3,337,060
Buckwheat	1,513,800	1,199,390
Other Cereals	1,906,630	2,836,550
Potatoes	45,629,700	49,772,100

The Live Stock are stated at:—

Animals.	Metric Tons.	
	1929	1930
Cattle	66,700,000	54,600,000
Horses	34,000,000	31,800,000
Sheep and Goats	147,200,000	89,900,000
Swine	20,900,000	12,200,000

Industry.—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naphtha, and so on, are enormous. The value of the industrial output is stated at:—

Ores.	Metric Tons.	
	1928-29	1929-30
Iron	7,265,000	10,012,000
Manganese ..	1,256,000	1,550,000
Copper	772,600	1,080,000
Coal	38,431,000	46,700,000
Refined Oil	10,721,000	14,836,500

External Trade.—The external trade of the U.S.S.R. for 1929-30 is stated as under in thousands of roubles.—

Exports from Russia to	Countries	Imports into Russia from
232,158.	Great Britain ..	160,000
214,254.	Germany ..	234,389
44,579.	U.S.A.	280,360
44,705.	France	33,956
47,263.	Italy	10,305
5,691.	Czechoslovakia ..	23,593
70,083.	Latvia	14,907
61,189.	Perla	47,355
14,813.	Poland	34,807
16,507.	Turkey	9,667
32,645.	Scandinavia ..	54,883
16,423.	Mongolia ..	15,222
25,000.	China	25,000
16,838.	Japan	16,230
34,350.	Netherlands...	8,155
26,620.	Belgium	7,994
94,124.	Other countries ..	91,921

1,002,170

Total.....1,068,644

According to the Soviet Customs Returns there was a Balance of Trade in 1929-30 *adverse* to the U.K. of 159,233,000 roubles, and in favour of the U.S.A. (235,780,000 roubles) and of Germany

(*80,135,000 roubles*). The U.K. contributed 9.4 of the Imports and took 27 per cent. of the Exports, whereas the U.S. contributed 33.5 and took 5, and Germany contributed 28 and took 24 per cent.

Board of Trade figures for transactions between Russia and Great Britain.—

	1930	1931
Imports from U.K.	£9,291,000	£9,044,000
Exports to U.K.	34,235,000	32,179,000

Communications.—Length of railroads in use:

Year	Miles
1925-6	46,255
1926-7	47,022
1927-8	48,023
1928-9	48,236

The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *via* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Strzyetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Strzyetensk with Khabarovsk, and the *Trans-Siberian line* thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the *Trans-Caspian system*. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *via* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *via* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the Soviet Union (1927) 228,600 miles of inland waterways, of which 54,500 are navigable by steam vessels, and nearly 110,000 miles by rafts. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Aichangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk on the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamchatka.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1929 the post offices handled about 650,000,000 letters and postcards; the length of telegraph lines was stated at 156,000 miles, with over 8,000 offices.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1931 of about 2,800,000. LENINGRAD (before the war "St. Petersburg," and until the death of Lenin, "Petrograd"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1931 of 2,783,000. Other centres are Saratov (220,000), Rostov (300,000),

Samara (150,000), Nijni-Novgorod, re-named Gorky in 1932, (120,000), Voronezh (100,000), Kazan (180,000), Krasnaya, formerly Ekaterinodar (150,000), Astrakhan (180,000), Orenburg (220,000), Irkutsk (124,000), Tomsk (50,000), Omsk (170,000), Vladivostok (100,000). Archangel had about 40,000 inhabitants in 1920.

II.—THE UKRAINE (Ukraine.)

President, V. J. Tchubai.

On Nov. 22, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917-18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between Soviet Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 22, 1920). The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1923, 372,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 376,000), Kieff (pop. 1923, 406,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1923, 127,000), Nikolayev (81,000), Poltava (88,000), and Taganrog (100,000). The Ukraine is the great cereals-growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1,000,000,000 poods; during the Civil War the production was reduced to 285 million poods, but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions. In 1922-3 there were 112 sugar-beet factories (200 in 1931) producing 10,000,000 poods (500 millions in 1924-25). The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain, sugar, hides, bristles, quicksilver, and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000.

(CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1930), 530,600. Other towns: Dniepropetrovsk, 233,000; Kieff, 514,000; Nikolaieff, 105,000; Odessa, 481,000; Poltava, 92,000.

III.—TRANSCAUCASIA. (Zakavkarskaya F.S.S.R.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars, M. D. Orakhelashvili.

The Transcaucasian Federation consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics:

Republic	Sq. miles.	Population.
Armenia	15,065	1,339,959
Georgia	25,470	2,135,233
Azerbaijan	33,570	2,463,292
	74,105	5,938,486

Armenia, or Hyastan. (S.S.S.R.)

President of the Council, M. S. Hambartsumian. Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on

the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Tukey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (50,597 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles, there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy), more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from *Soviet Armenia*, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 gold roubles. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan; population, 65,000. Lennikan (formerly Alexandropol) 43,000.

Georgia, or Sakartvelo.

(G.S.S.R.)

President of the Council, M. Ivanoff Kavkazsky

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjara), and one autonomous Province (Southern Ossetia).

Georgia, a former Kingdom in Transcaucasia with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world,

more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopausky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1914) and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and the tobacco plant (chiefly in Abkhazia) yielded 800,000 poods in 1914, a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe. The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis, population 300,000, the administrative centre of Abkhazia being Sukhum (62,000), and of Adjara, Batum (32,000), other large centres being Kutais (50,000) and Poti (21,000).

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1925), 400,000.

Azerbaijan.

(A.S.S.R.)

President, M. Musoabekoff

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south, and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Ehsavetpol), the district of Zakatala and the autonomous territories of Nakhichevan and Nagorni-Karabach. More than 75 per cent. of the people are Muhammadans. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 456,800,000 poods in 1914, and 213,000,000 poods in 1922-3. Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop. 460,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjin (60,000), Kuba (14,000) and Nucha (23,000).

IV.—WHITE RUSSIA.

(Byelorussiya.)

President (and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), A. G. Tchervyakoff.

The independence of White Russia was recognised by *Soviet Russia* in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghiler. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland on the west, and the Ukraine on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 131,530), where there is a University founded by the *Soviet Government*, other towns are Gomel (87,000), Bobruisk (51,000) and Moghileff (50,000).

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 131,530.

V.—TURKMENISTAN.

(T.S.S.R.)

President, M. Atabekoff.

Turkmenistan is bounded on the west by the Caspian Sea and on the south by Persia, with Afghanistan as a south-eastern neighbour.

Eighty-five per cent. of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Turkomans, with about ten per cent. Muhammadan Uzbeks and five per cent. Russians of the Orthodox faith. The seat of administration is temporarily at Poltarask (formerly Achabad), other centres being Merv (22,000) and Karichi (20,000). Krasnovodsk is a port on the Caspian and a railway terminus on the Trans-Caspian line.

CAPITAL, Poltarask (52,000).

VI.—UZBEKISTAN.

(U.F.S.R.)

	Sq. miles.	Population
Bokhara	50,000	2,000,000
Khiva	13,640	400,000
	63,640	2,400,000

President, Achun Babsaief.

Bokhara lies between Turkmenistan (on the W.), the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R. (on the N.), and is bounded on the south by Afghanistan. The majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadan Uzbeks. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway. The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures, imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A Soviet Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921.

Khiva, or *Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and the Kara Kalpak territory of the R.S.F.S.R., and has a population of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp).

CAPITAL OF UZBEKISTAN, Tashkent (population 700,000). Other towns: Samarkand (206,000), Andjau (80,000), Bokhara (50,000), Kokand (70,000), Namagan (71,000). Khiva has about 20,000 inhabitants.

VII.—TADJIKISTAN

Tadjik—The autonomous Soviet State of the Tadjik lies between Bokhara (on the W.) and the Kara Kirghiz territory of the R.S.F.S.R., with Afghanistan as a southern neighbour. The inhabitants are largely nomads, and almost all are Muhammadans. The estimated area is 56,208 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

CAPITAL, Stalinabad, population, 6,000. Other centres, Kojent 38,000, and Dura-Tube 22,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Sofskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Esmond Ovey, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1929). £7,500
Counsellor of Embassy, W. Straug, C.M.G.
and Secretary, A. H. Hamilton-Gordon.
3rd Secretary, J. M. E. Vyvyan
Commercial Counsellor, G. P. Paton, C.B.E.
Archivist and Accountant, G. W. Vincent.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Leningrad—Consul-General, R. W. Bullard, C.I.E.
Vice-Consul, F. H. Todd; A. J. Cave.
Moscow—Consul, T. C. Rapp, M.O.
" Vice-Consul, Leslie Pott.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez, elected June 19, 1931.

Interior, Dr. Pedro Rafael Tinoco.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Pedro Iturrigalera Chacón
Hacienda (Treasury), Señor Efraim González.
Fomento (Public Development), Señor R. Coyama Martínez.
Public Works, Dr. Centeno Grau.
Education, Dr. R. G. Rincones.
War and Navy, Gen. E. L. Contreras.
Public Health and Agriculture, Señor Juan E. Paris.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diógenes Escalante, 50, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1st Secretary, Oscar Aguilar.
and Secretary, J. A. López Rodríguez.
Commercial Agent, Alvaro Parra Muñiz.
Vice-Consul, C. Gurtubay.
Consul-General, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.
Consulates at Birmingham, Cardiff, Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Leith and Hull.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 2° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 50° 52'–73° 15' W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1925 gave the population as 3,026,878.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being Margarita, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua, and Coche to form the newly constituted State of Nueva Esparta. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vesputti, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaiibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under Simon Bolívar, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lagunetas (1823) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolívar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1824. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas

liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1959, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years; a new Constitutional Law of 1965 left that position unchanged.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Mérida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,532 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rinconcito and de Uaupamó enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yapurana (7,175 feet) and Uuida (8,120 feet), and Para Calma contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woodlands.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The *Orinoco* is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the *Maipures* Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the *Ventuari*, *Caura* and *Caroní* from the south, and the *Apure* (with its tributary the *Portuguesa*), *Arauca*, *Meta*, and *Guriari* from the west, the *Meta* and *Guriari* being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the *Orinoco* are united with those of the *Rio Negro* (a Brazilian tributary of the *Amazon*) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Canguiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are *Zulia* (200 square miles), south-west of *Maracaibo*, and *Valencia* (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *Zanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal industries are agriculture and cattle raising. The oilfields are of increasing importance, the production being 136,890,784 barrels in 1930 and 128,770,000 barrels in 1931.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K.,

and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are petroleum (127,506,930 barrels in 1929), coffee (64,368 metric tons in 1929); cacao (21,128 metric tons in 1929); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

There are about 680 miles of railway in operation.

Spanish is the language of the country.

Revenue	1930-31. £8,000,000	1932-33 £5,934,000
Expenditure	8,000,000	5,730,000
Internal Debt	1,000,000	1,000,000
External Debt	Nil.	Nil.

Total Imports ...	1928 £15,908,520	1929 £17,008,800
Total Exports	24,382,200	30,834,000

Imports from U.K. (1930-31) ..	1,668,761	957,357
Exports to U.K. (1930-31) ...	798,312	641,964

The exchange at par = 25'25 Bs. = £ sterling.

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1925), 135,253; other principal towns are Maracaibo (74,767), Valencia (36,804), and Barquisimeto (23,109).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Quinta Prospero, El Paraíso, Caracas.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, £2,500

Archivist and Vice-Consul, Raymond J. Kirwin.

Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. C. H. Reynolds.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Consul, H. E. Beard.

Aruba (West Indies)—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rodger.

Bolivar—Vice-Consul,

Carupano—Vice-Consul, Vicente Blasini.

La Guaira—Vice-Consul, M. Brewer.

Yrapa—Vice-Consul, Eric E. Lloyd.

Maracaibo—Consul, A. B. Hutcheon, M.B.E. Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. A. H. Seagrims.

Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, H. F. Worth.

Willemstad—Vice-Consul, B. L. Maduro (Curacao).

YEMEN. See Arabia.

YUGOSLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Jugoslavije.)

King Alexander, born Dec. 17, 1888, acceded Aug. 16, 1921, married, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, born Sept. 6, 1923.

MINISTRY.

(November 5, 1932.)

President of the Council, Dr. Milan Stakić.

Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Albert Kramer.

Social Policy and Public Health, Ivan Pucelj.

Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Hamdija Karamehmedović.

Do, Dr. Dragutin Kojić.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, Dr. Ilija Šumenković.

Justice, Božidar Makaimović.

Communications, Dr. Lazar Radivojević.

Agriculture, Juraž Dometrović.

War and Marine, Gen. Dragomir Stojanović.

Finance, Dr. Milorad Djordjević.

Mines and Forests, Pava Matić.

Public Works, Dr. Stjepan Srkulj.

Foreign Affairs, Bogoljub Jerčić.

Interior, Živojin Lazić.

Education, Dr. Radenko Stanković.

Physical Education, Dr. Ljovoslav Hanzek.

Minister in London, His Excellency Djordje Djurić.

Counsellor of Legation, Dr. Božidar Purić.

Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S W. 7.

Secretary, Dr. D. Protić.

Military Attaché, General Nenadović.

Yugoslavia consists of the former Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro and of Croatia and Slavonia, part of the Banat, Bosnia, Herzegovina, part of Carniola, and part of Styria, and has an estimated area of 248,050 square kilometres (94,230 square miles), with a population (Census 1931) of 13,930,918.

Montenegro (*Crna-Gora*) was, before the Turkish occupation of the remaining territory, a province of the Serbian Empire. Its independent existence ended with the decision of its Parliament (Nov. 29, 1918) to depose King Nicholas and reunite with Serbia. The chief towns are Cetinje (pop. 5,000) and Podgorica.

Pre-war Serbia had no seaboard, but the inclusion of Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia gives access to the Adriatic down a lengthy coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Sušak, Split, Dubrovnik and Kotor, and by an agreement with the Greek Government Yugoslavia has a free zone at the port of Salonika. In 1926 there were 4,050 miles of normal gauge and 1,083 of narrow gauge railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other important shipping routes; the port of Belgrade is now the second busiest on the Danube. The Paris-Istanbul service of the French Aviation Company (*via* Prague, Vienna, Budapest) calls daily at Belgrade, which has also regular air services to Bucharest and Salonika; a national company connects the chief towns with the capital. The Army on a peace footing consists of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muhammadan and Judaic faiths are recognised by the State; nearly 47 per cent of the population is of the Greek Orthodox faith. Education is compulsory and elementary education is free. In 1930 there were about 10,000 elementary schools, with 21,000 teachers and 1,000,000 pupils; about 20,000 attend continuation schools, and some 70,000 receive instruction at technical colleges. There are Universities at Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Skopje.

The principal industry is agriculture, over 80 per cent. of the population being engaged therein. In 1929 about 2,250,000 acres under wheat yielded 2,600,000 tons of wheat; maize (5,730,000 acres, 4,200,000 tons), barley (1,200,000 acres, 420,000 tons), oats (1,000,000 acres, 350,000 tons), rye (600,000 acres, 220,000 tons); about 500,000 acres are under vines, which yielded 60 to 70 million gallons of wine in

1929. The live stock in 1930 included 3,730,000 cattle, 1,141,000 horses, 7,736,000 sheep, and 2,700,000 swine. The mineral resources include coal (output 6,000,000 metric tons in 1929), iron, copper, lead, chrome ore, antimony, &c. The principal exports are maize, wheat, timber, live stock and meat products, prunes, eggs, poultry, skins and minerals; the imports are chiefly textile manufactures, machinery, food products and coal.

	1931 32 Dinars	1932 33 Dinars
Revenue,	13,210,303,954	11,323,200,000
Expenditure	13,210,303,954	11,323,200,000

National Debt (July 1, 1932):—

Internal	Dinars 6,020,315,000
External	32,763,242,636
To Great Britain	£2,750,000
Do. (Relief Debt).	£2,495,024

	1930 Dinars	1931 Dinars
Total Imports	6,960,113,000	4,800,281,000
Total Exports	6,780,054,000	4,800,965,000
Imports from U.K.	412,826,000	315,523,000
Exports to U.K.	104,434,000	96,399,000

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Sava and Danube, a city in rapid growth, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, museums, national library, old Turkish citadel, national theatre; population March 31, 1931, 291,738. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram), Ljubljana, Subotica, Sarajevo and Split (Spalato). The language of the country is Serbo-Croatian.

FLAG: Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION

(Zrinskihova Ulica 44, Belgrade.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Neville Meyrick Henderson, K.C.M.G. (1929) £3,500 and Secretaries, D. John Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.; W. H. Montague-Pollock.

Commercial Secretary (Grade II), H. N. Sturrock.

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. B. Ramsay, M.V.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Eng.-Com G. Villar, R.N.

Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. T. D. Daly, M.C.

Archivist, C. C. A. Knight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—Consul, Charles I. Blakeney.

Sarajevo—Consul, B. J. Gilliatt-Smith.

Dubrovnik II (Gruž)—Vice-Consul, Capt. I. Hagjija.

Zagreb—Consul, R. D. Macrae.

Split (Spalato)—Vice-Consul, N. Perić.

Susak—Vice-Consul, A. E. Piggot.

Vrs (Lissa)—Consular Agent, S. Topic.

VALUE OF £1 Sterling IN U.S. DOLLARS AND CENTS (Sept. 1931 to Oct. 1932).

1931.	High	Low	1932.	High.	Low.
September	\$4.86½	\$3.65	March	\$3.79½	\$3.48½
October	3.95½	3.80	April	3.81½	3.64½
November	3.81½	3.45½	May	3.70	3.65
December	3.46	3.23½	June	3.69½	3.60
			July	3.58½	3.50
1932.			August	3.51½	3.48½
January	3.49½	3.36	September	3.49½	3.45½
February	3.48½	3.42½	October	3.45½	3.28

(Villa Borghese, Rome)

THE International Institute of Agriculture at Rome was founded in 1905 as the result of a Convention made between the representatives of 40 different countries. The number of nations subscribing to the Convention is 72, and the Institute may be regarded as the pioneer of official international institutions, and as the most representative of all. It is estimated that the countries and colonies adhering to the Institute represent over 95 per cent of the population of the world.

The following is a complete list of the countries now adhering to the Convention of 1905, and therefore represented at the Institute and contributing to its funds —

Abyssinia.	Italy
Argentina.	Libya.
Austria.	Cyrenaica.
Belgium.	Italian Somaliland.
Belgian Congo.	Tripoli.
Bolivia.	Japan
Brazil.	Latvia
Bulgaria.	Lithuania.
Chile	Luxemburg.
China	Mexico.
Colombia.	Netherlands
Cuba.	Netherlands East
Czechoslovakia.	Indies
Denmark.	Nicaragua.
Ecuador.	Norway.
Egypt	Panama.
Estonia.	Paraguay.
Finland.	Persia.
France.	Peru
Algeria.	Poland
French West Africa.	Portugal.
Indo-China	Rumania.
Madagascar.	Russia.
Morocco.	San Marino.
Tunis.	Siam
Germany	Spain
Great Britain and	Sweden
Northern Ireland	Switzerland.
Australia.	Turkey
British India	United States
Canada.	Hawaii.
Irish Free State.	Philippine Islands
Union of South	Puerto Rico.
Africa.	Virgin Islands.
Greece.	Uruguay
Guatemala.	Venezuela.
Haiti.	Yugoslavia.
Hungary.	

The essential objects of the Institute are defined in Article 9 of the Convention and may be summarised as follows:—

The Institute, confining its activities to the international sphere, shall:—

Collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live-stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets;

Indicate the wages paid for farm work;

Record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control;

Study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in all their forms; collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the

organisation of systems of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit;

Submit, should occasion arise, for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions.

The Institute has its seat in Rome, in a palace in the Villa Borghese, specially erected through the munificence of H.M. Victor Emmanuel. The Governing Body consists of a General Assembly of Delegates of the adhering Governments, meeting once every two years, and of a Permanent Committee of Delegates, mostly resident in Rome, acting as its executive. Apart from the General Secretariat to which, in addition to the ordinary administrative offices, the Section of Agricultural Legislation is attached, there are special bureaux dealing with General Statistics, Agricultural Science, and Agricultural Economics, respectively.

The Library of the Institute is one of the largest and best stocked of libraries specialised in agriculture, particularly on the social and economic side. In addition to purchases the Library receives a number of gifts from Governments, institutions and from private sources. The material is arranged and catalogued in accordance with the most modern methods. Thus the Library offers quite unusual facilities for the study of agricultural problems, and permission to utilise its resources is readily accorded to all properly accredited persons. Up to the present the growth of the Library has resulted in severe pressure on the space originally provided in the main building. A remedy is now being found in the erection of an annexe for which the funds are supplied by the special Royal Commission administering certain properties on behalf of the Institute.

Information on agricultural questions is supplied by the Institute mainly through its various publications, issued in English and French and, in some cases, also in other languages. The regular publications have for many years included two Year-Books, the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics* and the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Legislation*, as also the *International Review of Agriculture*, published monthly, and in three separate sections, dealing respectively with *Agricultural Statistics*, *Agricultural Science and Practice*, and *Agricultural Economics and Sociology*, in addition an *International Bulletin of Plant Protection* appears monthly.

Among the newer publications, special mention may be made of the Economic Commentary on the Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics, published under the title of *The Agricultural Situation in the year in question*, of *Farm Accountancy Statistics for 1928-29*, and also of *Forestry Statistics for 31 Countries*. The first issue of the "Economic Commentary" early in 1931 was followed by that relating to the agricultural year ended July 31, 1931, published in January 1932. The volume for 1931-32 is due to appear early in 1933. The second issue contains a full discussion of the factors and course of the agricultural crisis in relation to the general economic crisis, and of its effects on the markets of agricultural products; a special chapter on international action on behalf of agriculture which distinguished the period reviewed; and as before notes on Government

and unofficial action taken in the interests of producers, and on the economic conditions of farmers and farming in over fifty countries of the world. *Farm Accountancy Statistics for 1928-29* is designed to be the first of an annual series containing the accountancy results of farms of 16 countries of Europe, prepared with the collaboration of the respective Accountancy Offices. It is expected that future issues will include also results from overseas countries, the U.S.A., Canada, Union of South Africa, Japan, &c. These statistics are not intended to institute any direct comparison between financial results, but rather to throw light on the influence of natural and economic conditions on the returns of different types of farms, and to serve as a basis for theoretical and practical enquiries. *Forestry Statistics* have for two years past been included in the Year-Book of Agricultural Statistics, but the growth of the material collected on forestry has made it advisable to issue a separate publication, and the present volume contains statistics relating to a series of years and to 31 countries. The data have special reference to forest composition and production and to the international trade in timber. In addition a statistical monograph on world trade in maize has just appeared. During 1932 valuable lists were published or brought up to date showing the experimental stations and similar institutions, and institutions for agricultural education, in tropical countries and in the large colonising nations. An international Directory of Agricultural Engineering Institutions with a glossary in several languages of names of agricultural machines, &c. The various publications of the Institute may be obtained in London from Messrs. P. S. King and Son, or may be ordered direct from the Institute.

The economic work of the Institute comes under the purview of its expert *Agricultural Economic Committee*, which advises on the economic and statistical programme in its international aspects in general, with special reference to the requirements of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations. The establishment of this Committee completes the list of advisory bodies required to give the cachet of authority to the Institute's work. The *International Agricultural Scientific Council*, through the expert members of its various Commissions, is in a position to advise on any purely technical questions that may arise, and the *Permanent International Commission of Agricultural Associations* provides means for ascertaining the views of practical agriculturists. At the same time liaison with other bodies interested in agriculture is maintained by the *International Commission for Co-ordination in Agriculture*.

The *World Agricultural Census of 1929-30*, undertaken by the Institute with the object of obtaining on a uniform basis as complete an inventory as possible of the agricultural resources of the world, has, as a result of very careful and detailed work of preparation, achieved a large measure of success. The number of countries which made their census in accordance with the standard forms prepared by the Institute was 44, and many completed returns are already available. A beginning has been made with the publication of these results, and in order to facilitate their utilisation they are being issued separately for each country as they come to

hand, in as uniform a shape as possible, and in English and French as the most generally known languages. General and methodological studies interpreting the documentation thus collected constitute the second stage in the scheme of work which the Institute proposes to accomplish, on the basis of the information supplied by this first world census of agricultural production. In consequence of the prevailing economic crisis some difficulties are being experienced in the execution of the complete programme, but the General Assembly at its meeting in October resolved that a priority should be given to this important undertaking, and every effort used to secure the speedy publication of the results.

For general financial and other reasons, public activities of the Institute in connection with special Conferences and Congresses were curtailed during 1932, but a meeting was held during May under the auspices of the Tropical Commission of the Agricultural Scientific Council, at which, *inter alia*, reports on the agricultural crisis in relation to native agriculture in different tropical countries were presented, leading to a valuable discussion of certain practical issues involved in a problem which has recently become one of major importance.

The 11th General Assembly in October was held under the Presidency of the High Commissioner for India, Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra. Finance problems, the World Census, definition of the relations of the Institute to other Organisations and to Conferences also dealing with agriculture internationally, were among the chief items on the Agenda. The most important feature of the meeting, however, lay in the announcement that the prolonged pourparlers and negotiations between His Exc. De Micheli, President of the Institute, and the authorities of the League of Nations, with reference to the organic relations between the two institutions, had now reached a successful issue. By the accord that has now been established through a resolution adopted by the Council of the League on October 2, 1932, the Institute is recognised as duly qualified to act as the League's advisory organ in agricultural matters, and the resolution at the same time outlined the machinery necessary for implementing this accord. The General Assembly accepted with acclamation the terms of the arrangement now so happily concluded between the two great international institutions. This ratification of a collaboration that has effectively been in existence for a number of years should go far to fortify the position of the Institute in carrying out its obligations under its Foundation Charter of 1909, in regard to the furtherance of agricultural progress and the welfare of farmers in all countries.

President: His Exc. Prof. G. De Micheli (Delegate of Italy).

Vice-President: M. Louis-Dop (Delegate of France).

British Delegate: H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E. (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries).

Delegate of the Irish Free State: M. Harvey Raiffeley.

Delegate of the Indian Empire: Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra (High Commissioner) K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E.

Delegate of the Union of South Africa: His Exc. Barend Pienaar.

Secretary General: Prof. Alessandro Brizi.

THE WEATHER OF 1931-32.

(1932) Following a dull wet summer, October provided a pleasant contrast by its dryness and sunniness. The first half of the month was generally mild, but cold conditions with severe frost at night prevailed during the last ten days. Unsettled mild conditions with south-westerly to westerly winds prevailed until the 10th. Heavy rain fell in Scotland and Ireland during this period. Falls of 50 mm. or more were recorded locally on the 1st, 4th and 5th. Thunderstorms occurred in the Orkneys on the 2nd, and locally in England on the 7th. After the 10th anticyclonic conditions prevailed in the south and by the 15th a large anticyclone covered the British Isles. About the 10th a colder type of weather set in. A ridge of high pressure across the country from the 1st to 3rd was followed by northerly winds on the 4th and 5th associated with an anticyclone to the west of the British Isles. Snow fell in parts of northern England and Scotland on the 4th and 5th. On the 6th and 7th an anticyclone covered the southern districts while northern districts came under the influence of a depression near the Faroes. In Scotland and the north of Ireland moderate rain fell on the 7th. Northerly winds prevailed during the next few days over the greater part of the British Isles. Severe frost occurred at night, and temperatures below 30° F. in the screen were recorded at many places during the nights of the 14th to 17th. On the 18th south-westerly winds brought milder conditions to all districts, temperatures of 60° F. and over being recorded. Monthly pressure means exceeded the normal by 7 or 8 millibars over the greater part of England and Wales. Over England and Wales there was a prevalence of northerly winds, but on the whole the month was quiet. Although during the first half of the month maximum temperatures were above the normal, a cold spell from the 11st to 13th caused monthly mean temperatures to be about or below the normal in England and Wales. In Scotland and Ireland they were generally above normal. The extreme temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 72° F. at Cromer on the 6th, and 15° F. at Rickmansworth on the 17th and 18th; (Scotland) 70° F. at Stonehaven on the 4th and 5th, and 15° F. at Braemar on the 16th; (Ireland) 72° F. at Rathfriland (Dublin) on the 4th, and 20° F. at Markree Castle on the 17th. The outstanding feature of the weather of October was the general deficiency of precipitation. In south-east England it is generally the wettest month of the year, but it was the driest month this year, and was a record dry October in many places, Teignmouth for more than 60 years, Redruth 52 years, Cork 48 years, Hereford 37 years, and at Eastbourne for 35 years. Expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881-1915 the values were British Isles 49, England and Wales 32, Scotland 28 and Ireland 56. The month was also conspicuously sunny, the only large area with a deficiency being the north of Scotland. In most districts it was the first month since March in which aggregates exceeded the normal. Fog was reported on several occasions. Huddersfield had fog on 10 mornings, and Manchester on 14 mornings. *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 12 nights, that on the 12th, the most widely observed, being reported as brilliant from Skye and Kirkwall. A comparatively rare

phenomenon a corona of 5° in diameter in cirrus cloud, was observed at Salt Island, Holyhead.

November.—A remarkable feature of the month was the abnormal prevalence of southerly winds. It was unusually mild and in most parts rather dull. On the 1st and 2nd the south and east of England lay within the influence of an anticyclone over the Continent. Brilliant weather was enjoyed over a wide area with sunshine records exceeding 8 hours in many places. By the 3rd unsettled conditions spread from the west and heavy rain, strong winds and gales were experienced over the southern half of the country. In the west the rainfall from the 2nd to 4th was abnormally heavy. Unsettled, mild and wet weather continued for several days. Southerly gales in the English Channel coincided with high tides on the 10th and 11th and much damage by flooding occurred along parts of the south coast of England. A short spell of sunny weather occurred on the 12th and 13th, but on the 14th heavy rain fell in Wales and the Isle of Man. At Douglas 62 mm. fell in 22 hours. On the 17th fog occurred in many parts of eastern England, especially in the Thames estuary. The 1st was generally sunny but the fine spell ended on the 2nd, when a deep secondary to a complex depression in the North Atlantic travelled north-eastwards across the country, causing strong winds and heavy rains in Ireland and western parts of Great Britain. Among the heavy falls being 71 mm. at Ballinacura, Co. Cork, 44 mm. at Glasgow and 41 mm. at Aberdeen on the 13rd. Serious floods occurred in parts of Scotland, in western Ireland and the Isle of Man. Pressure rose rapidly on the 15th, and widespread fog developed over most of England and southern Scotland. Monthly mean pressures were below normal in all parts of the British Isles, the deficiency ranging from 3.4 millibars at Yarmouth to 12.6 millibars at Malin Head. South-easterly to southerly winds were remarkably prevalent. Among the highest gusts recorded during the month were: 83 m.p.h. at Butt of Lewis on the 18th, 82 m.p.h. at Penderennis Castle on the 4th, 76 m.p.h. at Kirkwall on the 18th and 75 m.p.h. at Scilly on the 4th. The mean temperature of the month was above the normal in all parts. The warmest days were the 2nd to 4th. In many parts of England and Wales the night 3rd-4th was remarkably mild; at Ross-on-Wye and Kew Observatory the minimum temperature, 57° F., was the highest for November in records extending back more than 70 years and 60 years respectively. The extreme temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 64° F. at Llandudno on the 3rd and 23° F. at Rickmansworth on the 2nd; (Scotland) 61° F. at Banff and Gordon Castle on the 3rd, and 22° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 16th; (Ireland) 64° F. at Killarney on the 2nd and 25° F. at Killybegs on the 16th. An outstanding feature of the month was the pronounced excess of precipitation in most districts. Expressed as a percentage of the normal, the values were: British Isles 153, England and Wales 143, Scotland 143 and Ireland 122. It was the wettest November in Ireland as a whole since before 1881. In the north of Scotland it was locally the driest November on record, while in the south it was the wettest. At Rothesay it was the wettest November since at least 1800. In England and

Wales a deficiency occurred locally in the north-east, more generally in the east and also in the London area, elsewhere there was a decided excess especially in the west. On the 2nd and 3rd unusually heavy rain fell in the west, among the largest amounts being 244 mm at Treacastle (Brecon), 220 mm. at Patterdale (Lake District) and in the Black Mountains (Carmarthen), and 223 mm. at Borrowdale (Lake District). Serious flooding occurred at Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite, which are about 5 miles apart, were joined in one great lake. Sunshine aggregates exceeded the normal locally in the north of Scotland, the Midlands and in the south-west of England, the Channel Isles and most parts of Ireland, but were generally below elsewhere. Fog occurred fairly frequently in the north-east and Midlands of England and the estuary of the Clyde. *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 7 occasions during the month.

December was characterised by high pressure and unusually mild and mainly dull weather with a marked deficiency of precipitation. During the first ten days cyclonic conditions prevailed with strong winds and gales between the 3rd and 5th, and unusually high temperatures for the time of year. Heavy rain occurred in Ireland and Scotland on the 2nd and extending to all districts on the 3rd. The mild conditions prevailed until the 12th, when a depression west of Iceland moved eastwards. In the rear of this depression, cold northerly winds brought a considerable drop in temperature and an anticyclone moved south from Iceland. This remained centred near the British Isles until the 22nd, giving cold weather in England with slight local rain and from the 27th-28th considerable fog, though the 27th and 28th were sunny in some districts. By the 23rd mild conditions had again become general. In Scotland the highest temperature of the month was recorded on the 24th, 60° F. recorded at Aberdeen, being the highest in December for at least 60 years. Heavy rain occurred in the west on the 23rd (77 mm. at Dungeon Ghyll and 69 mm. at Sawrey), but over Christmas the weather was mild and dry with some sun on most days. Thunderstorms occurred in north-west England on the 28th. On the 29th cold northerly winds swept across the country and snowstorms were reported from Scotland, north-east England and the Midlands, and slight snow and sleet from elsewhere in the British Isles. On the 30th and 31st snow still lay thick in the north and it remained cold in the south, but on the evening of the 31st mild conditions were spreading from the west. Monthly mean pressures were decidedly above the normal, the excess ranging from 8.2 millibars at Lerwick to 15.7 millibars at Scilly (St. Mary's). Westerly winds predominated. Strong winds or gales occurred widely from the 26th-29th. Among the highest gusts recorded were 87 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 23rd, 80 m.p.h. at Kirkwall on the 27th and 28th; 77 m.p.h. at Liverpool (Bidston) on the 4th. Monthly means of temperature were above normal in all districts and several places recorded the highest temperature ever recorded in December. At Kew Observatory (59° F.) it was the highest since at least 1871, Ross-on-Wye (50° F.) for over 70 years, and at Cambridge (60° F.) since at least 1876. Ground frost was most severe on the mornings of the 5th-8th, 17th-20th and 28th-31st. The extreme temperatures

of the month were: (England and Wales) 61° F. at Perdiswell (Worcester) and Margate on the 4th, 15° F. at Rickmansworth on the 19th and at Appleby on the 31st; (Scotland) 60° F. at Aberdeen, Banff, Craibstone and Gordon Castle on the 24th, and 16° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 31st; (Ireland) 60° F. at Killybegs on the 3rd and 24° F. at Kilkenny on the 31st. There was a marked deficiency of precipitation in almost all parts of the country. The values expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881-1915 were British Isles 57, England and Wales 45, Scotland 31 and Ireland 66. At Marchmont, with the exception of December 1926, it was the driest December since 1808. The heaviest daily falls were 82 mm. at Killochquich and 60 mm. at Glenbranter on the 2nd. Snow and hail occurred in the north between the 25th and 30th and widely on the 29th. Snow lay to a depth of 6 inches at Balmoral on the 30th and 7 inches at Achnashellach on the 31st. Sunshine was, with very few exceptions, below the normal. No sunshine was recorded at Greenwich and Westminster from the 11th-26th inclusive. Fog occurred in many places on the 1st and 2nd; in London and the south-east on the 18th and more widely on the 19th, and 20th. *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on 9 occasions during the month.

THE YEAR 1931.—The year was chiefly remarkable for the excessive wetness and dullness of the summer months April to September inclusive. The summer was more conspicuous for spells of cold weather than for warmth, there being an absence of any really hot weather. *January* was cold and foggy during the first fortnight, and during the second half was wet and windy. There were, however, considerable bright periods. The chief features of the weather of *February* were the squally westerly or north-westerly winds and frequent wintry precipitation. Sunshine aggregates were in general deficient. *March* was on the whole cold and quiet and, except in south-east Ireland and south-west England, dry and sunny. *April* was unsettled and dull and very wet in England and Wales. Apart from a spell of moderately warm weather from about the 8th-24th day maximum temperatures were mostly below normal. Unsettled, wet and cloudy weather prevailed throughout most of *May*. The days were mostly cool but the nights frequently mild. The first three weeks of *June* were on the whole dull and wet, followed by fine weather generally during the last week. *July* was wet and dull with widespread thunderstorms. There were no really hot days, but night temperatures were frequently above normal. *August* was wet, cool and dull in England and Wales, but sunny and dry in the west and north. *September*, apart from warm days at the beginning and middle of the month, was mostly cold and dull. Abnormally heavy rain fell during the first four days, but thereafter precipitation was unimportant. *October* was dry and sunny; mild conditions prevailed generally during the first half of the month, but the last ten days were cold, and at most places there was severe frost at night. *November* was very mild and wet, and in most places rather dull with an abnormal prevalence of southerly winds. *December* was characterised by high pressure and unusually mild, dry and dull weather. Annual pressure means were about or only slightly below the normal. The temperature means for the year differed only slightly from

the normal in most places. The extreme temperatures of the year were: (England and Wales) 82° F. at Bromley (Kent) on June 14th and 5° F. at Rickmansworth on March 10th; (Scotland) 81° F. at Onih and Ardnornish on August 4th and at Glenbranter on August 5th, and 1° F. at Braemar on March 3rd; (Ireland) 79° F. at Markree Castle on August 4th and 18° F. at Hazelhatch (Dublin) on March 10th. The year 1931 continued the remarkable run of wet years which set in about 1922. The general precipitation of the British Isles for 1931 expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881-1925 was 107. England and Wales 108, Scotland 104, and Ireland 109. The accumulated excess over the British Isles during the last ten years has amounted to 97 per cent. Among the outstanding daily falls were 106 mm. at Cardiff on May 27th, and 126 mm. at Kildale Hall (Yorks) on September 3rd. Perhaps the most striking rains of the year were those of November 2nd and 3rd, which were not only widespread but gave as much as 220 mm. at Patterdale in the English Lake District and 244 mm. at Blaenau-hydyr, to the north of the Black Mountains. The general deficiency of sunshine during the summer months was sufficiently marked to affect the annual aggregates which in all districts were below the normal. *Aurora* was observed in Scotland during each month with the exception of May and June.

1932.—*January* was very mild, sunny in northern England and eastern Scotland, and very wet in the west and north of Scotland. The month opened with a change to very mild conditions, the rise in temperature in many parts of England amounting to 25 degrees. The mild and damp south-westerly winds that were established so suddenly throughout the British Isles proved persistent, and blew very strongly at times in the north-west. The mild weather was interrupted temporarily by polar winds from between north and west on the 7th and 8th, and eventually gave way about the 20th to lighter winds, which over England were of Continental origin. Pressure slightly exceeded 1,020 millibars (21 inches), over a part of England on the 26th, this being for many places in the Midlands the highest reading recorded for at least 50 years. The anticyclonic spell made the second half of the month comparatively dry, and there was practically no rain over a large proportion of England during this period. Temperature now became comparatively low, and frequent night frosts occurred over England and Scotland. Gales occurred widely on several days between the 5th and 14th. Among the highest gusts recorded were 35 m.p.h. at Bell Rock on the 13th, 32 m.p.h. at Scilly on the 6th, 30 m.p.h. at Lerwick on the 13th, and 32 m.p.h. at Pendennis Castle on the 6th. Monthly means of temperature were everywhere above normal. The extreme temperatures for the month were: (England and Wales) 60° F. at Colwyn Bay on the 2nd and at Llandudno and Wakefield on the 18th, and 1° F. at Rickmansworth on the 1st; (Scotland) 61° F. at Gordon Castle on the 18th and 17° F. at Eukdalemuir on the 26th; (Ireland) 60° F. at Killarney on the 3rd and Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 18th, and 24° F. at Kilkenny on the 1st. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881-1925 was 123 per cent. The rainfall was very unevenly distributed, for while at Glenquoich the total was 807 mm.,

Glenbranter 476 mm. and Achnashellach 431 mm., at Tynemouth and Felixstowe only 15 mm. were recorded. The excess of sunshine (about 60 per cent.) in the east of Scotland and north-east of England in a month when rain was so heavy at no great distance to the west is noteworthy, and may be attributed partly to the fact that there was an almost complete absence of winds from the North Sea such as so often bring clouds, formed by turbulence. Fog was rather frequent over England except in the south-west, mostly during the quiet dry period late in the month. *Aurora* was seen in parts of Scotland on the nights of 6th, 7th, 11th and 25th. Thunder and lightning occurred rather often during the unsettled windy period. The solar or lunar halo was unusually frequent; it was observed on ten occasions between the 5th and 26th at Oxford.

February.—The outstanding feature of the weather of the month was the remarkable deficiency of rainfall in all districts associated with abnormally high pressure and persistent winds from a northerly or easterly point. During the first few days of the month the anticyclone which had set in on the 20th January was situated to the west of Ireland. By the 9th the high pressure area lay to the north and during the next few days cold north-easterly to easterly winds prevailed generally. Snow was widespread from the 10th to 12th but the amounts were small. There were frequent sunny periods from the 14th to 24th. The days became less cold and temperatures of round about 50° F. were recorded at many places. By the 28th easterly winds had again become established over southern districts and were accompanied by a considerable drop in temperature; at Boscombe Down the maximum on the 29th was 33° F. Monthly pressure means were from 25 to 25 millibars above normal. At Southport the mean was the highest recorded in any month for at least 60 years, and at Glasgow for at least 65 years. No centre of low pressure crossed the country during the month. Northerly to easterly winds were unusually persistent, and with few exceptions there was a notable absence of strong winds. Gales occurred only on the 10th-11th and 28th-29th. The month was cold in the south of England and Ireland but in Scotland the temperature was high for the time of year. The warmest days were around the 3rd and the 22nd. Ground frost occurred frequently during the month. The extreme temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 54° F. at Harrogate on the 3rd and 15° F. at Rickmansworth on the 9th and 19th, (Scotland) 58° F. at Grief and Perth on the 3rd and 15° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 11th; (Ireland) 52° F. at Armagh and Roches Point on the 3rd and at Mallarany on the 20th, and 18° F. at Markree Castle on the 19th. The precipitation of the month expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881-1925 was: England and Wales 18, Scotland 12, Ireland 7, British Isles 14. The figures for Scotland and Ireland are the lowest recorded for over half a century. At the end of the month the drought still continued, many places having had no appreciable rain since the middle of January. Sunshine totals were generally below the normal except in parts of Scotland, Wales and the west of Ireland. Some good daily records were obtained, among the largest being 9½ hours at Hastings and 9½ hours at Brighton on the 18th. Fog occurred

frequently, except in the south-west, during the first three weeks. The fog was thick locally on the 4th, 8th and between the 15th and 18th. *Aurora* was observed locally in Scotland on the nights of the 3rd, 4th, 8th, 11th and 12th.

March.—The drought which formed so remarkable a feature of the weather of February continued with cool easterly winds and bright periods during the opening days of March. In Scotland the drought was broken on the 4th or 5th, but it was not until the 8th that the drought was really broken in the south. At some places 20 mm. or more was recorded on this day. Subsequently an anticyclone spread south-east from Iceland, bringing a renewal of dry and mainly cool weather which lasted until the 20th. During this period daily records of 20 hours or more sunshine was recorded in places. The 20th marked a change to unsettled rainy weather which, except for fine to fair weather in England on the 24th and 25th, continued until the end of the month. The 27th (Easter Sunday) was wet, and the 28th (Easter Monday) was showery with sunny periods. On the 31st cold northerly winds spread across the northern and western districts with local snow and hail in the north and thunderstorms in the south. Monthly pressure means were again above the normal. Strong winds or gales were reported from western districts about the 6th, 25th and 31st. Otherwise the month was quiet. Mean temperatures were generally below normal, due mainly to the frequent cold nights, in England and Wales, but in Scotland and most parts of Ireland they exceeded the normal. The extreme temperatures for the month were: (England and Wales) 59° F. at Tavistock on the 16th, Cambridge on the 19th, and Greenwich Observatory on the 31st, 12° F. at Rickmansworth on the 13th, (Scotland) 60° F. at Altrincham on the 13th, 11° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 12th; (Ireland) 59° F. at Kilkenny on the 23rd and 26th, and at Hazelhatch (Co. Dublin) on the 27th, 20° F. at Phoenix Park (Dublin) on the 27th. Precipitation over the British Isles as a whole was below the normal. In most places the rainfall during the last ten days accounted for the greater part of the month's total. In England and Wales there were considerable variations, but in general there was a deficiency except in the north-east. In Scotland it exceeded the normal in the north and east and locally elsewhere, while in most parts of Ireland there was a considerable deficiency. In the south of England and Wales and most of Ireland, sunshine aggregates were above the normal, but elsewhere the month was, on the whole, dull. Fog was widespread on the 3rd, and was dense locally in the Clyde area on the 4th. It occurred in the south-east on the 13th to 15th, and on the 19th. In the south on the 24th it was thick locally. Coastal fog occurred on the 21st. *Aurora* was observed in Scotland on nine occasions, while on five occasions it was seen as far south as Dumfriesshire. Halo phenomena was observed over a wide area in the Midlands and Southern England on the 25th.

April.—Unsettled wet weather with cool days and in most places less than the normal sunshine prevailed during the month. Depressions off north-east England on the 1st and over southern England on the 3rd and 4th caused cold northerly to north-easterly winds and wintry precipitation. Severe ground frost occurred in Scotland on the 3rd amongst low grass minima recorded were 9° F. at Dalwhinnie

and 16° F. at Renfrew. In southern England the 5th was dry and sunny with sunshine records exceeding 20 hours in places. Very unsettled conditions prevailed widely from the 6th to 12th. The 12th was a brilliantly fine day but weather deteriorated again in the west and north on the 13th at the approach of a fresh Atlantic disturbance. A change occurred about the 16th with pressure high to the north and north-west and low over the Continent. Bright, sunny weather was enjoyed in Scotland and Ireland, but mainly dull, rainy conditions were experienced in England. Unsettled weather was renewed on the 18th in the north and later throughout the country. During the next few days showery weather with local thunder and hail prevailed. Snow fell in Yorkshire on the 26th. Conditions then became much milder and although rain fell at times there were bright intervals. Mean pressures for the month were well below the normal. Westerly winds predominated with less than the normal seasonal frequency of easterly winds. Strong winds or gales were experienced widely between the 7th and 12th, and in a gust 79 m.p.h. was recorded at Dunfanaghy (Donegal) on the 7th. Mean temperatures were generally from 1° F. to 3° F. below the normal. In many places it was the coldest April since 1922. The extreme temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 66° F. at London (Camden Square), Rickmansworth, and Canterbury on the 30th, and 23° F. at Castleton on the 3rd and at Rickmansworth on the 25th, (Scotland) 60° F. at Onich on the 30th, and 19° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 17th; (Ireland) 62° F. at Newcastle on the 9th, and 26° F. at Dublin (Glasnevin and Phoenix Park) on the 3rd. Precipitation occurred frequently during the month, but daily amounts exceeding 1 inch were rare. In almost all districts there was a pronounced excess of precipitation, monthly totals exceeding twice the normal locally in England and Scotland and over a large area in Wales. Expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881-1925 the values were—British Isles 149, England and Wales 155, Scotland 150, and Ireland 118. The unsettled wet conditions which prevailed during the month resulted in a marked deficiency of sunshine in most districts. In southern Scotland, however, there was an excess. Little fog was reported during the month. Dense fog occurred in the Firth of Forth on the 29th. *Aurora* was observed in northern districts in Scotland on each night from the 1st to 4th and on the 6th, 7th, 12th and 21st. Halo phenomena observed at Armagh Observatory on the 27th included the halo of 22° with parhelia and part of the mock sun ring, the halo of 46° and traces of the upper arc of contact to the 46° halo which was described as very brilliant at the point of contact.

May.—The most remarkable features of the weather of the month were the pronounced excess of rainfall in England and Wales and the destructive floods in the Midlands and Yorkshire. During the first three days rain occurred in most parts of England and Wales, associated with thunderstorms in the Midlands and south-east on the 1st. As a result of these, many roads in Wiltshire, Shropshire and Worcestershire were flooded. By the 3rd, cold northerly winds had set in over the country generally. Winds were strong locally about the 6th, whilst wintry showers occurred in northern districts. A complete change of weather occurred about the

12th. A deep depression lay over the Atlantic; southerly winds spread over the country and temperature rose considerably. There was heavy local rain on the 12th, 13th and 15th, but many sunny periods notably on the 14th and 17th (15½ hours at Tiree on the 17th). On the 18th another depression approached from the Atlantic and there ensued the warmest spell of the month, temperature rising to 70° F. and over during the period 19th to 21st. A depression which moved from the English Channel to off the north-east coast of England on the 21st to 22nd caused unusually heavy rain and widespread destructive floods in western districts, the Midlands and Yorkshire. After the 21st followed a period of northerly winds and cool weather; at Kew the maximum temperature fell from 74° F. on the 20th to 53° F. on the 25th. On the 26th another depression approached from the Atlantic, temperature rose and heavy rain occurred in the south-west of Ireland, but in Scotland the 30th and 31st and in eastern England the 31st were sunny. Monthly mean pressures at 7 h. were everywhere below normal, the deficiency being slight in the extreme north and amounting to about 5 millibars in the east of England. Winds were mainly light to moderate. There was a considerable frequency of northerly winds in northern districts. Apart from brief warm spells about the 20th and towards the end of the month the days were mostly cool, markedly so from about the 4th to 6th. The nights, however, were often mild, so that mean temperatures were not very much below normal. The extreme temperatures for the month were: (England and Wales) 77° F. at London (Regent's Park) on the 20th, 24° F. at Cantref (Brecknock) on the 23rd; (Scotland) 73° F. at Ardmorish on the 31st, 23° F. at Braemar on the 8th, (Ireland) 68° F. at Killarney on the 21st, 27° F. at Markree Castle on the 8th. The general precipitation over the British Isles, expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881-1915, was 174; the values for the constituent countries were: England and Wales 222, Scotland 108, Ireland 134. Generalised rainfall values for England and Wales for earlier years back to 1727 have been computed recently, and although the values for the earliest years are naturally less reliable, one may fairly conclude that May 1932 ranks as the wettest May over England and Wales as a whole for the past 160 years. In striking contrast to the general marked excess of rainfall, a pronounced deficiency was recorded in the west of Scotland, Orkney and the Shetlands. With the exception of Orkney, southern Hebrides and the north-west of Ireland, sunshine aggregates were well below the normal. In parts of England the month was the dullest May on record, e.g., at Kew Observatory, where records extend back to 1880. Coastal fog was reported during the period 16th-20th. *Aurora* was observed locally in northern districts in Scotland on the 2nd, 4th, 5th and 8th. Ball lightning was observed during a thunderstorm at Upper Heyford on the 1st.

June.—The outstanding feature of the month was its pronounced dryness, the general precipitation over the British Isles being only slightly more than half the June normal. The month was sunny in the west, but, except locally in the south of Ireland, was not remarkable for any great warmth. The month opened generally sunny, but heavy rain occurred locally on the 3rd. The 4th was cool, but an anticyclone over Iceland moved south and then eastwards, and

temperature gradually rose; high day temperatures were recorded on the 12th in eastern England. Local thunderstorms occurred on the 20th and 21st. During the next week a spell of dry, sunny weather occurred. Temperatures were low on the 19th and 20th, but little rain fell. From the 21st most of the British Isles came under the influence of an anticyclone and temperatures rose. The fair spell broke in England on the 27th, when a secondary trough to a deep depression near the Faroes moved across the country; heavy rain and thunderstorms occurred locally on the 27th and 28th, while heavy rain fell in the south-west on the 29th and spread to all districts on the 30th. Monthly mean pressures were above the normal in all districts. Winds were mostly light, and were mainly from between north and east. Monthly mean temperatures were above the normal in the west, but slightly below in the east. The warmest days were about the 16th and 26th: 80° F. being recorded locally. The extreme temperatures for the month were (England and Wales) 82° F. at London (Camden Square) on the 27th, 30° F. at Rhayader on the 7th; (Scotland) 80° F. at Paisley, Renfrew and Ruthwell on the 17th, 27° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 6th; (Ireland) 80° F. at Kilkenny on the 18th, and Killarney on the 17th and 19th, and 33° F. at Dublin (Phoenix Park) on the 5th. In contrast to the abnormal wetness of May, June was remarkable for its dryness. In many parts of the country the rainfall of the 30th June to 1st July accounted for the greater part of the month's rainfall. Among the heavy falls on the 30th were South Brent 3.70 inches, Holne 3.28 inches, and St Briavels, Glos., 3.20 inches. The general precipitation over the British Isles, expressed as a percentage of the normal for the period 1881-1915, was 57. England and Wales 59, Scotland 49, Ireland 50. Sunshine aggregates exceeded the normal in western districts, and were deficient in most parts of north-eastern Scotland and eastern England. Fog occurred in coastal districts and in eastern districts of Great Britain during the first three days, about the 13th and on the 24th. *Parhelia* and an upper arc of contact to the halo of 22° were observed at Oxford on the 25th.

July was dull and wet with widespread thunderstorms. The cloudy and unsettled weather of this month was in strong contrast with that of June. During the first ten days conditions were influenced by depressions between Scotland and Ireland, but in the south-east of England the falls of rain were generally small, and many sunny days were enjoyed along the South Coast. After the 10th unsettled weather and northerly winds predominated for a week, winds tended to be more north-westerly after the 18th, and after the 24th more often from west or south-west. Depressions were centred over or near Scotland from the 24th to the end of the month. No large area of fine weather developed at any time during the month, although little or no rain fell over England from the 8th to the 20th; there was no day on which some part of the country was not having wet weather. Monthly pressure means were everywhere below the normal, the strongest winds were generally felt on the first few days; on the 9th, 17th, 18th, and 26th to 29th. Gale force was reached for a few hours on the 1st at Butt of Lewis and Bell Rock (Forfar), and gusts of 50 m.p.h. or more were registered in many parts of England, Scotland

and Ireland on that day. Monthly temperature means were, in general, slightly above the normal. The warmest spell occurred generally between the 9th and 12th, while the coolest was between the 18th and 23rd. The extremes for the month were: (England and Wales) 85° F. at Pontefract and Attenborough on the 10th, and London on the 20th and 21st; 34° F. at Rickmansworth on the 26th; (Scotland) 83° F. at Aberdeen on the 10th; 34° F. at Dalwhinnie on the 23rd; (Ireland) 82° F. at Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 6th; 41° F. at Hazelhatch on the 18th. The total rainfall for the month was very variable owing to the exceptionally heavy falls that occurred in some of the numerous thunderstorms, but there was enough windy cyclonic weather for the wet climates of elevated places in the west and north to be apparent, a number of such places in Scotland having 250 mm. or more. Among the heaviest daily falls were 130.5 mm. at Cranwell on the 11th, 102 mm. at Stalybridge (most of which fell in a thunderstorm between 16h. and 20h. on the 11th, and 34 mm. in 40 minutes at Shinfield on the same day. The general precipitation of the British Isles expressed as a percentage of the average for the period 1881-1925 was 137; the values for the constituent countries were: England and Wales 144, Scotland 122; and Ireland 138. With the exception of the extreme north of Scotland there was a general pronounced deficiency of sunshine. The solar halo was observed frequently, at Oxford on no fewer than 13 days. A small tornado left a track of fallen trees in its wake near Wych Cross, Ashdown Forest, on the afternoon of the 26th.

August—The outstanding feature of the weather of the month was the excessive heat over a large part of England. The month opened with rather unsettled cool weather and local thunderstorms. About the 4th an anticyclone off our south-west coasts began to spread north-east. Much fog was experienced from the 4th to 10th. The warm spell culminated in a very hot day on the 11th. Severe thunderstorms occurred on the 12th. For a few days shallow depressions lay over the country. On the 14th an anticyclone developed over Northern Scotland and moved south, bringing temporarily cooler, north-easterly winds and mainly cloudier skies. Subsequently westerly winds prevailed in the north and another spell of anticyclonic conditions in the south. Temperature rose considerably and the 19th was the warmest day on record in some places. Again the warm weather was ended by thunderstorms, on the 20th, though they were delayed in south-east England until the night of the 20th to 21st. A sudden drop in temperature occurred in the Midlands, and a more gradual one in south-east England. At Birmingham the maximum on the 20th was 66° F., as against 92° F. on the 19th. There followed a few days of anticyclonic weather, but it remained cool. Towards the end of the month shallow depressions moving east brought unsettled weather with local rain and thunderstorms. Monthly pressure means were everywhere above the normal, the excess ranging from 6.4 m.b. at Malin Head to 3.0 m.b. at Rothes Point. Winds were variable and light to moderate in force. A gale occurred at Dunfanaghy on the 6th. Mean temperature for the month was everywhere above the normal and notably so in south and east England and the Midlands. In many parts of Southern

England and the Midlands temperature exceeded 90° F. on the 19th, and at the following places the figure for that day is the highest registered since records began:—Camden Square (92° F.) for 74 years, Halstead (97° F.) in 40 years, Norwich (96° F.) in 50 years, and Oxford (95° F.) in 35 years. It is extremely rare for temperature to remain above 70° F. throughout the night, but at Lymington it did not fall below 73° F., between 18 h. on the 19th and 7 h. on the 20th. The extreme temperatures for the month registered in standard screens were:—(England and Wales) 97° F. at Halstead, Camden Square, Regent's Park, Enfield and Tottenham on the 19th; 32° F. at Castleton on the 24th. (Scotland) 82° F. at Kelso (Broomlands) and Marchmont on the 19th, 28° F. at Balmoral on the 23rd. (Ireland) 80° F. at Killarney on the 19th, 36° F. at Armagh on the 25th. In spite of the rainfall deficiency over the country as a whole, there were large variations owing to the severe local thunderstorms. For example, while less than 20 per cent. fell in parts of Kent and Carmarthen, there was 186 per cent. at Crawley Mill, Woburn, 121 per cent. at Wellington College, 122 per cent. at Seaford and 126 per cent. at Douglas, Isle of Man. In the Edinburgh district it was the driest August since at least 1785. Sunshine was above the normal in south-east England and nearly normal in the extreme north of Scotland and in eastern England. Elsewhere it was deficient, markedly so in Ireland. Solar halo was observed at Oxford on no fewer than 13 days.

September—In contrast with that of August, the weather of this month was mainly wet and very dull in southern and eastern England. During the first twelve days conditions were generally unsettled. Heavy rain fell at times and the wind was mainly from between south and west-north-west, but with the subsequent movement of the Azores anticyclone in a north-easterly direction, the best weather of the month occurred from the 14th to 17th inclusive. Temperature rose to 75° F. and above at many places. Local rainstorms occurred in the south-east late on the 18th, and thereafter depressions developing near Iceland moved in an east-south-easterly direction. Cool, unsettled weather prevailed generally, but a wedge of high pressure gave a beautiful day at most places on the 21st. About the 27th, sharp ground frosts occurred, especially in northern districts, on the 28th. A depression over the Bay of Biscay, moving northward, caused a renewal of unsettled weather, with rain in the south on the 29th, and more general rain later. Monthly pressure means were everywhere below the normal, while winds from between south and west-north-west prevailed generally during the first half of the month. From the 18th, cold winds from some northerly point frequently prevailed. Gales occurred locally on the 8th, 11th, 18th, and from the 25th to 26th. Mean temperature on the whole differed little from the normal. There were two warm spells during the month, the first about the end and the other from the 14th to 17th. The extreme temperatures for the month were:—(England and Wales), 82° F. at Birmingham (Sparkhill) on the 15th, 28° F. at Houghall on the 21st. (Scotland), 76° F. at Craibstone and Balmakewan on the 15th; 25° F. at Linlithgow on the 28th. (Ireland), 76° F. at Waterford on the 13th; 29° F. at Markree Castle on the 21st and 22nd. The general precipitation over the British Isles as a whole

expressed as a percentage was 135; the corresponding values for the constituent countries were:—England and Wales 144, Scotland 137, Ireland 109. There were a few isolated areas where there was a deficit; at Waterford, for example, the fall was only 59 per cent. of the normal. Among the heaviest daily falls were:—72 mm. at Tynysaun and Stonyhurst on the 2nd, and 70 mm. at Borrowdale on the 1st. The fall

at Stonyhurst is the largest daily rainfall there in September for the last 84 years. Sunshine was deficient in all districts except north-east England and east Scotland. At Eastbourne the total of 123 hours was the lowest recorded in September between 1887 and 1932. Aurora was observed on six occasions during the month, while the solar halo was observed at Oxford on 20 days.

STORMS AND FLOODS IN 1931-32.

(1931) *October 3*.—Three inches of rain fell in Funchal, and floods to a depth of 4 feet occurred in the low-lying streets. 10. After torrential rain at Mons the streets were found to be full of frogs. 12. A typhoon swept along the Pacific coast of Japan. 21. Basements and lower storeys of houses fronting the Neva at Leningrad were flooded when the river level rose suddenly owing to a cyclone over the Baltic.

November 5.—Four lives were lost and much damage caused by floods in the counties of Hordaland, Sogau and Fjordane, Norway, owing to the heavy rains. 6. A hurricane struck the oil-producing town of Maracaibo, Venezuela.

December 10.—Three persons were drowned, and half the wheat crop of Queensland was destroyed by floods in the south of the State. The suburbs of Brisbane were flooded. 13. A gale and snowstorm over the whole of Tuscany put the wireless station at Florence out of action and unroofed many houses. 14. After three days' continuous rain the Maritza overflowed and interrupted railway communication between Bulgaria and Turkey. Severe seasonal storms off the Barbary coast caused a great deal of damage to the port and shipping at Algiers. Constantine and the surrounding country was covered with snow. 25. Snow fell in Bethlechem. 28. Rain fell at Florence after the thermometer had gone down to 10° F. On reaching the ground it froze immediately. 29. Snow fell in Switzerland down to a level of 3,000 feet, breaking the drought which had prevailed throughout December. Two Dutch aeroplanes were forced down by a snowstorm at Mont Logan, near Senlis. 30. A tornado swept across the cotton lands of Southern Mississippi wrecking houses and farm buildings. Five persons were killed and more than 50 injured.

(1932) *January 2*.—Heavy south-east gales swept the Cape, with torrential rain. Much flooding occurred and damage to flocks and crops was enormous. 7. Heavy rain caused a rise of the Meuse. The rivers Sambre and Semois were also in flood. 11. During a storm at Bilbao the bell tower of the Convent of Carmelite Nuns fell down. One of the nuns was killed and three others injured. 12. The French schooner *Rubis*, of Dakar, was driven ashore in a southerly gale off Europa Point, Gibraltar. 13. Eleven persons were killed and over 100 injured in a tornado which swept the Alabama-Mississippi border. 16. Thirty thousand people were rendered homeless by great floods in Northern Mississippi. Three major breaks occurred in the embankment north of Swan Lake. A 10-foot deep torrent swept down on the sleeping families. The floods extended for a distance of 200 miles and covered six counties. 17. Twenty thousand Zuni and Navajo Indians were cut off from civilisation in western New

Mexico by one of the heaviest snowstorms ever known in that part of the country.

February 1.—The Cape to London air mail was forced down by a heavy rainstorm about 40 miles south of Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia. 12. A man was frozen to death at Morris, Manitoba, during a severe blizzard which swept the Prairie Provinces. The temperature touched 32° F below zero. 20. Heavy snowstorms in the north of Greece interfered considerably with air routes from and into the Balkans.

March 7.—Gales, snowstorms, and bitter cold caused the deaths of 36 persons along the Atlantic seaboard of New York. Much damage was done to shipping. 21. A cyclone swept over Alabama. The township of Northport was in ruins. The number of deaths in Alabama was 246, and damage estimated at \$2,000,000. The cyclone spread over five southern States. 22. Extensive floods occurred in Adygelsk Autonomous Area, the Kuban Basin and other regions of the Northern Caucasus. More than 20,000 collective farms were flooded. 29. Nine persons were killed and 50 injured in a second series of storms which broke over Alabama and Western Georgia.

April 5.—Much damage was caused by floods in Rumania. In Northern Moldavia thousands of acres of farm land were under water. "Mud-rain" fell at Florence, Genoa and elsewhere in Italy, which left slight traces of solid black material on the ground. 21. Southern Alberta was covered with about a foot of belated snow. Heavy rain fell in Edmonton when the rainfall was already over the average for April. 25. Seven persons were killed in Tennessee by a tornado, which also swept over Arkansas and Alabama. 26. A tornado devastated the village of Majhirkati, 7 miles from Khulna, Bengal. 30. In a typhoon over the Philippines 20 persons were killed.

May 10.—As a result of a severe storm which swept over Chambéry some hundreds of tons of earth were undermined and moved slowly down the valley. 9. A tornado struck the Mymensingh gaol, Bengal, and almost completely demolished the walls and buildings. 16. A woman and her four children lost their lives as a result of violent storms which broke over the Rhineland. The village of Guls was flooded to a depth of from 6 to 10 feet. 20. A heavy monsoon rain broke over Burma. 27. Eleven persons were killed and much damage done by a cyclone moving round a belt over 60 miles wide.

June 2.—Eighty persons were killed and 80 injured in a hurricane which struck the town of Ismail. Many buildings collapsed. 3. A hailstorm over the Jura region partly destroyed vineyards along Lake Neuchâtel. A cloudburst

over Oppenheim, on the Rhine. Torrents of water rushed down the hills and wrought havoc with the vineyards, making holes in the ground from 12 to 15 feet wide and 10 feet deep. 11. A storm of great severity passed over Jubbulpore and several people were killed by lightning. 25. Some 30 persons were drowned and much damage done to property and crops by floods which followed torrential rain and hail in Moldavia and Bukovina. 28. Violent storms in the mountainous regions of Portugal destroyed many crops and vineyards. Three persons were killed by lightning.

July 2.—Nine passengers were killed and 15 injured in a train collision near Prague during a severe thunderstorm. 3. Torrential rains at the close of the rainy season caused widespread floods in western and southern Japan. 4. During a tornado, the principle buildings of Washington (Kansas), were demolished. 6. The town and district of Fussen in Upper Bavaria, experienced the most destructive hailstorm recorded in Bavaria during the last 60 years. 17. As a result of a cloudburst between Florence and Leghorn, long stretches of railway line were washed away. 30. Canton was flooded after very heavy rain and 300 lives were lost.

August 13.—A cloudburst occurred in the

Bavarian Alps. During a 75 m.p.h. hurricane which swept the Gulf coast, 13 persons were killed. 14. Three men were killed by lightning and 7 were drowned during a thunderstorm in the Rhineland. 30. Twelve thousand acres of rich dairy land were flooded in the Wairarapa and Manawatu districts in the North Island of New Zealand. 31. A violent thunderstorm burst over Toulouse and much flooding occurred.

September 6.—Several hundred families were left homeless by floods caused by the overflowing of the Rio Grande River. 7. Fourteen persons were killed and between 60 and 70 injured in a hurricane which hit North Abaco Island in the Bahamas. 9. A storm of unusual violence broke over Marseilles and severe flooding occurred. 17. A 50 m.p.h. gale swept down the Annapolis Valley leaving tremendous damage in its wake. 22. A violent storm swept over Southern Ticino. The village of Mollinaccio was flooded to a depth of 3 feet. 26. A hurricane swept over Puerto Rico. Two hundred persons were killed and 1,000 injured. The damage was estimated at \$20,000,000. 28. Thunderstorms and heavy rains did much damage along the coast from Frejus to Nice. 29. While a hurricane passed to the south of Jamaica, a storm on the north side destroyed more than 100,000 banana trees.

BETTER TRADE RETURNS.

LARGER EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

The returns of overseas trade in October are more encouraging. Compared with September, exports increased by £4,211,000, or 16 per cent. and the greater part of this increase took place in manufactured articles, exports of iron and steel, machinery, chemicals drugs, dyes, &c., and vehicles (including locomotives and ships) all being higher. Re-exports also advanced, while of an increase of £6,551,000 or (12 per cent.) in imports, only £1,360,000 was in the form of manufactured goods.

For the month of October, 1932, the apparent adverse balance of trade was £26,695,000, against £25,136,000 in September and as much as £42,577,000 in October, 1931, while for the first 10 months of the year 1932 the unfavourable balance is £263,749,000, compared with £323,237,000 in the corresponding period of 1931.

Compared with October, 1931 (in which there was one more working day), imports in October, 1932, show a reduction of 24.6 per cent., exports of 7.2 per cent., and re-exports of 30 per cent. For the 10 months ended October, 1932, imports were reduced by £120,974,750 (or 17.2 per cent.) to £581,077,083, exports by £23,675,328 (or 7.2 per cent.) to £301,547,625, and re-exports by £20,811,402 (or 20.1 per cent.) to £24,720,686.

MORE PASSENGERS BY ROAD.

WORK OF TRAFFIC COMMISSIONERS.

The first annual reports of the Traffic Commissioners for each of the 13 areas in Great Britain review the work done during the year ended March 31, 1932.

APPEALS.

The appeals made against the Commissioners' decisions on applications for road service licences and backings totalled 1,309. Of those 149 reversed or modified the decisions, no order was made in 249, 255 were withdrawn, and 665 are awaiting decision.

STATISTICS.

On March 31, 1932, there were 47,870 public service vehicles in operation, but at the end of that year the number had fallen to 46,230. Passengers increased, however, from 1,208,508,598 for the first quarter to 1,305,633,718 in the last quarter, the total for the year being 5,265,524,930. The daily average number of passengers was 14,400,000. The receipts totalled £58,323,653.

The vehicle miles run aggregated 1,318,774,645. The operators of these vehicles numbered 6,424. Of this total 2,760 owned only one vehicle each. One company owned 4,841 vehicles.

Bissextile.—When Julius Cæsar reformed the Roman Calendar in the year 46 B.C., 365½ days was adopted as the mean length of the year, that being the value then current in Egypt. Three out of four years were given 365 days, and the fourth, 366 days, the sixth day before the Kalends of March being repeated. The intercalary day came to be called *ante diem bis sextum Kalendas Martias*, or more briefly *bissextum*, whence our word bissextile for leap-year.

Before the introduction of this calendar the Roman year consisted of 355 days, with a month of 23 days intercalated after February 23 when necessary. This intercalation had, however, been sometimes omitted, and it was found necessary to make the year 46 B.C. consist of 445 days. This year is called the Year of Confusion.

WEATHER RECORD OF THE HARVEST AND HOLIDAY MONTHS DURING
THE YEARS 1927-1932.

For Fifty-one years, 1876-1926, see "WHITAKER'S" for 1927 (pp 855-860).

1927.—June.—The opening week was fine. The following one was cold. After this the weather became wet as well as cold and the concluding week was dismal, rainy and sunless.

July.—The same type of most unsettled weather continued. There were many rainy days, but occasionally there were sunny intervals.

August.—The first day of the month (Bank Holiday) was wet from start to finish. Two or three rather fine days followed and then persistent rain set in again, on Saturday, the 26th, it fell in torrents. During the week following the weather continued most unsettled, but on the 27th there was a change for the better and the last few days of the month were fine.

September.—There was no rain during the first nine days of the month. The tenth day was cold and wet. The two following days were dry but not warm. On the 13th and 14th wet weather set in for good till the end of the month, first with the wind in a northerly quarter; it shifted afterwards to the west and south-west.

1928.—June.—During the first three weeks the weather was variable; it was never very warm and often cold and showery. The last week was bright and sunshiny.

July.—Early in the month a period of great heat, often very oppressive, set in. The weather during the last few days was unsettled.

August.—The opening days of the month were marked by the occurrence of heavy rains. The middle of the month was mainly fine and warm. There was more rain again in the fourth week, and at quite the end of the month it was unsettled. The total rainfall varied in different districts; at Greenwich it nearly equalled that of August 1927, when the general character of the weather was much worse.

September.—Very fine, warm and sometimes hot during the first three weeks. About the 23rd a cold period set in. The rainfall was very small.

1929.—June.—Showery during the first part of the month; afterwards dry. Cool on the whole; occasionally a few hot days, last day (30th) very cold.

July.—Unsettled at first. About the 9th a spell of very hot weather set in; this lasted to nearly the end of the month. Closing days very unsettled.

August.—A good deal of rain during the first week. This was followed by a dry spell. Unsettled again during the third week, but the closing ten days were hot and fine.

September.—A most rainless; very hot during the first seventeen days. A slightly cooler spell from the 18th to the 24th was followed by several warm days lasting till the end of the month.

1930.—June.—Mainly warm and pleasant. One or two very severe thunderstorms (notably that of the 18th) rendered the rainfall for the month at Greenwich heavy (3.65 inches), though the number of days upon which rain fell (namely 7) were comparatively few.

July.—The first twelve days were fine and warm. After that the weather changed abruptly, and the remainder of the month was rainy with comparatively low temperatures.

August.—A dull and unsettled month up to the 23rd. After that there was an abrupt

change to hot weather. There were thunderstorms locally on the night of the 30th.

September.—The fine weather of the end of August continued to the 8th of the month. The remaining three weeks were wet and unsettled. Friday the 26th was a very cold day with torrents of rain.

1931.—June.—Round London and in the south-east of England there was not much rain in this month, though it was very wet in other parts of the Kingdom. An earthquake occurred in some parts of England on June 7th in the early morning; and a week later (the 14th) a tornado visited the Birmingham district. There was a fine, warm spell in the south-east of England during the last ten days.

July.—From the 1st till the 10th the weather in the south-east of England was excellent. Elsewhere there was hardly a day without rain or thunderstorm. From the 14th onward the weather became bad in the London district, and so continued till the end of the month, four fine days excepted (21st to 24th).

August.—During the first two-thirds of the month the weather was of the worst description possible. There were just two or three days of passably warm weather from the 3rd to the 5th. But between those dates there occurred a series of thunderstorms which for violence and intensity found few to equal them. Over 2 inches of rain fell at Greenwich on the evening of the 5th. Then the weather became much worse. There was a whole series of downpours for the next fortnight and some days were very cold. Towards the end of the month the rains abated. The rainfall—judging by British standards—was excessive at Greenwich (6.25 inches), partly owing to the thunderstorm of the 5th; a less amount fell at Kew (3.92 inches).

September.—This month, again, opened with wet weather, but the main feature was the persistent cold. There were a few drier and warmer days about the middle of the month, but later the weather became bleak again.

1932.—June.—Almost rainless. Much sunshine. Very warm at the end of the month.

July.—Much hot weather during the first three weeks, with occasional thunderstorms. The last ten days were marked by unsettled weather during which sunshine was deficient and rainfall plentiful.

August.—The month opened badly. On the evening of the 1st there was a severe thunderstorm, and the next three days were dull and showery. From the 5th onwards there was a remarkable change to fine weather, which lasted till nearly the end of the month. The most persistent feature was the great heat: the temperature on several days much exceeded 90° F. It was not exactly a period of drought, as during this hot spell there was more than one thunderstorm. Heavy rain fell on the night of the 29th, but the closing day of the month was fair.

September.—During the afternoon of the 1st rain set in and continued with little intermission till the 8th. The 9th was a fine, warm day, but the next three days were unsettled. Then followed nearly a week of warm weather without rain. On Sunday the 18th there was a heavy fall, and after this, with the exception of an occasional bright day, the remainder of the

month was marked by cold and sunless weather with frequent rain. The winds during this latter period were mainly from the north, north-west or east.

SUMMARY.

The special interest attaching to the weather survey of this short series of Holiday Months (1927-1932) consists in the fact that every kind of summer weather is represented. The summer of 1927 was distinctly bad, and so was much of that of 1931; that of 1930 was very mixed in character. The summer of 1928 was very fairly good, that of 1929 very good, and the summer season of the present year (1932) again good, though comparatively short in duration.

Taking the years in the order in which they come, the following are the special points of interest. With the exception of the disastrous summer the weather of the year 1927 was fairly good. The preceding winter was mild, the spring fine and warm, and the later autumn pleasant. But the bad weather persisting at intervals from the later part of June to the end of September destroyed the reputation of the year in this respect. July was wetter than June, August wetter than July, and September wetter than August. The holiday season proved a complete failure, and at the end of September the drenched and mildewed corn was cleared off the fields as so much rubbish.

The winter of 1927-28 was short, though severe, it was over for the time being early in January though there were brief returns of it in March and April. The Spring really set in during January; the weather was variable, periods of brightness alternating with those of gloom. The summer weather lasted from late in June to nearly the end of September. There was much rain in the later autumn, and in December the extremely severe winter of 1928-29 set in.

The summer of 1929 was the terminal period of a drought that began in the early months of the year—that is during the intense cold. There was little warmth in June, but most of July and parts of August were hot. The heat and drought of September 1929 exceeded that of September 1928. A very wet autumn and wet early winter

followed; and, as a result of this, the rainfall, deficient during the greater part of the year, equalled the average.

Much of the spring of 1930 was wet; some pleasant weather followed in June and early July; the remainder of July and most of August were unsettled. There was a short period of heat at the end of August and beginning of September; the remainder of the latter month was wet. A fine October followed; too late, however, to be of value for holiday-makers and of use for the in-gathering of the crops.

The later spring of 1931 was wet; April was very cold. As regards the earlier summer months, the weather was much worse in June in districts elsewhere than round London, and the same remark applies to July. August was wet everywhere in Great Britain except in the west and north of Scotland; the prohibitive cost of getting there precluded its access to the majority of holiday-makers in that month. Taken as a whole the bad summer formed the terminal portion of a wet season beginning in April. As regards September 1931 that month was distinguished not so much by excess of precipitation as by excess of cold. October 1931 was, proportionately, much warmer than September.

In the present year (1932) one distinguishing feature has consisted in the wet and cold late spring following a dry period which embraced part of January, all February and most of March. In fact the weather of April and May of this year resembled that which prevailed in the corresponding months of 1931, except that whereas last year April had the worst weather, in this year (1932) May was comparatively colder, and much the wetter of the two months. Instead, however, of a persistence, more or less, of cold and wet throughout the three following months, as in last year, there was a welcome change, with a prevalence of great heat during most of June, much of July, and nearly all August. The weather of September 1932 however, has shown no improvement over that of the same month last year. It was rather wetter and the later part of the month was exceedingly cold.

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT.

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament

1925 ..	12	1928 ...	62
1926 ..	11	1929 ..	242
1927 ..	52	1930 ..	291
1928 (January)	40	1931 ..	150
1929 (December) ...	42	1932 ..	287

COST OF THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1929.

At the General Election of 1929 there were 1,730 Candidates for the 615 seats. The average expenditure of each Candidate was £702

Division	Members.	Expenses.
England and Wales	528	£1,096,000
Scotland	74	109,144
Northern Ireland ...	13	8,363
Total	615	£1,213,507

POLITICAL PARTIES.

(After General Elections, 1923, 1924, 1929 and 1931.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, after the General Elections of Dec 6, 1923, Oct. 29, 1924, May 30, 1929 and Oct. 27, 1931:—

	1923.	1924.	1929.	1931.
Conservative	258	413	259	471
Labour and Socialist	191	150	287	59
National Labour ..	—	—	—	13
Liberal	156	39	59	37
Liberal National	—	—	—	35
Constitutionalist ..	—	7	—	—
Independent ...	6	4	9	5
Irish Nationalist ..	2	1	—	1
Sinn Féin	1	—	—	—
Speaker	1	1	1	1
Total	615	615	615	615

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at York from Aug 31 to Sept 7. The President was Sir J. Alfred Ewing, who succeeded Gen. the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, and delivered an inaugural address on the subject of "An Engineer's Outlook." He spoke in terms of grave concern of the trend of modern mechanical progress. The cornucopia of the engineer had been shaken over all the earth, scattering everywhere an endowment of previously unpossessed and unimagined capacities and powers. Man was ethically unprepared for so great a bounty. The command of Nature had been put into his hands before he knew how to command himself. In the mechanization of life, machinery delivered a stream of articles in the creation of which the workman had little part. He had lost the joy of craftsmanship, the old satisfaction in something accomplished through the conscientious exercise of care and skill. In many cases unemployment was thrust upon him, an unemployment that was more saddening than any drudgery. There was a sinister side even to the peaceful activities of those who in good faith and with the best intentions made it their business to adapt the resources of Nature to the use of man. He could not tell where to look for a remedy. A perfect adjustment of labour and the fruits of labour, a fair spreading of employment and of wages and of all the commodities that machines produced, would still leave the question, how was man to spend the leisure he had won by handing over nearly all his burden to an untiring mechanical slave? But he could not think that man was destined to atrophy and cease through cultivating what after all was one of his most God-like faculties, the creative ingenuity of the engineer.

The Presidents of the various sections, and the subjects of their addresses, were as follows: A. Mathematics and Physics, Prof. A. O. Rankine, "Some Aspects of Applied Geophysics"; B. Chemistry, Dr. W. H. Mills, "Some Aspects of Stereo-Chemistry"; C. Geology, Prof. F. G. H. Boswell, "The Contacts of Geology. The Ice Age and Early Man in Britain"; D. Zoology, Lord Rothschild, "The Pioneer Work of the Systematist"; E. Geography, Prof. H. J. Fleures, "The Geographical Study of Society and World Problems"; F. Economics, Prof. R. B. Forrester, "Britain's Access to Overseas Markets"; G. Engineering, Prof. Miles Walker, "The Call to the Engineer to Manage the World"; H. Anthropology, Dr. D. Randall-MacIver, "The Place of Archaeology as a Science"; J. Psychology, Prof. Beatrice Edgell, "Current Constructive Theories in Psychology"; K. Botany, Prof. J. H. Priestley, "The Growing Tree"; L. Education, Mr. W. M. Heller, "Present-Day Teaching of Elementary Science"; M. Agriculture, Prof. R. G. White, "Sheep Farming: a Distinctive Feature of British Agriculture".

The Meeting in 1933 will be held at Leicester, under the Presidency of Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, P.R.S.

AIR SPEED OF 800 MILES AN HOUR.—Air speeds up to 800 miles an hour, which is faster than the speed of sound, have been reached in the course of a number of experiments in the Langley Field high-speed wind tunnel of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, U.S.A. It was definitely established that with the present conventional form of wing section

the increase in drag at about 600 miles an hour is so great that it will be impossible to carry sufficient power to overcome it, assuming the present methods of conversion of fuel to air thrust. This is confirmed by experience with high-speed propellers, the blade tips of which may be travelling at a peripheral speed approaching the velocity of sound. In such cases their outer portions may be actually exerting a negative effect. The delicate mechanisms of the human body do not appear to be susceptible to steady high speeds, but react to accelerations at much lower figures. This arises often during flight, when every turn is an angular acceleration. It has been established that the maximum speed that the human body can stand during an average sharp turn is about 300 miles per hour.

ALUMINIUM ALLOY.—A new aluminium alloy, known as M.V.C., has been placed on the market by the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co. This alloy is pure aluminium-silicon, in which the amount of impurities have been reduced to a negligible proportion. It can be rolled into thin sheet or drawn into bars, spun, pressed, or stamped, whilst castings can be bent without breaking; it can also be forged and welded without difficulty. It is used principally in the form of castings for parts requiring maximum resistance to tarnish and corrosion. The new alloy has been employed in certain Admiralty work, owing to its ability to withstand the effects of salt water and sea air for long periods.

ANTS AS MINERAL DETECTIVES.—A study of ant-hills in many undeveloped areas of America has provided valuable clues to the deposits of precious metals beneath the surface. Although occasionally located at the surface, the minerals are generally deeply buried, and in the case of one big test in the Florida mountains it was only by the examination of the materials of the ant-hills along the general projection of the vein that the scientists were able to continue their investigations. The ants, they found, brought up bits of the minerals from beneath the surface of the earth. The transportation is accomplished by the "workers" of the ant family. A field investigation in Idaho in a region of weathered igneous rocks was also aided by an examination of the material of ant-hills, which in this case showed the presence of quartz. Much of the ant's value as a "detective" of mineral deposits is said to be due to its remarkable ability in selecting certain mineral soils for their agricultural value. The ant's gifts as a farmer are shown by the activities of one family, which weed a selected space and only allow plants with edible seeds to grow there. In due time the seeds are gathered and stored in the form of little biscuits which are made from a chewed seed dough and dried in the sun.

ARTIFICIAL LARYNX.—The Western Electric Company has made a talking picture of an invention that may be described as a mechanical larynx, which, it is claimed, will restore the power of speech to those whose natural larynx has been surgically removed or whose vocal chords are paralyzed. When an operation is performed for the removal of the larynx, the mouth and throat are disconnected from the lungs, and the windpipe is terminated in a small

opening at the base of the throat. To use the artificial larynx, a rubber pad device is placed over this opening. The air which is normally exhaled here by a person suffering from the infirmity is conducted through rubber tubing to a small metal sound-box in which is located a reed. The force of the exhaled air striking the reed causes it to vibrate, thus producing sound. The sound in turn is passed on to the mouth by a rubber mouthpiece, and, through the movement of the mouth, throat and lips, which are actuated in a similar manner as for normal speaking, the sound is modulated and converted into intelligible speech. It is claimed that the speech as manufactured by the device is almost indistinguishable from the natural voice.

AUTOMATIC TYPESETTING.—Mr. Buford L. Green, a printer on the staff of the "Charlotte Observer," North Carolina, has invented a process for automatic typesetting which enables a sheet of ordinary typewritten copy to be put into type without the intervention of a linotype operator. The copy is typed in the usual way on an ordinary keyboard, but the typewriter is so built that with each letter typed a symbol, in the form of varying combinations of dots, representing that letter, appears on the paper. The symbols are all that are essential, the letters being given on the keyboard merely for the convenience of the typist. The paper is placed in the carriage of a linotype machine, and the carriage released by an electric switch. This carriage then moves to and fro automatically, passing the whole of each line of the dotted typescript in succession under a tiny beam of light. As each combination of dots passes under the beam the light passes through the paper and falls on a photo-electric cell, which converts the light impulses into electric impulses, and these in turn operate the mechanism regulating the release of the proper matrix from the magazine. For the purpose of demonstration the machine was regulated to produce six lines a minute, but it is claimed that its speed is limited only by the ordinary limitations of the linotype machine.

BEACON FOR AIR TRAFFIC.—The Companhia Aga do Brazil, a subsidiary of the Swedish Aga Company, has built a lighthouse for aviation and shipping on the almost inaccessible islands, Penedos de Sao Pedro e Sao Paulo, a considerable distance off the coast of Brazil. It was primarily the needs of Transatlantic aviation that decided the Brazilian Government to have the lighthouse constructed. Owing to the difficulty in landing on rugged rocks, the only possibility was to select an Aga beacon, the invention of Dr. G. Dalen, the blind Swedish Nobel Prize winner, who lost his sight while experimenting with the accumulation of gas needed for these lights. The Aga beacons, through a device called the sun-valve, work automatically, extinguishing themselves at daylight and switching on the light at dark or in a fog without being touched by a human hand for more than a year. When the gas mantle is burnt out it is automatically replaced. Besides this lighthouse, said to be one of the most powerful in the South American waters, a reserve beacon has been built on the same islands and constructed so as to operate automatically if the main light should get out of order.

"BLACK FLY" PEST IN JAMAICA.—An announcement by the Jamaican Department of Science and Agriculture suggests that the "black fly," which has for years been a menace to cultivation chiefly of citrus trees, in Jamaica, is likely to be exterminated in the near future. These particular flies cluster in large numbers on domestic plants; they suck the sap, with the result that the trees become weak and unhealthy and do not produce the maximum quantity of fruits. The Department is combating the pest by means of millions of tiny wasps, which on being hatched attack the "black fly." With its sting the wasp punctures the body of the "black fly," and lays an egg in the wound. In a short time the grub developed from the egg destroys the "fly." It then emerges as a fully formed wasp and repeats the work of its mother.

BLIND READING PRINT BY SOUND.—M.M. Thomas and Conland, two French inventors, have devised an apparatus by which ordinary print can be made legible for the blind. The apparatus is called the photoelectrograph. A ray of light is passed over the printed page, and as each letter is illuminated the corresponding letter is presented in relief and in magnified form in another part of the machine, where the blind reader identifies it by touch. Not only ordinary print, but also Braille can be read with the machine; and in the latter case the Braille characters can be printed with ink on a smooth page and need be no larger than ordinary type, thus reducing Braille types to a convenient size and making them cheaper and easier to produce than hitherto.

BRINE FREEZING OF FISH.—The new method of freezing fish by means of brine, as carried out at the Torry Research Station, Aberdeen, has proved entirely successful. By improving existing methods of handling and stowing while fresh at sea, it had been found possible to keep it in good condition for fourteen days, but when trawlers went to more distant fishing grounds cold storage at temperatures of about 15° F had not been very successful. With brine freezing at -5° and subsequent storage at -6°, it has been found that fish can be kept for periods up to three months. In the course of a number of experiments last summer, fish caught off Aberdeen by a vessel attached to the Torry Research Station two or three months earlier were eaten with relish in London. The capital value of the brine freezing and storage plant is about £2,500, but figures have been prepared to show that, allowing for depreciation and maintenance costs, the use of the plant would be to the financial advantage of the trawler owner. He would be saved the loss at present caused by deterioration of part of the fish. The view is also held that there would be brought about an improved supply of fish in prime condition and the gradual elimination of stale fish.

CAST-IRON ROADWAYS.—The first cast-iron roadway laid in a public highway to the satisfaction of a public body was put down in West Ham in August, 1931. The system, which was invented by Major Frank Smill, is known as the Tripedal Unit System of Cast Iron Road Surfacing, and the construction is being adopted by boroughs in various parts of England and is also being laid on the Continent. The units are

constructed of equilateral triangular castings, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and weigh $10\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Ten square yards of this cast-iron construction weighs one ton.

CIGARETTES AND SOUND.—Prof. Andrade, Quain Professor of Physics at University College, London, has discovered that the smoke of the "gasper"—the comparatively cheap cigarette—is the ideal indicator for the rapid vibrations of air which we experience as sound. By this means he has obtained direct measurements of the movements of air during the passage of a sound; and his results may find industrial application in the "clotting" of smoke to enable waste products to be recovered. An assistant blows the smoke through a drying tube into the long tube in which the sound experiments are conducted. The movement of the air is extraordinarily small. Although movements down to one-thousandth of an inch can be measured, it is estimated that the human ear can detect movements of less than one-millionth of this amount, corresponding to a change of pressure of one-thousand millionth of that of the atmosphere.

CREASELESS COTTON.—Fourteen years of research and the expenditure of thousands of pounds by the Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co. has resulted in a process for the treatment of cotton, artificial silk, and silk textile fabrics which renders them as creaseless as woollen materials. It was found that by putting a synthetic condensation product inside the cotton hair and inside the artificial silk filament, so that it enters these spongy substances just as a dye goes into a properly coloured cloth, the fabric of cotton or artificial silk was endowed with wool-like properties in respect of creasing. The condensation product has the advantage of adding to the weight of the material, and, as it is cheaper than cotton, and the method of applying it is not expensive, it can be used for a large range of fabrics. The process has a further advantage when used with artificial silk of the viscose variety; it not only strengthens the material in the dry state, but it nearly doubles the wet strength, and thus overcomes a notable defect of certain artificial goods in becoming rotten by washing. The process is also applicable to linen, shoddy, and silk.

DEAF SPEAKER.—Prof. F. Bedell, the well-known physicist of Cornell University, has invented a device which will enable the deaf to hear radio and gramophone music. He calls it the "deaf speaker," because it serves a purpose similar to a loud speaker in a radio set. It does not broadcast sound, but carries vibrations of the requisite amplitude and frequency to anyone who holds the receiving part of the apparatus with his teeth or pressed against his forehead or a cheekbone. Prof. Bedell worked on the theory that most people who hear badly have a defective middle ear, and sought to bring the sound waves to the inner ear by some other channel. He found that it could be done by bone conduction to the inner ear of the listener. It was not sufficient to transmit vibrations of the same frequency as the actual sound waves to the inner ear of the listener; they must first be adjusted to the requisite loudness and frequency. This adjustment is substantially what takes place in the normal middle ear. Prof. Bedell's

deaf speaker steps up the force of the sound waves very appreciably. Since some people are deaf to high tones and others cannot hear lower tones, the deaf speaker is provided with a device for altering the frequency. At a demonstration at the National Academy of Sciences, Prof. Bedell showed two kinds of receiving instruments, in one of which the receiver, which looks like a long tube, is held between the teeth, while the other consists of a flat disk held against the forehead or a cheekbone. The disk type has made it possible for deaf people with the aid of a microphone to hear their own voices.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—A total eclipse of the sun occurred on Aug. 31. The track of totality after passing the North Pole crossed Hudson Bay, Quebec Province, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and ended in the Atlantic Ocean. The belt of totality was about 100 miles wide, and at the centre of the belt the eclipse lasted about 100 seconds. Unfortunately clouds obscured the eclipse for many of the observers. At Louiseville, 50 miles north of Montreal, eight photographs of the corona were obtained with an 8 in. camera. The shadow bands began 30 seconds before totality, and continued for 30 seconds after it. They came from 6 inches to 8 inches apart at the beginning, and gradually closed to about a inches apart. Prof. Andrew Thomson, of the Canadian Meteorological Service, noted that the shape of the corona was more pointed and less evenly arranged than in the eclipses of 1918 and 1929. Prof. N. Hirayama, director of the expedition from the University of Kyoto, observed the eclipse from Alfred, Maine, and obtained what he believes to be a unique and perfect picture of the entire corona, and colour photographs of every part of the spectrum, ranging from the ultra-violet to the extreme infra-red. He also claims to have discovered a new gas in the spectrum, which he has called "forty-one."

"EGYPT'S" GOLD RECOVERED.—Gold in ingots and sovereigns to the value of more than £725,000 has been recovered from the P. & O. liner *Egypt*, which was sunk in collision in 1922, with a loss of many lives, 25 miles south-west of Ushant, at a depth of 66 fathoms. The value of the whole treasure which was sunk is substantially more than £1,000,000. The cargo of gold consisted of 1,089 ingots, which were packed in 122 cases, and weighed something over 4½ tons. There were also 37 boxes of gold sovereigns to the amount of £164,979, and 43 tons of silver, consisting of 1,229 bars weighing between 60 lb. and 70 lb. each. The finding of the gold was the fruit of long and patient effort, for the Italian divers on the salvage boat *Artiglio* had been working on the wreck for three years.

ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION.—The method by which an electric current passes through metal is claimed to have been discovered by Prof. J. C. McLennan, of Toronto University. He has combined metals which, under very low temperatures, proved themselves perfect conductors of electricity. These alloys, made into rings, have carried an undiminished flow of current round and round for hours at a time, the flow, in some experiments, having measured up to 200 amperes, or enough to have brought 200 electric light bulbs to full brilliance. The temperatures at which these alloys were perfect conductors were created through the use of liquid helium, and Prof. McLennan states that

it only remains to discover an alloy which will be a perfect, or nearly perfect, conductor at ordinary temperatures in order to make all existing electrical transmission equipment obsolete.

EYEBROWS AND EYELASHES—Prof. V. Suk and Dr. F. Rosprým, of the Faculty of Science of the Masaryk University, Brno, have published a preliminary report of their study of eyebrows and eyelashes in man. They divide eyebrows into 11 types, according to form, which varies extensively. Of 470 cases the greatest number are classified as "spreading," those which are evenly formed on each side occurring much more rarely, 96 cases of the latter as against 157 of the former. The "even" occurs 20 times as frequently in women. "Peaked," rising in the middle, is rare, occurring 12 times only. "Narrowing," in which the eyebrows are thick at the medial end and narrow towards the distal side, seems to be a feminine form, occurring three times as often in women. A whorl running outward from the nose is also feminine. Long curved eyelashes occur 150 times in a total of 470, being present twice as often in children under 16 years of age. It is an infantile form, for this type of eyelash is shed at puberty and often replaced by a different type. Short and straight occur equally often in men and women, but never in childhood. Short-curved is least represented, and occurs most frequently in men, never in children. Form and colour are not inherited together, but the inheritance of form is clearly to be seen.

FISH STEPPED BY ELECTRICITY—A scientist at Oregon State College has discovered that fish are sensitive to weak electric currents and that it takes very little power to paralyze them, that less shock is needed to stop long fish than short ones, that they recover from shocks according to their vitality; that when they get too much electricity they are stunned and change colour, and that high-frequency current has very little effect on them. In a recent development in the salmon rivers of the American North-West, fish are steered towards the right streams by placing electrodes across the mouths of irrigation ditches, passing a current of 24 volts, which induces the fish to avoid the wrong turnings.

FLYING FOXES IN AUSTRALIA—The Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has conducted an enquiry into the prevalence of the flying fox and its economic significance. It is shown that flying foxes, some of which measure 4 feet from wing-tip to wing-tip, are not a serious menace to the fruit industry; and since the numbers are much greater than had been supposed, the effective control of them is regarded as beyond compass at reasonable cost. These bats live in "camps," and a typical Queensland "camp" during the day, when the animals hang asleep upon the trees, covered 5-10 acres of rain forest. When the camp rose for the night at 6 o'clock it formed a great column, about 100 yards wide and 100 feet deep in the centre, which continued to discharge itself out of the trees continuously for 15 minutes. The number of bats was estimated at about 200,000, and this was a small camp. A really large camp on Red River was half a mile wide and about 4 miles long, and the bats were present in millions.

FORESTS PLANTED BY THE BRICK—Prof. Svend Heiberg, of the College of Forestry at Syracuse, who has been studying forestry methods in Europe, has described a new type of seed-sowing developed in Norway which he terms "planting forests by the brick instead of by the tree." The seed bricks or briquettes are made of good soil, and are $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in size. Three or four seeds are placed at one end near the surface, and the briquette is then dipped in paraffin wax, except the side in which the seeds have been placed. The briquette can then be put in the ground by means of a specially designed tool. Prof. Heiberg, who has been experimenting at the College with this new system of planting, suggests that the idle lands of the United States may be re-afforested by this means, but it would only be practicable on bare land free of heavy weed growth.

GULF STREAM—Mr. P. E. Church has communicated to the American Geographical Union the results of his investigations on the behaviour of the Gulf Stream, from which it appears that the stream has many irregularities in width and temperature, but no seasonal fluctuations. The data were obtained by recording instruments placed on commercial vessels crossing the triangle of waters between Halifax, Bermuda, and the Georgian coast. Freshwater extends to about the hundred-fathom line, beyond which is a wide area of cool water, ending in a narrow band of cold water believed to be due to upwelling from the depths. The Gulf Stream lies beyond, and was found to be 50 miles wide off Cape Hatteras and not more than 70 miles wide south of Nova Scotia. Outside the Gulf Stream to the south-east lies a broad area of warm water reaching towards mid-ocean. During the winter months, and occasionally at other seasons, the Gulf Stream flows as a double stream, with a tongue of cold water between, which may pinch off the northern stream and push the main stream considerably southward. Mr. Church doubts if wind action is the cause of this. South of Halifax the northern end of the Gulf Stream averages a distance of 200 miles offshore but varies between 230 and 400 miles.

HAIR IN DETECTING CRIME—A new method of determining accurately the age of a human being by "hair rings" is claimed to have been found by Dr. Carlton Hood, of the scientific crime detection laboratory of Northwestern University, U.S.A. The human hair, he says, is as important as a finger-print. It is possible to prove that one hair can come from only one man. The ring system is quite simple. Rings run around the hair at intervals along it, and not one inside another as they do in a tree trunk or an onion. A young woman's hair grows rapidly. Age makes it grow slower and not so steadily. A hair grows for a time, then stops for a time. Each stop produces a discoloration at the point where the hair emerges through the scalp, and the discoloration becomes a ring. If there are six rings to a tenth of a millimetre, the subject is twenty; if there are twelve rings to a tenth of a millimetre, the subject is forty. Dr. Hood says he has helped solve one murder by the hair test. A Hindu was killed, and a single black hair was found clutched in the victim's hand. After routine tests, Dr. Hood advised the police to search for a Philippine, aged thirty-two, a dish-washer, who often went

bareheaded and had a scalp disease unknown except in the tropics. And so the criminal was duly traced.

HALF A MILE UNDER THE SEA.—Dr. William Beebe and Mr. Otis Barton, whose diving experiments were described in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1931, have succeeded in descending to a depth of half a mile below the surface of the sea at a point off Nonsuch Island, in the Bermudas. They once more used Mr. Barton's invention, the "bathysphere," which is a steel ball built to resist tremendous pressure, and equipped with more than 40 gallons of oxygen. Two hours were spent on the voyage. Wireless stations in New York first picked up Dr. Beebe's voice in describing his experiences when he was 1,500 feet below the surface. At 1,700 feet he said "It is pitch black now" but he was able to make out a number of fishes, which were visible only by the light radiating from their luminous sides. The colour of the fishes varied from pale green to pale blue, there were no deep tones. Many photographs were taken. At a depth of 2,000 feet the sea resembled a clear sky at night whose black depths are full of stars. At the lowest point the pressure on the "bathysphere" was 5,000 tons, and the inside temperature was 50°.

HUMBOLDT CURRENT.—Researches conducted from the R.R.S. *William Scoresby* throw doubt on the generally accepted explanation that the Humboldt Current of the Pacific coast of South America is derived mainly from the westerly drift of the Southern Ocean and only partly by the uprising of cold water. The *William Scoresby* was engaged in surveying the Humboldt Current during the winter of 1931. The current was not found, at that season, south of Valparaiso, which seems to dispute the view that the surface drift of the Southern Ocean feeds it, and favours the secondary cause, namely, the upwelling of cold water due to prevailing south-east and south-westerly winds. The current reaches its maximum width and greatest strength, about 25 miles a day, off Peru. It finally disappears about five degrees south of the equator, underneath the warmer waters of the El Niño current that sets south. The El Niño waters occasionally pass inside the cold Humboldt waters, with disastrous consequences to the climate of Peru. The Humboldt Current has always been known to be very variable from year to year, and its seasonal fluctuations take it well south of Valparaiso in summer and even in winter, but at that season at a considerable distance from the coast.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS.—At a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Prof. Frederick Eberson, director of the clinical laboratories and research at the Mount Zion Hospital, San Francisco, announced that he had succeeded in cultivating the virus of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis) in a special culture medium, and in reproducing the disease in the monkey by inoculation of the culture. The virus has long been known as an invisible and filterable one, in which state it is present in the brain and spinal cord of the patient, but in the culture it is claimed that it becomes larger and assumes a form which is just visible microscopically.

INSECT DENSITY AT SUNRISE.—A number of experiments have been made in France by Mon.

A. Bonnet to determine the "entomological density" of the air a few feet above the ground. This quantity, defined as the number of insects in a cubic metre, was obtained by means of a muslin net attached to the front of a motor-car. The car was driven for a kilometre in unfrequented regions far from places where insects collect in exceptional numbers, and the insects in a 1,000 cubic metre sample of air were collected and counted. The density was found generally to vary from one or two at sunrise to about 70 in the early afternoon, with a subsequent decline to one or two again at sunset. Those species normally found only very early and late tended to appear in the middle of the day when the air was nearly saturated.

K-GUTTA.—In a paper published in the *India Rubber Journal*, Mr. J. N. Dean describes the preparation and properties of a new thermoplastic insulating material known as K-gutta, which has been specially designed for the insulation of submarine telephone cables and high-speed submarine telegraph cables. K-gutta consists of an intimate mixture of 60 to 70 per cent of gutta-percha hydrocarbon with 30 to 40 per cent of purified petroleum jelly. The dielectric constant of K-gutta is only 2.5 under the working conditions of a submarine cable, compared with the value 3.3 for normal cable gutta-percha, and its power-factor under similar conditions towards an alternating current of 2,000 cycles only about 1/3 that of gutta-percha.

LIVINGSTONE CLEAR-VIEW SCREEN.—Mr. R. W. Livingstone has patented an invention for securing a clear view from the bridge of a steamer in the worst of weather. The device consists of two screens set up in parallel, with two open slits exactly opposite each other, through which the clear view is obtained. Below the outer slit there is a channel three times as wide as the slit, which leads upwards and backwards through the open space between the slits into a continuation of the channel, which passes over the head of the look-out man. The wind and rain which rush in through the outer observation slit are met by the wind which enters by the outer channel below, and the force of the wind through the channel being so much greater, carries the wind and the rain upward and through the upper channel. In other words, the wind is used to blow the wind away. In one experiment it was found that with wind and rain ahead, the screen stopped about 80 or 90 per cent. of the rain and all the wind; and in another experiment it was reported that "practically every drop of moisture is driven over the look-out's head before it reaches the eyes or face."

LONDON'S NEW WELL.—A supply of 8,000,000 gallons of water daily is made possible by the construction of a new well at Deptford, as part of a great scheme of improvements by the Metropolitan Water Board. The diameter of the mouth of the well is 14 ft.; it is 118 ft. deep; and its cost was £200,000. It has been connected by adits to three older wells, which are now replaced, so that its great pumping plant, which raises the pure chalk water to points 400 ft. above the River Thames, now brings all the supply up the new shaft. The water, being pumped direct from the chalk, does not require filtration, chlorination, or treatment of any sort.

MICE PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.—Vigorous attempts are being made in Australia to combat the plague of mice, which are causing enormous damage to crops. The greatest visitation of these pests occurred in 1917. The plague was first noticed in February and March of that year; it was at its acme between April and August. At Lascelles, three tons, approximately 200,000 mice, were caught in one night. Until the end of June, 1917, the recorded total caught was 544 tons, at least 32,000,000 mice. In March, 1932, after all the wheat had been trucked from the Lali railway station, near Warracknabeal, in Victoria, a raid was made on the mice. The site was fenced, and two 40-gallon oil drums were sunk in the ground. The duunage was then cleared and the mice driven into the drums. On the first night the catch, placed on the weighbridge, weighed one ton, and on two successive nights eight cwt. and ten cwt. were caught.

MICROPHONE FOR THE COAT LAPEL.—To get over the difficulty of speakers who move about freely in front of the microphone, with the result that sometimes they can scarcely be heard, the Bell Telephone Company has invented the lapel microphone. This instrument is only about an inch in diameter and weighs one and a half ounces. A thirty-foot length of flexible cord provides the connexion to the amplifier of the public address system. The diaphragm is made of thin aluminium in the form of a cone of sufficient stiffness to cause it to vibrate as a unit throughout the required frequency range. A rubber covering eliminates the disturbing noise which would otherwise result from rubbing against the speaker's clothing, or would be picked up through the clip which is provided for attaching it to the clothing. The best place to attach the clip is to the lapel of the speaker's coat. This device has been used successfully in large auditoriums in America, where it has proved useful to speakers who depend on gestures for effective delivery or who need to turn to explain lantern slides or to use a blackboard.

MUMMIES UNDER X RAYS.—Mr Roy L. Moodie has carried out an X-ray study of the unopened Egyptian and Peruvian mummy-packs in the collections of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, which has yielded valuable additions to our knowledge of diseases in ancient times. The percentage of disease or injury among the fifty-three mummy-packs examined is high, 10.5 per cent. of the Peruvian pre-Columbian mummies and 40 per cent. of the Egyptian being affected. The examination of the Peruvian children showed no evidence of rickets, but there was a trace among the Egyptians. The Egyptian mummies showed arthritis, arteriosclerosis, and absorptive osteitis resulting from pyorrhea. Owing to the masses of pitch or sand-sprinkled tar which obstructs the head, and masks and ornament, the interpretation of the teeth is not possible. In the Peruvian mummies arthritis and arteriosclerosis are rare. Few cases of caries can be identified, owing to the intervention of various objects. Pyorrhea and calculus are common. Nasal disturbances of the turbinates were revealed, though none is sufficiently clear to admit diagnosis. Aural tumours were a frequent cause of partial or complete deafness.

MUSK RAT IN EUROPE.—Two cases have been put on exhibition in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, in order to show what kind of animal the musk rat is, how it lives, and the damage it does. Well known as the musquash, an inhabitant of North America, the musk rat has been for many years of considerable commercial value because of its beautiful, thick, soft, richly coloured and glossy fur. In its original home, the increase of the musk rat is controlled by the usual kind of checks, which do not exist or have not developed elsewhere, and in consequence the animal has become a destructive plague. It is said that in 1905 two males and five females were turned loose in Bohemia; twenty-one years later there were computed to be no fewer than a hundred millions of these animals in Central Europe. Owing to their burrowing habits, the damage that they do to waterways, fields, and bridges is enormous. In Great Britain the danger has been recognised, and under the Destructive Imported Animals Act regulations have been made to control the distribution of the musk rat in this country.

NEANDERTHAL MAN.—During excavations at Florisbad Hot Springs, 25 miles north of Bloemfontein, Dr Dreyer, Professor of Zoology and Archaeology in the Gray University College, discovered the skull of a species of man whom he has named *Homo Helmei*. *Homo Helmei*, he says, bears out the thesis of Sir Arthur Keith that each continent produced its own human races, and also Dr Hrdlicka's thesis that Neanderthal man has not disappeared but is still living to-day in his modern descendant, *Homo Sapiens*. His conclusion is that during the Pleistocene period *Homo Neanderthalensis* must have had a wide distribution and had been differentiated into local races just as *Homo Sapiens* to-day.

NORMAN LOCKYER OBSERVATORY.—On May 28 Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, opened the new Mond photographic equatorial and dome at the Norman Lockyer Observatory, Salcombe Regis, which had been presented by Sir Robert Mond, a generous supporter of the observatory since it was founded. The instrument consists of a battery of four cameras with lenses of different sizes and different focal lengths. It is fitted with clock mechanism, so that it will be possible to follow automatically the movements of the heavens over a wide field of the sky, and obtain exposures hitherto impossible in England. The use to which the instrument can or will be put include the photography of meteors, comets, or large nebulosities of the galactic type. In addition, the search for new minor planets, comets, variable stars, and novae can be undertaken with a greater hope of success than where an instrument of greater power but smaller field of view is used.

PEKING MAN'S USE OF FIRE.—Evidence that "Peking Man" knew how to make fire and used stone implements has now been laid before the Chinese Geological Society. The careful work of Mr. W. C. Pei, the Chinese geologist in charge of the excavation of Chou Kou Tien, where the "Peking Man" was found, has been rewarded by the discovery of a large selection of stone implements which have been chipped with great skill, thus emphasising the fact that the human

qualities of appreciation of form and skill in manipulation found expression in the making of excellent tools. The discovery that the "Peking Man" used fire, which has been confirmed on the spot by the observations of the Abbé Breuil, the French paleontologist, puts back the history of fire-making to a period more than twice as remote as that which hitherto had been assumed, and establishes the contention that "Peking Man" was definitely human. Whether he used the fire merely to keep himself warm or to cook his meat is not certain.

PENMAENBACH TUNNEL—After two years' work a tunnel has been cut through a bastion of rock known as Penmaenbach on the coast road between Conway and Llanfairfechan, North Wales. Its course, 565 feet long, is through a fissure-ridden headland round which runs a notorious section of the Chester-Holyhead road, where, owing to a treacherous geological formation, the traffic has long been threatened by landslides of shale from the steep slopes which strew the face of the mountain. The tunnel consists of a carriageway wide enough and high enough to permit freely of the passage of double-decker omnibuses, and of a roomy pathway for pedestrians.

PETROL FROM COTTON-SEED OIL—Dr. Gustav Egloff, a Chicago chemist, described to the American Chemical Society at its meeting at New Orleans his achievement in making a high grade of petrol from cotton-seed oil. The present cost of such petrol is too high to make it a competitor with the ordinary commercial product, but as the same process can be used with other vegetable, fish, shale, and coal oils of low cost, it has obvious commercial possibilities in countries where petrol is not cheap. Dr. Egloff ran the cotton-seed oil through a metal coil at a temperature of 900° F. and at a pressure of 150 lb. per square inch. The rearrangement of the atoms results in a yield of more than 50 per cent. of petrol, a heavy fuel for Diesel engines, coke, 13 different gases, some of which are commercially profitable, and a kind of alcohol.

PHOTOGRAPHING ERASED WRITING—At one end of the spectrum are the invisible ultra-violet rays, by means of which Dr. Menthe, a German professor, made a photograph in 1908. Five years later Dr. Koegel discovered that erased writing could be brought out by short wave ultra-violet rays, with an exposure lasting many hours; and Lt.-Col. W. R. Mansfield has now evolved a method whereby he obtains similar photographs in a few seconds. He makes his "luminograms" in a special instrument in which the ultra-violet rays pass through a silver screen before reaching the photographic plate. Traces of chemicals in the inks used can never be wholly eradicated, and under the rays it is possible for the writing to be read clearly. A notable success was made with an old blank parchment which had been picked up in Turkey as part of the loot of 1291 of the ex-Sultan's palace. It had been washed and scraped to get rid of the original writing, to make it available for a new communication. Under treatment by Lt.-Col. Mansfield it was proved to be a document addressed to "the great Emperor of the Mussulmans," which seemed to deal with the appointment of Count de Choiseul de Gouffier, and was signed by Louis XVI of France.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE INVISIBLE—By a method of photography which has recently reached a practical stage it is possible to photograph through mist and haze and to secure remarkably clear pictures of distant objects which are invisible to the naked eye. The process has been perfected by Mr. Olaf Bloch, chief chemist to Messrs. Ilford, and President of the Royal Photographic Society. He knew that it is impossible to see far in misty or hazy weather because the moisture in the air scatters the light. The light is scattered also on a fine day, though less when the light is yellowish or reddish, as towards sunrise or sunset. Red light is scattered less than blue. The problem has been how to use the infra-red light in the atmosphere, and to exclude all the light in the atmosphere which is not infra-red. This has been achieved by a filter, or suitably dyed piece of gelatine, placed in front of the lens, which allows infra-red rays alone to penetrate and to carry the image. Though infra-red light is invisible to the eye, the sensitive material employed in the camera is responsive to it. Thus by an infra-red sensitive plate photographs can be taken at distances not possible in the ordinary way with a telephoto camera, and objects revealed which the eye cannot see. By this means it has been found possible to take a panoramic picture of the coast of France from Dover, and of Ben More from the Wallace Monument at Stirling, a distance of 29 miles.

PICTURE CONSERVATION—A new method for the conservation of pictures has been invented by Mr. S. Kennedy North, and successfully applied to the two famous Titians, "Diana and Actaeon" and "Diana and Callisto" in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere. The picture is first thoroughly soaked in a solution of paraffin wax, which is chemically and bacteriologically inert, and has the power of slowing down the action of any solvent that may be applied to the painting. It is then placed in a frame of metal and asbestos, with a glass top, with holes for ventilation and appliances for regulating the temperature and pressure and an electric fan to induce a regular circulation of the solvent vapour. The picture is placed face upwards in the frame and the solvent vapour applied. Its action is to dissolve the binding constituents of the varnishes, leaving their other ingredients in the form of a resinous powder, which is then carefully removed. The effect of this process is to remove the varnishes without disturbing the delicate original glazes underneath, and not only to restore the picture to its original condition without the least injury to the pigment, but to preserve it against future damage from time, insects, and atmospheric influences.

PNEUMATIC TYRES FOR FARM USE—The latest development of the commercial use of rubber is the pneumatic tyre adopted for use on farms. Known as the land tyre, it is a product of Fort Dunlop, and is designed to overcome the disadvantages of the old large-diameter wheels with iron rims. In a series of tests carried out at Castle Bromwich a two-wheeled cart was equipped with 8 in. tyres on 12 in. wheels. It is claimed that by means of the invention heavier loads can be carried and that the saving of horse-power is equal to at least 50 per cent.; greater speed can be achieved; travel over soft ground is made easy, and obstructions, logs, ruts

and inclines are readily surmounted; the carting of loads over grass-land can be carried out without cutting ruts; the low loading cart with its small-diameter wheels reduces handling effort; time and labour are saved in potato planting; when used for transporting cattle to market the animals travel in greater comfort and at greater speed; the cart does not break down ridges or harden furrows; and there is a reduction in the initial cost and maintenance of wheelwright's work. The rubber of the tyre is compounded to resist farmyard acids.

PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT IN WILTSHIRE—During the last six years Mr. Alexander Keiller has been excavating the site of the prehistoric settlement at Windmill Hill, Wiltshire, about one mile from Avebury and 615 feet high. The earthwork was found to contain three concentric ditches, dug in the solid chalk in short, straight sections, adjacent sections being divided by a causeway. The most spectacular of his discoveries was the earliest example of a skeleton of a domesticated dog, which is regarded as probably being earlier than the domesticated dogs known to have been used by the lake-dwellers in Switzerland. He also found the skeleton of a six-months-old child, which was dolichocephalic, like the skeletons in the British long barrows, and the state of its teeth indicated that it suffered from measles. The stones found belong to formations in North Wales and Scotland, showing that the people of Windmill Hill were in communication with those parts, while the remains of wood charcoal indicate the presence of wild apple trees, oak, poplar, willow, elm, ash, and hornbeam.

RAILWAY RUN AT 92.3 MILES AN HOUR—Another record for the fastest train journey in the world was made on June 6 by the "Cheltenham Flyer" on the Great Western Railway. The non-stop run from Swindon to Paddington, a distance of 77.3 miles, was made in 56 min 47 seconds, at an average speed of 81.6 miles per hour, which beat the record of 1931, made over the same route, of 80.7 miles per hour. In order to get this average, including the time spent in getting into speed and the slow approach to Paddington, it was necessary to run a distance of 70 miles in exactly 48 minutes, or at an average of 87.5 miles an hour, while for 30 miles the speed was maintained at over 90, with a maximum of 92.3.

SEAWEED ORIGIN OF PETROLEUM—In a paper read before the Institution of Petroleum Technologists Mr. J. E. Hackford indicated what he regarded as the precise method by which petroleum has been derived from the decomposition of marine vegetation. He claimed to have established the formation of oil from algae by processes similar to those obtaining in nature; the presence of decomposition products of algae in both naturally occurring oils as obtained from wells and also from various oils and bituminous deposits, the reversion of oils into materials closely resembling, sometimes identical with, the constituents and decomposition products of algae, the formation of oils from sugars, and the reversion of oils into bodies resembling bitumens which on hydrolysis yield sugars.

SHIPS GUIDED BY COLOURED LIGHTS—Ocean liners may soon be equipped with a three-colour signalling apparatus, similar to that used for traffic control. Experts at the Radio Research

Station, Datchet, under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, have produced a wireless navigating device which automatically records deviations from a course set on any wireless transmitting station. Red means that the helm is to port of the true course, green to starboard, yellow that the course is truly set. The apparatus is guaranteed sensitive to three degrees, and, with more elaborate methods of detection, can be made sensitive to half a degree. The adjustable apparatus consists of two wireless receiving sets, which can be tuned in to any desired station in the normal manner. Where no station is on the exact course corrections could be made on any desired bearing. One of the attractions of the new navigator is that, unlike a compass needle, it cannot swing. The effective indicator is a narrow beam of fast-moving electrons which are so light that they have virtually no inertia. This means that all movements of the ship are immediately shown. The great advantage of wireless navigation is that the effect of drift is entirely eliminated. Moreover, if wireless observations are taken in conjunction with magnetic bearings throughout a voyage, the position of the ship is obtainable exactly without astronomical bearings.

SLEEP—The theory that sleep is caused by the pouring into the blood stream of a chemical manufactured by one of the ductless glands of the body receives definite support from a discovery by Prof. Hermann Zondek, of Berlin. He has discovered a new hormone or internal secretion, which is stored in the pituitary gland at the base of the brain, and is discharged during sleep into the fluid surrounding the brain, and hence to the blood stream. When the patient wakes this discharge ceases, and the hormone is once again stored in the pituitary gland. Prof. Zondek examined the blood of certain patients suffering from manic-depressive insanity, and found that there was less than the normal quantity of bromine present, becoming normal between the attacks. Carrying his investigations further, he found that this lack of bromine was due to the absence of a hormone manufactured by the pituitary, rich in bromine. He succeeded in isolating the hormone in a soluble form, and on injection it produced fatigue, apathy, and a great decrease in motor power. These discoveries fit in with the fact that bromides have a great reputation as sedative drugs, and also with the fact that one of the features of the form of insanity studied is the absence of regular refreshing sleep.

SPLITTING THE ATOM—Dr. J. D. Cockcroft and Dr. E. T. S. Walton, who had been working for three years on special apparatus in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, under the direction of Lord Rutherford, have succeeded in "splitting" the atom. Using voltages of between 200,000 and 600,000, they sent several millions of particles per second through a vacuum tube at a speed of 20,000 kilometres per second. It was found that the bombardment of different elements by the particles split light elements, but for every atom split several millions of particles were required. "We concentrated on an atom of hydrogen," Dr. Cockcroft said. "We were prepared to work on voltages ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 volts. We found that at 200,000 volts some of the atoms we were bombarding began to break up into helium. These helium atoms came out with energies of

the order of 200 to 250 times that of the particles we were firing into them. In one sense it is true that by this means we are turning 200,000 volts into 200,000 volts. But only one particle breaks up for every 10,000,000 we use to bombard it. We are producing from these atoms 200 to 250 times of the known energy, but only once in 10,000,000 times. Therefore it would only be strictly true to say we were turning 200,000 volts into 200,000 volts if every atom broke up." Dr. Cockcroft also said that though the discovery was of immense scientific importance, it was not of immediate practical value.

STAINLESS STEEL WELDING—According to the "Scientific American," steel with a rust-proof "veneer" of stainless steel is one of the latest developments of welding. The new material, known as plykrome, is made by welding a sheet of stainless steel to a mild steel slab and then rolling the slab into plates. Many problems were encountered in the development of this product. Oxidation, the great detriment to welding, had to be prevented. The weld between the two had to be so constructed as to permit the expansion of the alloy under the influence of increased temperature without breaking its bond with the steel. Welding had to be accomplished at controlled temperatures which would be effective with the alloy metal but not harmful to the mild steel. The primary uses to which plykrome will be applied in chemical process industries will be to prevent the enormous loss in the destruction of steel by corrosion.

STREAM-LINING IN LOCOMOTIVES—Dr. O. G. Tietjens, of the Westinghouse Company, has carried out a number of experiments on streamlining in locomotives and motor-cars. He has found that an electric locomotive travelling at 80 miles an hour requires five times as much power as when travelling at 40 miles an hour. In the case of a heavy locomotive and two heavy coaches, stream-line design saves 13 per cent. of the power at a speed of 35 miles an hour and 38 per cent. at a speed of 75 miles an hour. It requires 285 horse-power to drive an inter-urban street car at a speed of 80 miles an hour. Tests made in the Westinghouse wind tunnel indicate that the same type of car constructed with stream-line design can be driven at 80 miles an hour with only 140 horse-power. The power required in the latter case is less than one-half that required in the former. By converting the modern American trolley-car with its blunt ends, sharp corners, and hundreds of air pockets into a stream-line car, having a new front and a new rear, and the roof made smooth, the sides extended downwards, and the recesses for the windows eliminated, the wind resistance is reduced to one-third its former value.

TELESCOPE WITH 69-IN. MIRROR—The new telescope at the Perkins Observatory, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, has been completed by the installation of the large 69-in. mirror. This disk of glass, which weighs 3,000 lb., was cast as an experiment in American glass-making in the optical shops of the United States Bureau of Standards. The annealing, which required eight months of controlled temperature, facilitated greatly the polishing and figuring of the surface of the mirror, which was carried out in the factory of J. W. Kecker, in Pittsburgh. Exhaustive tests showed that the surface was of the highest order of excellence,

and that departures from the mean focus of 25 ft. were not greater than 0.01 in. for any zone. The Perkins telescope brings into the Central States the third largest telescope in existence, the other instruments of greater aperture being the 72-in. reflector of Victoria, B.C., and the 100-in. reflector at Mount Wilson, California.

TELEVISION PROGRESS—Television has continued to make remarkable progress during the year. Dr. H. Hartman, the American submarine explorer and engineer, has visited the Riviera for the purpose of testing his new submarine television apparatus, by which he claims to be able to "see" into the greatest ocean depths. The device consists of a shell globe containing heavy quartz lenses and powerful lamps, the television mechanism, and a motion picture camera, driven electrically and controlled from the ship. As soon as an interesting object comes within the illuminated area in the ocean depths, a touch on an electric lever sets the camera working, and the image is recorded on the film. The submarine television images can, it is claimed, be transmitted by ships wireless to land stations, and thence broadcast by television. Mr. J. L. Baird gave the first public demonstration of ultra-short wave television in this country. This improvement makes it possible for the televised image to be shown on a screen instead of, as in the past, in a lens. The size of the image is also greater, so that more on-lookers can be accommodated. In May a successful experiment showing the combination of ordinary telephony with two-way television was demonstrated in Paris. The head and shoulders of the speaker-listener at either end were clearly visible to the other speaker-listener, and vice versa; the features were easily recognisable, and the play of expression on the faces was remarkably clear. The movement of the lips could be easily followed. On June 2 the television of the finish of the Derby on Epsom Downs was witnessed in a London cinema. The images were large enough and clear enough for the horses and the points of the horses' ears to be seen. A month later the new Baird model televisor, made expressly for home use, was exhibited in the Baird laboratories. The most important advantage of the new instrument is that the image is reproduced on a screen 6 inches high by 4 inches broad, so that it can be seen by a room full of people, instead of by only three or four persons.

TEN AND A HALF MILES HIGH—On Aug. 18, 1932, Prof. A. Piccard, the Belgian scientist, who was accompanied by his assistant, M. Max Cosyns, made his second ascent into the stratosphere, with the object of making a further investigation of "cosmic rays." He started from the Dübendorf aerodrome, near Zurich, in his specially constructed balloon shortly after 5 a. m., rose to a height of 16,700 metres (about 20½ miles), beating his record of 1921 by 910 metres, and after 22 hours flight, during which he crossed the Alps, landed at Cavallaro di Monzambano, 12 miles south of Lake Garda. The balloon had a capacity of 14,000 cubic metres, and the airtight gondola, which weighed 550 lbs., contained an ionisation chamber, instruments for recording the electro-magnetic, electro-static, and mechanical measurements of the cosmic rays, a wireless transmission set, and a barograph capable of registering an altitude

of 22 miles. The air-regenerating apparatus, similar to that used in submarines, was sufficient to enable the two aeronauts to live for 30 hours inside the airtight gondola if necessary. Professor Piccard's preliminary report on his ascent shows that so carefully were all his arrangements made that everything worked smoothly throughout the flight. During the first part of the ascent the aviators breathed the normal atmosphere, but at a height of about 5,000 feet they closed the hatch and rendered their gondola airtight. Throughout the ascent internal atmospheric pressure in the gondola corresponded to that which would be experienced at a height of 5,500 feet. The instruments for measuring the cosmic rays worked without a hitch. Prof. Piccard was able to measure the absorption of cosmic rays by paraffin and lead, and he came to the conclusion that the rays came from all directions with the same intensity. The observations as a whole permitted the belief that the cosmic rays had a stratospheric origin. Equally satisfactory was the wireless apparatus, and messages were successfully transmitted to and received from the earth. Prof. Piccard and his companion suffered greatly from cold, and a contributory cause to this was the white-painted cabin, which repelled the sun's rays. His ascent in 1931, on the contrary, was made almost unbearable by the heat, which was absorbed by the cabin, then painted black. The intense cold made the task of securing measurements rather a painful affair, although it in no way affected their accuracy.

"VOICE" OF PLANET VENUS.—In the course of wireless experiments Prof. Sheppard, of the Science Laboratory of New York University, has been able to obtain a sound like a violin note from the planet Venus and broadcast it throughout the country. Although clouds were gathering, Venus was shining clearly at the moment of the broadcast. The planet's beam shone into a telescope, passed through it, and at the eyepiece was picked up by a photo-electric cell and its sound amplified into the microphone of the radio. As the tuning of the earth brought the telescope to bear on Venus, the sound rose in a crescendo and began its diminution as the movement of the earth carried the telescope out of range. The sounds of objects were also broadcast. The American flag made a noise like an orchestra without a conductor, and a cigar made a hoarse growling sound.

VOLCANIC DUST FROM THE ANDES.—On April 10-12, 1932, violent eruptions took place from a number of volcanoes in the Andes, stretching over a distance of 200 miles, and rising in height from 11,000 to 22,000 feet. Enormous quantities of volcanic dust were deposited over wide tracts of country, and even Buenos Aires and Monte Video, over 700 and 800 miles away respectively, were affected. It was estimated that over 3,000 tons of volcanic debris, in the form of a pale, greyish-white powder, fell on Buenos Aires in a single day. As in the case of the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883, the dust thrown up into the air and carried by upper winds caused fine sunset effects in other parts of the world. In South Africa the sunset colours were magnificent, and the appearance was finer still an hour later, when the western sky showed a flaming red light extending to the zenith, compared to the smoke from a huge volcano. Similar phenomena were observed in Australia,

where the afterglows ranged in colour from pale pink to yellowish pink, and showed a structure suggestive of thin, high smoke. In New Zealand the sunsets in May and June were exceptionally brilliant. Dr. Kilsdonk, the Director of Meteorological Services, also reported that low temperatures were experienced during May, and that in all probability these were due to the volcanic ash reflecting and scattering heat radiation waves coming from the sun to the earth, while the dust particles would also absorb much heat which would otherwise penetrate to the lower atmosphere and the earth's surface.

WESTERN AMERICAN DINOSAUR.—Mr Barnum Brown, of the American Museum of Natural History, while exploring the Cretaceous rocks of Montana, discovered a nearly complete skeleton of the armadillo-shaped dinosaur *Notosaurus*, which has hitherto been known only in fragments. Although the reptile measured only 14 ft. in length, it was 7 ft. wide at the hips. It had heavy scale-like plates to give flexibility, and feeble teeth for feeding on vegetable or insecta. The age of the skeleton is given as approximately 100,000,000 years.

WIRELESS BY ULTRA-SHORT WAVES.—Senator Marconi has announced an important discovery in the development of wireless communication by means of ultra-short waves. Using an apparatus of low power fitted with portable reflectors and producing waves of 57 centimetres, he was able to communicate clearly both radio-telegraphically and radio-telephonically from Rocca di Papa, near Rome, to Cape Figari, in Sardinia, a distance of about 170 miles. The great importance of the discovery lies in the fact that it illustrates the possibility of using the ultra short-wave system for communicating over distances which in theory are impracticable owing to the curvature of the earth. Hitherto Senator Marconi's experiments in the use of these have been successful only for distances contained within the normal horizon, but the difficulty with regard to the earth's curvature has now been overcome, and it is possible to reach stations beyond the visible horizon.

ZUYDER ZEE RECLAMATION.—On May 28 the deposit of clay was made which finally and entirely cut off the waters of the Zuider Zee from the outer ocean, and converted it into the IJssel Lake. The embankment which thus closed the last gap is 18½ miles long, and runs from the eastern extremity of the former island of Wieringen to Zuring, north of Makkum, on the Frisian coast. It is intersected by three locks for the purposes of navigation, and by two groups of sluices for the discharge of superfluous water. The embankment is 120 ft. wide at the top, and 400 ft. wide at sea-bottom. On the top of the embankment there will be a road-wide road, and a railway line will keep up communication between North Holland and the Frisian coast. This closing of the Zuider Zee means that ultimately over half a million acres of land will be added to the country. This will increase the area of the Netherlands by 7 per cent., while giving an addition of arable land equal to 10 per cent. of that now available. This land is divided into four sections, known as the North-West, North-East, South-West, and South-East Polders, and of these the North-West Polder has already been reclaimed from the sea and built on.

LITERARY output, according to the statements of its producers, has suffered less from the financial depression of the past year than most other occupations.

In the enforced search for economies it has been discovered that a book can be purchased for less than a theatre seat, and borrowed from a library at a still smaller expenditure. The total number of books published during the period under review (October, 1931 to September, 1932) is 15,564 as against 14,876 for the previous twelve months, the figures being taken from *The Publisher and Bookseller*, the official organ of the book trade.

There are some indications of growth in the reading habit. Fulham Public Library's latest annual report records the issue of 671,488 volumes, their largest total as yet. Other libraries report increased demand for books other than fiction.

The nation spends close on two millions a year in providing facilities for the use of books; yet with our adult "literate" population of over ten millions the figures of book consumption are still very far from laudable, and an acute critic has recently said that "the reading capacity of the general public has never been so low as at the present time. . . . The general reading public of the twentieth century is no longer in touch with the best literature of its own day or of the past." The circulating library, with its undue emphasis on current fiction, and the new journalism with its herd instinct, are held to blame. "In the past, people did not go to books for an escape from their lives, but to qualify themselves to live to some purpose." Mr. Swinerton writes "It is probably true that 75 per cent of the books published each year involve their publishers either in losses or in profits so small as to be noticeable only in bulk"; and Mr. Samuel Courtland deplors that, of the 180 millions spent annually on advertisement, nine-tenths is worthless from a national standpoint.

Subjects which have aroused acute controversy during the year have been the partial cessation of literary notices by the B.B.C.; the constitution and methods of the Book Society; the author-reviewer, and the ethics of criticism by publishers' readers or other possibly interested parties. In Mr. Langdon Davies' view "the critic should not be employed by any publisher, should be anonymous, should not act as a bait for advertisement, should not be ignorant, nor Protean"—good counsel, which has small prospect of general adoption. "The Hallelujah chorus," as one writer named it, of the book review and advertisement pages of certain Sunday papers has again received a good deal of caustic comment; and discussion has also arisen as to whether the National Book Council should undertake the onus of selection in its book lists, and whether Public Libraries should discontinue the issue of recent fiction.

Turning from the machinery of current production to more general topics, the following may be mentioned amongst features of the year under review:

1. Celebrations of the Centenaries of Scott, Goethe, Lewis Carroll, John Locke, and Crabbe.

2. Exhibitions at Messrs Bumpus's, illustrating the History of the English Press, Lewis Carroll, The Cambridge Press, etc.,

also one of Children's Books at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

3. Issue of a series of new ninepenny novels by Ernest Benn. If these are to pay their way, we are informed by Sir Ernest, 200,000 of each must be sold. For a sale of half that number, the paying price would be half-a-crown.

4. The completion of the first year's encouraging work of The Friends of the National Libraries.

5. Repercussions of a period of financial stringency, in the production of Omnibus Books, and the increasing issues of cheaper editions of old books.

The Bible remains the best seller. The British and Foreign Bible Society reports (Sept., 1932) that "during the last year the Society has issued 1,065,662 complete Bibles, 968,864 New Testaments and 8,517,758 integral books of the Bible, a total of 10,552,284 volumes," and thus in spite of the fact that no Bibles may be printed, circulated or even studied in public in any part of the Soviet Republics, whilst the book is also banned in Afghanistan and Arabia; and in Germany "the description 'godless,' which hitherto no self-respecting man has cared to acknowledge, is now ostentatiously claimed as their own by a considerable section of the population."

The new *Irish Academy of Letters* has been formed with the following membership: Austin Clarke, Padraig Colum, Daniel Corkery, St. John Ervine, Oliver St. J. Gogarty, E. R. Higgins, Douglas Hyde, James Joyce, Brinsley Macnamara, George Moore, T. C. Murray, Sean O'Casey, Frank O'Connor, Sean O'Faolain, Peadar O'Donnell, Liam O'Flaherty, Seumas O'Sullivan, Forrest Reid, Lennox Robinson, George Russell ("A. E."), Miss E. (E. Somerville), James Stephens, Francis Stuart, W. B. Yeats, and G. B. Shaw.

LITERATURE PRIZE AWARDS.

Femina Vix Heureuse.—Of the three books recommended, viz. "The Corn King and the Spring Queen" (Naomi Mitchison); "Tobit Transplanted" (Stella Benson); and "Simpson" (E. Sackville West), Miss Benson's was awarded the prize; *Northcliffe*.—"Saint Saturnin" (Jean Schlumberger); *Hasethornden*.—"Without My Cloak" (Kate O'Brien); *Atlantic Monthly*.—"Peking Picnic" (Ann Bridge); *Pulitzer*.—"My Experiences in the World War" (Gen. Pershing); "The Good Earth" (Mrs. Pearl Buck); "Life of Theodore Roosevelt" (H. J. Pringle); *Royal Empire Society*.—Gold Medal: "The Milner Papers" (C. Headlam); *James Tait Black Prize*.—Biography: "David Hume" (J. Greig); Fiction: "Without My Cloak" (Kate O'Brien).

Censorship.—Amongst books banned by the Irish Free State during the year may be mentioned: "Thunder Below" (E. Bourke); "The Punitan" (Liam O'Flaherty); "Bernard Shaw" (Frank Harris); "Brave New World" (Aldous Huxley); "Seed" (C. G. Norris); "Isabel" (Gerald Gould); "The Single Heart" (Storm Jameson); "And no Bird Sang" (P. Leader); "Safer Motherhood" (Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane), and "Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind" (H. G. Wells).

Signs of a welcome slump in sex novels—described recently by Mr. Cecil Roberts as "asterisk literature," are evident this year.

Detective fiction shows no signs of having as yet exhausted its possibilities.

Honours conferred during the year in the domain of literature include Knighthoods for Dr. Raymond Unwin, T. W. McAr, Patrick Geddes and Laurence Binyon; whilst John Buchan and E. V. Lucas became Companions of Honour; and John Murray a K.C.V.O.

Deaths.—Amongst names associated with the production of literature the following may be recorded: G. F. Barwick, Mrs. Mary St Leger Harrison (Lucas Malet), F. H. Revell, Arthur Hind, David M. Murray, Harold Monro, Edward Marjoribanks, Edgar Wallace, E. W. Everett Green (Cecil Adair), R. Brimley Johnson, Mrs. H. Nevinston, Dr. William Briggs, Kenneth Grahame, Fergus Hume, G. Lowes Dickenson, Vere Hutchinson, Frank Harris, Graham Wallas, Sir Gilbert Parker, and Sir Ronald Ross.

The Year—Looking back across the year under notice, the increasing production and greater prominence of biographical and historical work are remarkable in a period not otherwise noteworthy for outstanding features. Guedalla's "Duke of Wellington," Bryant's "Charles II," Buchan's "Scott," the Ellen Terry, Bernard Shaw, Rothenstein and Henry James' Letters and Memoirs were widely read and discussed, and *The Times* "Fifty Years" series naturally evoked very general interest. D. H. Lawrence's death could not fail to stimulate varying criticism of his genius. Russia and the Five Years Plan have demanded the increasing attention of economists and travellers; whilst British travel slogans have stimulated interest in our own countryside, its villages, churches, woods and open air life.

Much (perhaps too much) criticism has been levelled at book societies, and the authoritative reviewers in Sunday and other papers. Their influence is admittedly enormous, and many of their recommendations admirable. But two grains of salt—as readers begin to realise—are needed for the digestion and appreciation of their pabulum. As regards the first, it must be remembered that book societies are commercial booksellers, and that, as was recently stated, a "chosen" seven-and-sixpenny novel can be got for three shillings, if the order be large enough. And, in appraising reviews, Sidney Smith's dictum may usefully be recalled: "I never read a book I review, it prejudices a man so."

A classified selection of books published during the year from October, 1932 to September, 1933 follows. With a few exceptions, translations, reprints and scientific manuals are not included. As an index of popularity—which is of interest, though not, of course, a final criterion of merit—books reported in trade and other journals as "best selling" are indicated by an asterisk (*). The whole selection only includes about two per cent of the publications of the year, and must obviously pass over many good and useful books.

ART.

"The Meaning of Modern Sculpture," by R. Wlinski; "The Near and Middle East," by R. Grousset; "Confessions of a Keeper," by D. S. MacColl; "A Grammar of the Arts," by Sir Charles Holmes; "An Outline of Modern Painting in Europe and America," by S. C. Kaines Smith; "Nineteenth Century Painting," by John Rothenstein; "A Short History of Costume and Armour," by F. M. Kelly and R. Schwabe; "Medieval Costume and Life," by D. Hartley;

"English Painting from the VIIIth Century to the Present Day," by C. Johnson; "Mozart," by Sachverell Sitwell; "Rembrandt," by Arthur M. Hind; "The New Movement in the Theatre" (L. Moussinac, R. H. Packman and Gordon Craig); "Early Muslim Architecture," by K. A. C. Crosswell; "A Short History of French Painting," by E. Underwood.

BIOGRAPHY.

*"King Charles II," by Arthur Bryant; "Edmund Burke," by Rev. R. H. Murray; "Vacant Thrones," by Sir Ian Malcolm; "Foch, The Man of Orleans," by Liddell Hart; "Gordon and the Sudan," by B. M. Allen; "The Letters of Robert Burns," edited by J. de L. Ferguson; "Germaine de Staël," by R. McNair Wilson; "John Wesley," by C. E. Vulliamy; "Ellen Terry and Her Secret Self," by E. Gordon Craig; "Fear and Be Slain," by Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely; "Past Years," by Sir Oliver Lodge; "Lord Rosebery," by The Marquess of Crewe; "Life of Robert Marquis of Salisbury," by Lady Gwendolen Cecil (Vol. IV), *Bernard Shaw, by Frank Harris; "John Cromie of Norwich," by R. H. Mottram; "The Life of Daniel Defoe," by Thomas Wright; "Craumer," by Hilaire Belloc; "The Passionate Pilgrim: A Life of Annie Besant," by G. M. Williams; "The Questing Beast: an Autobiography," by Oliver Baldwin; "And no Birds Sing" (the Autobiography of Pauline Leader), "My Indian Summer," by Maude Valerie White; *Sir Walter Scott, by John Buchan; "The Life of Horace Walpole," by Stephen Gwynn; *Sir George Otto Trevelyan, O.M., by G. M. Trevelyan; "But for the Grace of God," by J. W. N. Sullivan; "Sir Christopher Wren: His Life and Times," by C. Whitaker Wilson, "Revolutions," by various Authors, "Julius Caesar," by John Buchan; "Charlotte Brontë," by E. F. Benson; "Chaucer," by G. K. Chesterton (a critical estimate); "Mettelnich," by Arthur Herman; "Three Houses," by Angela Thirkell; "Lamb before Elia," by F. V. Morley; "Sappho of Lesbos," by Arthur Weigall; "Men and Memories," by W. Rothenstein; "Under the Fifth Rib: a Belligerent Autobiography," by C. E. M. Joad; "Charles Gore," by Gordon Cross; "Dorothy Wordsworth," by C. M. Maclean; "Sir William Temple," by Clara Marburg; "Stanhope," by Basil Williams; "Lenin," by James Maxton; "Swinburne," by Georges Lafourcade; *The Journals of Arnold Bennett; "Erskine," by J. A. Lovat-Fraser; "John Clare," by J. W. and Anne Tibble; "Akbar," by Laurence Binyon; "Lady Caroline Lamb," by Elizabeth Jenkins; "Theodore Roosevelt," by H. F. Pringle; "Warburton and the Warburtonians," by A. W. Evans; "The Life of John Redmond," by Denis Gwynn; "The Savage Pilgrimage" (a Narrative of D. H. Lawrence), by C. Cawwell; "Goethe and Schiller," by Annette Meakin; "Unpublished Letters of S. T. Coleridge," edited by Earl L. Griggs; "The Life of Lord Carson" (Vol. I), by Edward Marjoribanks; "Theatre and Friendship" (Henry James to Elizabeth Robins), "The Life and Letters of Sir Thomas Moore," by N. Harpsfield, edited from the MSS. by E. V. Hitchcock; Introduction by R. W. Chambers; "Mazzini," by G. O. Griffith; "Lord Cromer," by the Marquess of Zetland; "Marlborough," by Sir John Fortescue; "The Wife of Rossetti," by Violet Hunt (legendary in part); "The Life of Mary Kings-

ley," by Stephen Gwyn; "Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough," by Kathleen Campbell; "Scott's Letters," edited by H. Grierson (first of ten volumes); "Mary Wollstonecraft," by H. K. James; "Golden Horn," by Yeates Brown.

ESSAYS AND BELLES LETTRES.

"The Scientific Outlook," by Bertrand Russell; "More Lay Thoughts of a Dean," by W. R. Inge; "All is Grist," by G. K. Chesterton; "Common Sense About Poetry," by L. A. G. Strong; "Countries of the Mind," by J. Middleton Murry; "Poetry," by John Massfield; "The Golden Thread," by P. M. Buck; "Collected Essays of Robert Bridges," Nos. VI and VII.; "Portraits," by Desmond McCarthy; "Dickens," by Osbert Sitwell; "Letters of Mrs. Carlyle to Neuberger," edited by T. Scudder; "Loud and Funnier," by P. G. Wodehouse; "Johnson and Queeney," edited by the Marquis of Lansdowne; "Lost Lectures," by Maurice Baring; "Leaves from Life," by Dr. E. J. Dillon; "Four Lectures on Shakespeare," by Ellen Terry; "Honest Doubt," by Ernest J. P. Beun; "New Bearings in English Poetry," by F. E. Leavis; "Views and Reviews," by Havelock Ellis; "The Essential Shakespeare," by J. Dover Wilson; "Fiction and the Reading Public," by Mrs. A. D. Leavis; "The Facts of Fiction," by N. Colling; "Apocalypse," by D. H. Lawrence; Introduction by R. Aldington; "Science and Common Sense," by J. Langdon Davies; "Pen Portraits and Reviews," by Bernard Shaw; "Sidelights," by G. K. Chesterton; "Mr. Du Quesne and Other Essays," by J. Boreford; "The Labouring Life," by H. Williamson; "Winters of Content," by Osbert Sitwell; "The Eighteen Sixties," Essays by Fellows of the Royal Society of Literature; "The Approach to Shakespeare," by J. W. Mackail; "Variety of Ways," by Bonamy Dobree (on six Restoration writers); "Song and Its Fountains," by "A E" (George W. Russell); "The English Poetic Mind," by Charles Williams; "The Modern Woman and Herself," by Margaret Kornitzer; "Doom of Youth," by Wyndham Lewis; "Studies in Sublime Failure," by Shane Leslie; "Experimental Lives," by Muriel Jaeger; "Oxford English," by R. W. Chapman; "Lemon Verbena and Other Essays," by E. V. Lucas; "The Hogarth Letters Series," by various authors; "A Private Universe," by André Maurois; "Byron and the Need of Fatality," by Charles du Bos; "Down the Garden Path," by B. Nichols; "The Fear of Books," by Hubbrook Jackson; "Selected Essays," by T. S. Eliot; "The Great Victorians," edited by H. J. and Hugh Massingham; "Reading, Writing and Remembering," by E. V. Lucas.

FICTION.

"Mr. and Mrs. Pennington," by F. Brett Young; "Sarah Gay," by M. Borden; "The Man Who Died," by D. H. Lawrence; "Julian Probert," by Susan Ertz; "The Waves," by Virginia Woolf; "The Fortnight in September," by R. C. Sherriff; "Dawn's Left Hand," by Dorothy Richardson; "Maid in Waiting," by John Galsworthy; "Immaturity," by Bernard Shaw (act 22); "The Mother," by Naomi Royde Smith; "Without My Cloak," by Kate O'Brien; "Magnolia Street," by Louis Golding; "The Brothers," by L. A. G. Strong; "Linda Shawn," by Ethel Mannin; "Brave New World," by Aldous Huxley; "Boomerang," by Helen Simpson; "Marine Parade," by Ivor Brown; "The Fountain," by Charles Morgan; "Lady Chatter-

ley's Lover," by D. H. Lawrence; "Evensong," by Beverley Nichols; "Three Loves," by Dr. R. J. Croun; "Spears Against Us," by Cecil Roberts; "The Children's Summer," by Sheila Kaye-Smith; "Limits and Renewals," by Rudyard Kipling; "Inheritance," by Phyllis Bentley; "Lovers are Never Losers," by Jean Glono; "The Master of the House," by Radclyffe Hall; "Maid and Mistresses," by Mrs. Ken Seymour; "Royal Flush," by Margaret Irwin (the story of "Minette," sister of Charles II and "Madame" of France); "Thank Heaven Fast-ing," by E. M. Delafeld; "Little Red Horses," by G. B. Stern; "Forget-me-not," by Joseph Shearing; "Dream of Destiny," by Arnold Ronnett (his last work); "Shadows on the Rock," by Willa Cathel; "The Apes of God," by Wyndham Lewis; "Fareway," by J. B. Priestley; "The Albannach," by F. MacColla; "The Cherry Tree," by Adrian Bell; "Marriage in Heaven," by Ronald Fraser; "The Gap in the Curtain," by John Buchan; "Son of Dust," by H. M. Prescott; "Ballerina," by Lady Eleanor Smith; "Skerritt," by Liam O'Flaherty; "The Powers of Light," by Naomi Mitchelson; "The Visiting Moon," by M. R. Larnhinie; "Secret Lives," by E. F. Benson; "Hot Water," by P. G. Wodehouse; "The Brontës Went to Woolworths," by R. Ferguson; "The Fortress," by Hugh Walpole (3rd part of the Herries Saga; "Vanessa" is yet to come); "Fanfare for Tin Trumpets," by Marjery Shap; "Lament for Adonis," by E. Thompson; "Between Sun and Moon," by Mure Mackenzie; "Don Juan and the Wheelbarrow," by L. A. G. Strong; "Summers Night," by Sylvia Thompson; "Several Occasions," by Mary Butts (short stories); "Greenbanks," by Dorothy Whipple; "The House by the Way," by E. Gathorne Hardy; "The Postmaster-General," by Hilaire Belloc; "Midsummer Night Madness," by S. O. Faolain (Irish Short Stories).

SOME CRIME AND DETECTIVE STORIES.

"Police at the Funnel," by Margery Allingham; "The Sweepstake Murders," by J. J. Connington; "The Spy Net," by Ared White; "The Thirteen Problems," by Agatha Christie; "Re-enter Sir John," by Clemence Dace and H. Simpson; "The Bright Nemesis," by J. Gunther; "The Cast to Death," by N. Orde-Powlett; "Murder in the Cellar," by L. Eppley and R. Gayton; "Baxter's Second Death," by I. K. Greig; "Murder in the House of Commons," by Mrs. Hamilton, M.P.

HISTORY.

"The Persecution of Mary Stewart," by Sir Edward Parry; "The World Crisis: the Eastern Front," by Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill; "The Fifth Army," by Gen. Sir H. Gough; "The Milner Papers, S. Africa, 1897-1899," edited by Cecil Headlam; "A History of England (Vol. IV, 1255-1625)," by Hilaire Belloc; "History of the Great War" (Vol. V), France and Belgium, 1918, Sir Douglas Haig's Command to July 1, Battle of the Somme, "The Economic History of England," by E. Lipson; "The First Century of English Feudalism," by F. M. Stenton; "The Official History of the Gallipoli Campaign (Vol. II), by Brig.-Gen. C. F. Aspinall-Oglander; "The Letters of Queen Victoria" (3rd series, Vol. III), edited by G. E. Buckle; "Fifty Years," by Twenty-seven Contributors to *The Times*; "The Making of Europe," by Christopher Dawson; "The Loyal Clans," by Audry Cunningham; "The Jacobite Movement," by Sir Charles

Petrie; "Survey of International Affairs, 1939," by A. J. Toynbee; "The Dove Patrol," by Admiral Sir R. Bacon; "Eye Witness," by Gen. Sir Ernest Swinton (the History of the Tanks).

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Cause of Cancer," by W. E. Gye and W. J. Purdy; "Sorcerers of Dorn," by R. F. Fortune; "A History of the English House," by Nathaniel Lloyd; "Authors and the Book Trade," by Frank Swinnerton; "The Bank of England from Within," by W. M. Acres; "Shades of the Prison House," by Stuart Wood; "The Proverb," by Archer Taylor; "The Riddle of Migration," by W. Rowan; "A Rabbit in the Air," by David Garnett; "Sail Planes," by C. H. L. Needham; "I Lost my Memory": The Case as the Patient Saw It, "The English Newspaper," by Stanley Morison; "A History of Capital Punishment," by J. Lawrence; "Borstallians," by J. W. Gordon; "Konkreteuth: a Medical and Psychological Study," by R. W. Hynek; "From the Bench," by Cecil Chapman; "Blecheley Diary," by Rev. W. Cole; "My Hollywood Diary," by Edgar Wallace; "Why Birds Sing," by J. Delamain; "Farmer's Glory," by A. G. Street.

POETRY AND DRAMA.

"Collected Poems," by Laurence Binyon; "Selected Poems," by L. A. G. Strong; "Parody and Dust Shot," by G. F. Bradby; "Minnie Maylow's Story," by John Masfield; "Humorous Verse": an Anthology, by E. V. Knox; "New English Verse": a Miscellany, Laetitia Abercromby; "To Themis": Poems, by Edmund Blunden; "Poems," by Geoffrey Scott; "Mourning becomes Electra," by Eugene O'Neill; "The Poems of T. Sturge Moore"; "Verses," Second book by Elizabeth Darynash; "Six Poems," by Edwin Muir; "Whips and Scorpions," collected by S. Vines (Modern Satiric Verse); "Helen I," by A. P. Herbert; "Poems," by Padraic Colum; "Armed October," by Laurence Whistler; "Poems, 1909-1935," by T. S. Eliot; "Collected Poems," by D. H. Lawrence.

POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

"Can Governments Cure Unemployment," by Norman Angell and H. Wright; "The New Survey of London Life and Labour" (Vol II); "The Conscripton of a People," by The Duchess of Atholl; "Changes of World Economics since the War," by Dr. F. Somary; "The Pound Sterling," by A. E. Feaveryear; "The Unseen Assassin," by Norman Angell; "The Mexican Maze," by Carleton Beals; "Essays on Population," by J. A. Field; "British Trade and Industry," by G. D. H. Cole; "The Sociology of City Life," by Niles Carpenter; "Manchuria, The Cockpit of Asia," by Colonel P. T. Etherton and H. H. Tiltman; "The Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind," by H. G. Wells; "Canada," by Alexander Brady; "The Necessity of Communism," by J. Middleton Murry; "The English in India," by Sir John Marriott; "The World's Economic Crisis and the Way of Escape," by Sir Arthur Salter and five others; "Recent Advances in Town Planning," by T. Adams and others; "England Muddles Through," by H. E. Scarborough; "Economic Tracts for the Times," by G. D. H. Cole; "Successful Living in this Machine Age," by E. A. Flene; "The Discovery of Europe," by P. Cohen-Forthheim; "Ireland, Dupe or Heroine," by the Earl of Midleton; "Mind and Money: a Psychologist looks at the

Crisis," by J. T. McCurdy; "Money in the Melting Pot," by Hartley Withers; "An Economic History of Modern Britain," by J. H. Clapham; "Whither Islam?" edited by H. A. B. Gibb; "America Weighs her Gold," by J. H. Rogers; "In America To-day," by Mary A. Hamilton; "The Intelligent Man's Guide through World Chaos," by G. D. H. Cole.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

"What Dare I Think," by Julian Huxley; "Science and Common Sense," by J. Langdon Davies; "An Outline of Modern Knowledge," edited by William Rose; "Advancing Science," by Sir Oliver Lodge; "Fundamentals of Ethics," by W. M. Urban; "Scepticism and Construction," by C. A. Campbell; "Philosophy and the Sciences," by Dr. F. R. Tennant; "This Surprising World," by Gerald Heard; "The Emergence of Life," by J. B. Burke; "Light," by Archibald Wen; "Philosophical Aspects of Modern Science," by C. E. M. Joad; "What We Live by," by Canon E. nest Dimmet; "The Physical Significance of the Quantum Theory," by F. A. Lindemann; "Education and the Social Order," by Bertrand Russell.

TOPOGRAPHY, TRAVEL AND SPORT.

"Roman Britain," by R. G. Collingwood; "A Cotswold Book," by H. W. Temperley; "Thoughts upon Hare and Fox Hunting," by Peter Beckford (a fine reprint); "The Soul of Malaya," by H. Fauconier; "Highways and Byways in Gloucestershire," by E. Hutton; "Arabia Felix," by Bertram Thomas; "The Men of the Last Frontier," by Grey Owl; "Down Under," by R. W. Thompson; "Half a Century of Sport," by Sir Alfred Pease; "The Philosophy of Sport," by Dr. F. MacBride; "This England," by Edmund Blunden; "Side Lines, Side Lights and Reflections of a Chalk Stream Angler," by G. E. M. Skues; "Bath," by Edith Sitwell; "Windjammer, The Book of the Horn," by Shaw Desmond; "The Nitrate Clippers," by Basil Lubbock; "English Sport," by Captain H. F. H. Hardy; "Purely for Pleasure," by Elinor Mordaunt; "Around the World Single-handed," by Harry Pidgeon; "In Search of Wales," by H. V. Morton (whose series has now reached a sale of nearly 450,000 copies); "Raleigh's Last Voyage," by V. T. Hutton; "History of the County of Kent," Vol. III, Victoria History; "A Superficial Journey through Tokyo and Peking," by Peter Quennell; "Kamet Conquered," by F. S. Smythe; "Enchanted Sand," by H. D. Hall (Mexico); "A Detective in Sussex," by Donald Maxwell; "The Face of Eng'land," by Edmund Blunden; "Wold Without End," by H. J. Massingham (autobiographical); "The Open Air Year," *The Times*; "To Whom the Goddess," by Lady Diana Shelden and Lady Apsley; "Those Greenland Days," by Martin Lindsay.

THEOLOGY.

"The Historic Jesus in the New Testament," by R. H. Strachan; "The Church of To-morrow," by Kenneth Ingram; "Everyman's Bible," An Anthology, chosen by W. R. Inge; "Whither? A Study of Shams and Safeguards," by Edward Lytton; "Christian Outlines," by Cyril Allington; "For Sinners Only," by A. J. Russell (The Oxford Groups); "What I Owe to Christ," by C. F. Andrews (Religious autobiography); "Deuteronomy," by Adam Welch.

In the world of art the year was a period of almost unexampled depression. Artists and picture dealers alike suffered from a general want of business and in the auction rooms cases were known of pictures by eminent Eighteenth century masters which realized under the hammer only about a fourth of what was paid for them soon after the end of the War. Even worse was the fall in value of some of the works of once popular painters of the Victorian period, which, purchased from the Artists for hundreds of pounds, were knocked down for merely nominal sums. The first event of the season, and the most important, was the exhibition of French art held at Burlington House under the patronage of the King and the President of the French Republic. The exhibition, which contained 1,000 works representative of French art, ancient and modern, was most successful. It was opened on January 4 and closed on March 5 and was visited by 340,000 persons. The French General Committee was presided over by M. Paul Léon, Director-General of the Fine Arts; and Sir William Llewellyn, the President of the Royal Academy, was chairman of the British Executive Committee.

The Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy (the one hundred and sixty-fourth) was opened on May 2 and closed on August 6. The Hanging Committee was composed of Sir E. L. Lutyens, Mr. L. C. Campbell, Mr. A. J. Olsson, Mr. L. C. Taylor, Mr. Oliver Hall, Mr. C. L. Hartwell, Mr. G. Harcourt, Mr. F. L. Griggs, Mr. S. Jagger, and Mr. Harold Knight. The works of all kinds submitted for exhibition numbered 11,706, of which 9,602 were rejected, and 2,000 made doubtful. From the doubtful works and the contributions of the Academicians and Associates the exhibition was composed, for not a single work was regarded by the Committee as worthy of being accepted outright. There is no precedent for this in all the history of the Royal Academy.

The principal works sold included "Raverbed" (£100), "The Moorhen's Nest" (£150 10s.), and "In Springtime" (£84), by Mr. Adrian Stokes; "The River Pool" (£75), "Snowclad" (£75), and "By the Lune" (£75), by Mr. R. G. Brundrit; "Girl Reading" (£100), by Mr. Harold Knight; "The Severn from the Forest of Dean" (£75), by Mr. Charles M. Gere; "The Sampler" (£400), by Mr. L. C. Taylor; "The Bridge of Gweek" (£150), "The Old Barge" (£125), and "At High Water" (£105), by Mr. Stanhope Forbes; "The Full River" (£300), by Mr. A. J. Munnings; "Old Mill House" (£100 10s.), and "Marshland on the Moorish Coast" (£78 10s.), by Mr. Oliver Hall; "The Beach" (£60), by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "Diana" (£85), and "Reflections in a Silver Ball" (£145), by Mr. H. Davis Richter; "Cagnes, France" (£700), by Sir H. Hughes-Stanton; "A Psalm to Winter Skies, Pend-vouder, Land's End" (£300), by M. Lamorna Birch; "The Family" (£300), by Mr. B. Fleetwood Walker; "Dampier joins the Buccaneers" (£200), and "Saluting the Vanquished" (£200), by Mr. J. D. McCormick; "The Staircase" (£180), by Frederick W. Elwell; "Conversation Piece. Hilaire Belloc, G. K. Chesterton and Maurice Baring" (£1,500), by Mr. H. James Gunn; "Czech Peasant Girl" (£50), by Miss Phyllis Dodd; "The Young Menage" (£150), by Mr. Harold Harvey; "A Conversation in Aragon" (£150), and "Spanish Gipsies' Winter Quarters" (£150), by Mr. W. Russell Flint; and "The

Young Bower" (£100), by Mr. L. M. Glasson. Pictures marked "sold," but unpriced, included "The Derbyshire Mill" and "Nancy," by Mr. Sydney Lee; and "The South Downs: Hikers Resting," by Mr. George Henry. No works were bought for the Chantry collection from the exhibition, but three acquired before it was opened were on view. These were, "Decomposing" (1905), by Mr. Alan Beaton, (£100), "Miss Jean Werner Laurie" (1903), by Miss Ethel Walker (£68 5s.), and "A Cotswold Farm" (1903) by Mr. Gilbert Spencer (£350).

Sir Philip Sassoon held a third successful loan exhibition at his house in Park Lane, in aid of charities, composed of furniture, pictures, plate, jewels and documents. A very interesting collection of pictures by "Some Neglected English Masters" was held in the summer in the gallery of the Burlington Fine Arts Club. Some of the artists represented were not, perhaps, altogether in the "neglected," and the identity of one of them remained a mystery in spite of all the investigation of connoisseurs and critics; the "Portrait of an Artist and his Wife," which some ascribed to Arthur Pond, a painter of whose work little is known. At the Leicester Galleries the exhibitions included recent paintings and sculpture by Mr. Glyn Philpot, R.A., drawings by Mr. Richard Sickert, A.R.A., and lithographs in colour by the French artists Bonnard and Vuillard. At Colnaghi's were portrait studies by Sir John Lavery, made for his Academy picture "Their Majesty's Court"; at Agnew's, pictures by Duncan Grant, Vanessa Bell and Keith Baynes; and at the Cotswold Gallery, watercolours and oil paintings of the English school. In May and June contemporary paintings, drawings and sculpture were on view at the French Gallery, 11 Berkeley Square; and later in the summer some surprising works by the late Charles Sims, R.A., described in the catalogue as "spirit pictures," were shown at the Redfern Gallery. At the annual exhibition of early English watercolours at Walker's Galleries in Bond Street the usual standard of excellence was maintained. Etchings and engravings by Mr. Frederick Carter, and watercolours by Mr. Adrian Bury, were shown in June at Messrs. J. Leger's gallery, a capital collection of paintings and drawings by British artists of eminence, was held in July at the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton Place; and busts by Roysbrach were on view at Messrs. Spink's. At the Fine Art Society's gallery in New Bond Street the most important of several exhibitions held was a collection of bronze statuettes by Sir Alfred Gilbert, R.A.

The memorial to Queen Alexandra in the garden of Marlborough House, executed by Sir Alfred, was unveiled in the summer, when he was knighted, and re-elected to membership of the Royal Academy, which he had resigned more than twenty years ago. A statue of St. Joshua Reynolds by Mr. Alfred Drury, R.A., a commission from the Royal Academy, was unveiled in the courtyard of Burlington House, and was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Society of British Sculptors, as being "the best work of the year by a British sculptor, in any way exhibited to the public in London." The Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts was awarded in June to Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., for services to decorative and commercial art.

By the resignation of Mr. Collins Baker, a painter and a well known writer on the fine arts,

the National Gallery lost the valuable services of its Keeper, who has accepted a post at the Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California, where Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" and Sir Joshua's "Mrs. Siddons" found a permanent home some years ago. At the National Portrait Gallery, where the extensions in progress are rapidly approaching completion, an exhibition was arranged in connection with the centenary of the death of Sir Walter Scott. It was composed of portraits of Scott himself, and of literary men, artists and others who had been more or less in his circle, in London and Edinburgh. The Gallery received some interesting additions during the year, among them a capital portrait of Thomas Day, the author of "Sandford and Merton," painted by Wright of Derby a hundred and fifty years ago and still in perfect condition.

In the sale room the season was probably the

worst of modern times. The most important sale, or at least the one that excited the greatest public interest, was held, not in London, but at Lambton Castle, Durham, the seat of the Earl of Durham, who offered for disposal many of his family pictures, including Lawrence's famous "Red Boy." For this picture, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1825, £95,000 was bid, and at this price was withdrawn. At Christie's Sir John Ramsden's collection of furniture, bronzes, carpets, silver and pictures, realized £49,644; and another collection, formed by the late Sir Ernest Cassell, was sold at Brook House by Puttick and Simpson for £25,636. At the Chester Beatty sale of manuscripts, Sotheby's disposal of a Book of Hours for £5,000; and the same firm in June sold a Raeburn, a portrait of Helen Boyle for £3,500. A record price, £2,415 for a work by Arthur Devis, was obtained at Christie's at a sale in March.

THE YEAR'S MUSIC.

OPERA.

When, at the beginning of 1932, it was announced that Covent Garden would not reopen its doors, there was much lamentation in various musical camps. Some weeks later, however, the Syndicate decided to embark on a month's German season, two complete cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" and other Wagner operas being promised. The management's curiously-worded prospectus also mentioned that ladies should "remove their bouquets," an order which suggests that the Royal Opera authorities have lost track of feminine modes for long years, the only bouquets now on view being those which adorn the thesauruses. . . . A short time elapsing between the Syndicate's decision and the opening night, May 10, it was thought (by the uninitiated) that few of the leading German singers would be available. They were to be had almost for the asking, since, the financial crisis having attacked Germany, talent seemed to be going a-begging. Consequently, each opera was advantageously cast.

An outstanding success rewarded Hofmann, a Wotan new to Covent Garden, and one whose fine style is a model which many of his compatriots might copy with great advantage. Habich, as upon former occasions, was a very satisfying Alberich; Olczewska, ever reliable, made Fricka unusually interesting; Janssen's Kurwenal long remained memorable; Wolff, a singer of rank, was all that could be desired. Melchior's Siegfried, well conceived and skilfully projected, even if he is not a complete master of style, again proved him to be the best Siegfried available, recalling, every now and then, Jean de Reszké—of blessed memory. Leider, if her voice occasionally seemed harsh, fell back on an excellent technique; Heigers' Fasolt and Hagen afforded genuine pleasure; Schorr, in "Die Walküre," often triumphed, for if his voice sometimes went a little raucous, he quickly held one's attention. Many consider that Schorr's best part is Sachs, yet as Wotan he has fine moments.

Janssen's Wolfram scarcely equalled his Kurwenal, the *cantabile* demanded by "Als du in kühnem Sange uns bestrittest," "O du mein holder Abendstern" and other portions of the role

being somewhat beyond him. De Foras was a Senta of quality, Schorr's Hollander reminded one a little of Van Rooy's. Heigers did all that is possible with Daland; Wolff endeavoured to make Erik, the nincompoop, interesting. Melchior's Tristan and Leider's Isolde, as upon former occasions, were very satisfying impersonations, while Olczewska's Brangäne greatly contributed to a highly successful performance. Praise also is due to Goodacre, Allin and Bertram, three English artists, who proved thoroughly capable as Erda, Fafner and Pogner, respectively. If all British singers who aspire to a Covent Garden engagement were equally competent, there would be more hope for a languishing cause. Unfortunately, so many aspirants have no "stage feeling," and their actual singing bears little relation to *il bel canto*, the result, perhaps, of improper teaching. Quacks, in short, abound.

Particularly welcome was a "Tannhäuser" performance which enabled Londoners to make the acquaintance of Lehmann's Elizabeth. As Sieglinde and Eva this really fine artist had delighted everyone, both as singer and actress; in "Tannhäuser" she added to her laurels—gained in many a theatre during the past dozen years. "Dich, theure Halle" and the Prayer were most impressively sung, and with beauty of tone, the perfect combination, while she exhibited a complete understanding of the character. Hofmann, as the Landgrave, reminded old *habitués* of Plancon, whose singing of the part, in pre-war days, was unequalled; Melchior's Tannhäuser was on much the same plane as Lehmann's Elizabeth, and their voices blended admirably in the duet of the second act. Lehmann also sang Eva to Wolff's satisfying Walther, Schorr, Habich and Tessman being, respectively, the Sachs, Beckmesser and David of the cast. "Der Fliegende Holländer," for some extraordinary reason, failed to draw good houses, though Schorr's Hollander was all that exacting *cognoscenti* (a few of whom still frequent the Royal Opera) could wish for. The conductors were Baibolli, Heiger and Beeham, who was referred to by a musical paper as "conductor-in-chief," a foolish distinction which doubtless annoyed his colleagues.

The Old Vic. management gave the stage version of "Elijah" which, some twenty-five years ago, was produced by Manners. The work lacks dramatic situations, though, with Sumner Austin and Joan Cross in the two most important rôles, it was well performed. At Sadler's Wells "Il Trovatore" and "Otello" (Verdi's extremes) were given in English with British singers, who, on the whole, distinguished themselves. Cox, the Marrieco and Otello of the company, is a *tenore soluto* with an unusually powerful voice, and (wise man) he refrains from the slightest forcing. Edith Cross, the Sadler's Wells *Aucuba*, giving melodrama a mas, succeeded in making the part more than usually acceptable.

SATISFACTORY INSTRUMENTALISTS.

Despite the financial crisis, a number of instrumental concerts were well attended. The Italian Trio, for example, received adequate support, the executants, Casella, Poltroncini and Bonucci, being deservedly lauded by all music critics for their accurate, thoughtful playing, and the Léner Quartet exploited its customary perfection of *ensemble*. Schnabel (whom many good judges consider the best amongst leading pianists) was heard in Schubert's posthumous "Sonata in B," which he certainly played to perfection. Stravinsky was engaged for a B.B.C. Symphony Concert, performing the solo part in his own "Concerto"; Harriet Cohen introduced Bar "Sinfonia "Concertante" for pianoforte and orchestra; Busch gave a fine performance of the Brahms "Concerto," Ravel's "Pianoforte Concerto" was deftly played by Marguerite Long at a Royal Philharmonic Society's concert, with Ravel as the most inconspicuous conductor ever seen in London. Rachmaninov gave his third "Concerto," perhaps a unique work, again showing himself to be a pianist of the first rank; Cortot tried conclusions with the "Emperor" concerto, to make one wish that he had selected Chopin—in which he excels; Lamond showed us how Tchaikovsky should be interpreted. The Kolisch Quartet was deservedly applauded for its excellent performance of Alban Berg's "Lyric" suite, inspired by modern Vienna, and most skillfully written. Later, joining forces with the International String Quartet, it gave a fine performance of the Mendelssohn "Octet." At the City String Players' welcome concert the "Serenade" (for muted strings) from the Haydn "String Quartet No. 68, Op. 3, No. 5," was included in the programme, Arensky's "Variations on a Theme by Tchaikovsky" also figuring in the scheme. Ferraro contributed Vivaldi's "G minor Violin Concerto."

The Promenade Concerts enjoyed their usual success, though much disappointment was expressed at the lack of novelties. In former days one could depend upon hearing many new compositions, some of which gained a place in each year's repertoire; of late the programmes have become a routine affair—without making for improvement. Admirers of Elgar and Vaughan Williams consider that works by these com-

posers should have been given the preference, more judicious supporters of the "Proms" found it possible to do without them. Mean while, the concerts draw good audiences; so little else matters . . .

VOCAL RECITALS.

Eleanor Marshall's singing gave the impression that, if "Le Songe" ("Iphigénie en Tauride") is a little beyond her means, she might, with thought and work, develop into a lyric soprano of value. Much the same may be said of Victoria Erskine, whose recital showed that further cultivation would not come amiss, while Montgomery Fyffe and Cuthbert Reavey, who appeared in a joint recital, could do more with the material at their command. Marguerite d'Alvarez' opulent tone, rather spoiled by mannerisms and wandering from the key, made its usual effect; Nora van Klapdorp displayed a carrying voice of appealing quality, the newcomer's *legato* suggesting that Italy has been her training-ground. Oda Slobodskaya's art was a lesson in breath-control and voice-colour; Eric Marshall did justice to Schumann's "Dichterliebe," though he rather overdid the sentiment; Julian Gardner who accompanied himself, gave the impression that he would have sung better with the assistance of a sympathetic accompanist. Florence Easton, who, years ago, denied a chance in England, her native land, migrated to America, returned for a recital, showing herself to be a more than ordinarily capable artist; George Parker, in a Hugo Wolf group, which Norman Franklin accompanied most admirably, proved himself to be a singer of quality. Elizabeth Schumann was amongst the few German artists of the first rank to have given recitals; she demonstrated how Bach ought to be sung.

Flora Collins, a soprano from America, gave "O sleep! Why dost thou leave me?" better than it has been sung in London for years; her interpretation of "Die Stadt" was equally satisfying. Marova succeeded in making Debussy welcome, and that is not easy; Percy Manchester, though over-emphatic at times, used a good voice well; Lillian Hill, evidently a beginner, should—with applied study—do better. Lillian Evanti's fresh, well-rounded voice showed to particular advantage in the *andante* from "Qui la voce," and in other things, owing partly to her much-to-be admired skill in economising the breath; Claire Croiza, as on former occasions, sometimes approached perfection. Hugh Campbell sang a mixed programme, and with pleasure to his audience; Gerhardt, if now on the down grade, exhibited much of the skill which has been hers for at least twenty-five years. There also were other vocal recitals, engineered by rascally concert agents whose motto evidently is "after your money"; one fears that the aspirants spent more than was made, for the attendance was poor. Incidentally, these singers had not progressed beyond the amateur stage—nor are they likely to go far.

THE LONDON STAGE.—The theatrical season of 1931 can only be described as varied. Seldom has a year been marked by so many short runs, several plays being withdrawn after less than a dozen performances, but on the other hand there were a number of striking successes, including a few by authors new to the stage. Tragedy was associated with one of these—*Musical Chairs*, by Ronald Mackenzie, a young and promising dramatist who was accidentally killed shortly after his comedy had established itself as a favourite at the Criterion, where a six months' run did not exhaust its popularity. An even greater success in the West End was scored by another light play, *While Parents Sleep*, by Anthony Kimmins, which claimed the longest run of the year. Mr. John van Druten, the biggest force among the newcomers to the stage, increased his reputation by two plays—*Somebody Knows*, and *Behold We Live*—each of which displayed a keen sense of stagecraft and drama; Mr. J. B. Priestley, in his first play written directly for the theatre, *Dangerous Corner*, showed an advance upon *The Good Companions*, while "C. L. Anthony," in *Service*, scored a triumph almost equal to that of *Autumn Crocus*, her first attempt. Mr. Walter Hackett twice showed his ability to fit his wife with parts and to devise amusing situations in *The Gay Adventure* and *Road House*; Mr. Ivor Novello hit the public taste with *Party*, and "Ian Hay," collaborating on this occasion with Anthony Armstrong, added *Orders Are Orders* to his amusing Service comedies. Late in the year Mr. Frederick Lonsdale in *Never Come Back* promised another success, and in *Evening* Mr. Edward Knoblock and Mr. Beverley Nichols provided an attractive adaptation from the latter's novel. It was not a good season for the established dramatists. Mr. Bernard Shaw's *Too True to be Good* failed to attract, while Sir Arthur Pinero, returning to the theatre after a long interval with *A Cold June*, added nothing to his earlier reputation. Mr. Noel Coward's historical spectacle, *Cavalcade*, was not withdrawn until over 400 performances had been given, and a few days after this moving production ended, his "one-man" revue, *Words and Music*, began what promised to be a long run. During the year the Prince of Wales opened the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon in time for the Festival, while there were several Shakespearean productions in London notably a beautiful revival of *Twelfth Night*. A number of translations of striking foreign plays were given, many of them dealing directly or indirectly with the war. Among these should be mentioned *Miracle at Verdun* and *Versailles*. A play of a different character from Germany was *Children in Uniform*, which greatly impressed London. Mr. Cyril Maude made a welcome "come-back" while Sir Henry Lytton bade farewell to the West End during a season of Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Many of the old musical plays were revived, and a new spectacle, *Casanova*, scored a big success. A wonderful production of *The Miracle* was a feature of the year.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1931, and Oct. 31, 1932:—

ADELPHI, 411 Strand, W.C.2.—(1931) Jan. 30. *Helen*, opera bouffe based on La Belle Hélène by A. P. Herbert, music by Offenbach, directed by Max Reinhardt (Messrs. George Robey, W. H.

Berry and Bruce Carfax, and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Desirée Ellinger). Sept. 16. *Words and Music*, revue by Noel Coward (Mr. Romney Brent and Mesdames Ivy St. Heller, Joyce Barbour, Steffie Duna, Doris Hale and Nora Howard).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1931) March 9. *Dirty Work*, by Ben Travers (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, J. Robertson Hare and Henry Hewitt, and Mesdames Constance Carpenter, Mary Brough, and Margaretta Scott). Sept. 5. *Fifty-Fifty*, adapted by H. F. Walthy from the French of Louis Verneuil and Georges Berr (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, J. Robertson Hare, Morris Harvey, Clive Morton and Frederick Burtwell and Mesdames Winifred Shotter and Mary Brough).

ALHAMBRA, 53 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1931) Aug. 27. *Over the Park*, revue (Messrs. George Gee, Billy Merson and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames June and Violet Loraine).

AMBASSADORS, West Street, Cambridge Circus, W.C.2.—(1931) Feb. 16. *So Far and No Father*, by H. M. Harwood (Messrs. W. Graham Brown and Robert Andrews and Mesdames Marie Tempest, Yvonne Korie and Margaret Soudamora). June 6. *The Price of Wisdom*, by Lionel Brown (Messrs. Harvey Braban, Walter Piers and Whitnise Humphreys and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh and Joan Henley). Sept. 25. *The Left Bank*, by Elmer Rice (Messrs. Martin Walker, Hugh E. Wright and Vernon Kelso and Mesdames Mary Grew and Sunday Wilshin).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1931) March 2. *The Man I Killed*, by Maurice Rostand, English version by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. Norman McKinnel and Evelyn Williams and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Celia Johnson). April 26. *Pleasure Cruise*, by Austin Allen (Messrs. Owen Nares and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames Madeleine Carroll and Jean Cadell).

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1931) May 24. *Casanova*, adapted by Hans Müller, English book and lyrics by Harry Graham, music by Johann Strauss (Messrs. Fernando Autori, Hugh Wakelield, Jack Barty and Robert Cheseman and Mesdames Marie Löhr, Scott Schöningg, Dorothy Dickson and Grete Natziery).

COMEDY, Fenton Street, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1931) Dec. 23. *The Faithful Heart*, Monckton Hoffe's play, revived (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle and Rothbury Evans and Mesdames Griselda Harvey and Margaret Vine). (1932) Feb. 15. *Sentenced*, by Harold Simpson (Messrs. Frank Celler and Ion Swinley and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Sunday Wilshin). April 12. *Passes*, by Patrick Ludlow and Walter Sooden (Messrs. Cecil Parker, George Elton and Harold French and Mesdames Jane Baxter, Buena Bent, Isabel Terry Lewis and Kate Cutler). Aug. 24. *Passes in London*, by Mary and Donovan Farman, music by Alfred Reynolds and others (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb and Henry de Bray and Mesdames Betty Huntley Wright and Betty Spell). Oct. 25. *Miracle at Verdun*, by Hans Chlumberg, translated by Edward Cranston (Messrs. Huntley Wright, Charles Carson, D. A. Clarke-Smith and Philip Desborough and Miss Dorothy Drake).

CRITERION, 228-229 Piccadilly, W. 1.—(1931)
Nov. 5. *Make up Your Mind*, by Leopold Marchand, adapted by Xenia Lowinsky (Messrs. H. R. Hignett, Hubert Harben, Balliol Holloway and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames Mercia Swinburne and Cecile Dixon). **Dec. 1.** *Flat to Let*, by Arthur Macrae (Messrs. Athole Stewart, Frank Allenby and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames Lillian Braithwaite, Ann Todd and Molly Lumley). **April 1.** *Musical Chairs*, by Ronald Mackenzie (Messrs. Frank Vosper and John Gielgud and Mesdames Carol Goodner and Margaret Webster).

DALY'S, 2-6 Cranbourne Street, W. C. 1.—(1931)
Nov. 16. *Monsieur Beaucaire*, musical comedy revived (Messrs. Raymond Newell and Darroll Richards and Miss Barbara Pett-Fraser). **Dec. 24.** *La Poupée*, Audran's comic opera, revived (Messrs. Robert Layton, Mark Lester and Patrick Waddington and Miss Jean Cohn). (1932) **Feb. 22.** *San Toy*, Edward Morton's musical comedy, revived (Messrs. Donald Mather, Leo Sheffield and Frederic Bentley and Mesdames Jean Colin and Rita Page). **March 24.** *Miss Hook of Holland*, musical comedy by Paul Rubens and Austen Hugon, revived (Mr. Mark Lester and Miss Jean Cohn). **April 26.** *The Duchess of Dantzig*, revived (Messrs. Walter Bird and Franklin Tilton and Miss Dorothy Ward). **June 13.** French season opened with *L'Espoir*, by Francis de Croisset (M. André Brule and Mme Madeleine Lely).

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—(1932) **May 31.** *The Land of Smiles* Franz Lehár's musical play, revived (Messrs. Richard Tauber and Patrick Waddington and Mesdames Josie Fearon and Hella Kuty).

DRURY LANE, Catherine Street, W. C. 2.—(1932) **Oct. 31.** *Wild Violets*, by Bruno Hardt-Warden, English book by Hassard Short, Desmond Carter and Reginald Puidell, music by Robert Stolz (Messrs. John Garrick, Morton Selten and Jerry Verno and Mesdames Charlotte Greenwood, Jean Cadell and Adele Dixon).

DUCHESS, Catherine Street, W. C. 2.—(1931)
Nov. 19. *The Master Builder*, Ibsen's play, revived by the People's Theatre (Messrs. Victor Lewisohn and Eric Portman and Mesdames Agatha Kentish and Mary Meriall). **Dec. 16.** *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Shakespeare's comedy, revived (Messrs. Balliol Holloway and Fawcass Llewellyn and Miss Miriam Lewes). (1932) **Jan. 12.** *Widows*, by John Galsworthy, revived (Messrs. Eamé Percy and Charles Hickman and Mesdames Hermione Baddeley and Sydney Fairbrother). **Feb. 10.** *The Rose Without a Thorn*, by Clifford Bax (Messrs. Frank Vosper, Lawrence Hamray and John Garside, and Mesdames Angela Baddeley and Margaret Swallow). **May 20.** *A Cold June*, by Sir Arthur Pinero (Messrs. Charles Carson, Hugh Wakefield and Robert Horton and Mesdames Betty Stockfield, Margaret Scudamore and Grace Lane). **June 15.** *The Secret Woman*, by Eden Phillpotts (Messrs. Malcolm Keen, Robert Newton and Alfred Clark and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft, Nancy Price and Elizabeth Maude). **Oct. 7.** *Children in Uniform*, by Christa Winsloe, adapted by Barbara Burnham (Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt, Jessica Tandy, Joyce Bland and Polly Emery).

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W. C. 2.—(1931) **Dec. 21.** *When Knights Were Bold*, revived (Messrs. Bromley Challenor, Bert Beswick and George Mitchell). (1932) **Feb. 1.** *Say When*, by C. Bagot Gray (Messrs. Jack Jobba, Frank Bertram and Sebastian Smith and Mesdames Mercia Swinburne, Grace Wilson and Barbara Gott). **Feb. 26.** *The Iron Woman*, by Frederick Jackson (Messrs. Terence de Varney, Alfred Clark and Ronald Ward and Mesdames May Chevalier and Elizabeth Allen). **May 28.** Season of opera in English opened by the Carl Rosa Opera Company with *Tales of Hoffman* (Messrs. John Wright and Robert Maudsley and Mesdames Gladys Aucum, Gladys Lorimer and Betty Thompson). **Oct. 5.** *Cold Blood*, by E. Powys Matthews (Messrs. Anthony Ireland, Garry Marshall and Francis James and Mesdames Frances Day and Mabel Terry-Lewis).

FORTUNE, facing Drury Lane Theatre, W. C. 2.—(1932) **Feb. 2.** *The Dark Savant*, by Francois de Curel, adapted by Barbara Ling (Mesdames Sybil Thouldike, May Agate, Catherine Lacey and Miriam Adams). **March 2.** *Pure*, by Ernita Lascelles (Messrs. Eamé Percy and Francis Sullivan and Mesdames Miriam Adams and Catherine Lacey).

GAIRTY, Strand, W. C. 2.—(1931) **Dec. 23.** *Hold My Hand*, musical comedy (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Sonnie Hale and Harry Milton and Mesdames Jessie Matthews and Connie Emerald). (1932) **Oct. 21.** *After Dinner*, revue devised by Gwen Farrar (Messrs. Harry Milton and Lance Lister and Mesdames Gwen Farrar, Betty Frankiss and Hermione Baddeley).

GARRICK, 2, Charing Cross Road, W. C. 2.—(1931) **Dec. 26.** *Dick Whittington*, pantomime (Messrs. Hal Bryan, Roy Balbour and Jack Morrison and Mesdames Dorothy Dickson and Jean Adrienne). (1932) **Jan. 28.** *The Last Coupon*, by Ernest A. Bryan (Messrs. Jack Morrison and Harry Carr and Mesdames Sal Sturycroft and Rhona Adair). **March 8.** *The Enemy*, by Chauncy Pollock, revived (Messrs. Brember Wills and Alexander Sarnier and Miss Ruth Landa). **March 24.** *Marriage by Purchase*, by Steve Passeur, adapted by Jocelyn Clive (Messrs. Henry Daniell and A. Bromley Davenport and Miss Cathleen Nesbitt). **May 6.** *Man Overboard*, by Sutton Vane (Messrs. Emlyn Williams, Leon M. Lion and Ernest Jay and Mesdames Laura Cowie and Jane Welsh). **June 7.** *Hocus Pocus*, by Austin Page, based on a story by Susan Ertz (Messrs. Walter Janssen, Frank Cellier and Henry Morrison and Mesdames Adele Dixon and Polly Emery). **July 19.** *Escape*, John Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs. Colin Clive, Leon M. Lion and Paul Gill and Mesdames Betty Hardy, Joan Henley and Phyllis Konstam). **August 22.** *Loyalties*, John Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs. Cecil Ramage, Paul Gill, Oliver Raphael, Colin Clive and Lawrence Hamray and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Maisie Darrell). **Sept. 29.** *Justice*, John Galsworthy's play, revived (Messrs. Cecil Ramage, Leon M. Lion, Colin Clive and Lawrence Hamray and Miss Margaretta Scott). **Oct. 31.** *The Bear Dances*, by F. L. Lucas (Messrs. Abraham Sofaer, Maurice Browne and Henry Hewitt and Mesdames Elena Miramova and Olga Lindo).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1931)
Nov. 26. *And So to Bed*, by James B. Fagan,

revived (Messrs. Frank Cellier and Allan Jeayes and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Joan Hay). (1932) Feb. 11. *Punchinello*, by John Hastings Turner (Messrs. Robert Farquharson, George Curzon, Allan Jeayes and H. O. Nicholson and Mesdames Celia Johnson and Laura Cowie). April 17. *Wings Over Europe*, by Robert Nichols and Maurice Browne (Messrs. H. R. Hignett, Francis James, Melville Cooper, W. A. Clarke-Smith, Felix Aylmer, Henry Wolston and Basil Loder). June 7. *Men About the House*, by Robert York (Messrs. Ben Webster, Ivor Barnard and Cecil Parker and Mesdames Olga Lindo and Gertrude Musgrove). June 16. *Ourselves Alone*, by Noel Scott and Dudley Sturrock (Messrs. Frank Harvey, Arthur Pusey and Griffith Jones and Mesdames Majorie Mars and Sara Allgood). Sept. 30. *Will You Love Me Always?* by Emmerich Halasz, English version by Felix Aylmer (Messrs. Anatoli Trevor, David Horne and Maurice Evans and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Mary Glynnne).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W. 1—(1931) Dec. 15. *Can the Leopard...* by Ronald Jeans (Messrs. Ian Hunter and Kim Peacock and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence, Kay Hammond and Kathleen Harrison). (1932) May 18. *Queen Cattle*, by Philip Johnson (Messrs. Barry Jones and Ian Hunter and Mesdames Mary Ellis and Ellis Jeffreys). Aug. 23. *Tomorrow will be Friday*, by Philip Leaver (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Athole Stewart and W. Graham Browne and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Celia Johnson). Oct. 26. *Once A Husband*, by Margot Neville and Brett Hay (Messrs. Owen Nares, Cyril Maude and Robert Anderson and Mesdames Fay Compton, Jane Baxter and Marjita Hunt).

HIPPOTRONE, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2—(1932) Jan. 4. *How Bells*, revue by Dion Titheradge and Ronald Jeans (Messrs. Robert Hale, Nelson Keys, Edwin Styles and André Randall and Mesdames Binnie Hale and Harriet Hector). June 11. *Out of the Bottle*, founded on F. Anstey's book by Fred Thompson and Clifford Grey, music by Vivian Ellis and Oscar Levant (Messrs. Clifford Mollison, Arthur Rascoe, Sebastian Smith and Cecil Humphreys and Mesdames Frances Day and Polly Walker). Sept. 29. *The Merry Widow*, Franz Lehár's musical comedy, revived (Messrs. George Graves, Jay Lauder, Carl Brisson and Derek Oldham and Mesdames Helen Gulliland and Tilly Brissson).

HIS MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W. 1—(1932) Feb. 8. *Julius Caesar*, Shakespeare's tragedy, revived (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Godfrey Teatle, Lawrence Anderson, Oscar Asche, Basil Gill and Balliol Holloway and Mesdames Lily Brayton and Dorothy Green). April 14. *The Dubarry*, by Paul Kueply and J. M. Willeminski, English version by Rowland Leigh and Desmond Carter, and music by Carl Millocker (Messrs. Heddie Nash, Lawrence Anderson and Charles Heslop and Mesdames Anny Ahlers, Clarice Hardwicke, Mimi Crawford and Margaret Yarde).

KINGSWAY, 8 Great Queen Street, Holborn, W.C. 2—(1931) Nov. 24. Season of Moscow Arts Theatre opened with *The Government Inspector*, by Nikolai Gogol. (1932) May 5. *She Stoops to Conquer*, Goldsmith's comedy, revived (Messrs. Fwelaas Llewellyn, Thomas Fauncefort and James Dale and Mesdames Mary Merrill and Clare

Greet). May 25. *The Cheque-Mate*, by Lewis Hope (Messrs. Gerald Pring and Ronald Ward and Mesdames Ruby Miller and Rosalinde Fuller). Oct. 19. *Versailles*, by Emil Ludwig, translated by Geoffrey Dunlop (Messrs. Sam Livesay, Frederick Lloyd, A. Bromley Davenport, Basil Loder and Michael Sherbrooke, and Miss Mercia Swinburne).

LITTLE, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2—(1931) Dec. 8. *Fear*, by the Earl of Lathom (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Terry and Peter Lawrence and Mesdames Mary Glynnne and Kate Cutler). (1932) March 22. *See Naples and Die*, by Elmer Rice (Messrs. Ivan Holmes and Ronald Simpson and Mesdames Olive Blakeley and Gabrielle Casartelli). June 27. *Intimate Relations*, by Stafford Dickens (Messrs. Melville Cooper, Evan Thomas and Wilfrid Calhoun and Mesdames Rita Page and Sylvia Leslie). Oct. 11. *Adam's House*, by Susan Glaspell (Messrs. Louis Goodrich and John Laurie and Mesdames Nancy Price, Helena Pickard, Iris Baker and Jane Wood).

LYCEUM, Strand, W.C. 2—(1931) Dec. 26. *Cinderella*, pantomime by Walter and Frederick Melville (Messrs. George Jackley, Charles Naughton and Jimmy Gold and Mesdames Kitty Roldy and Constance Carpenter). (1932) April 9. *The Miracle*, by Karl Vollmoeller, music by Humperdinck and others, produced for C. B. Cochran by Herr Reinhardt (Messrs. Leonie Massine, Glen Byam Shaw, Lyn Harding and Henry Vibart, Lady Diana Duff Cooper and Miss Tilly Losch).

LYRIC, 29 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 1—(1932) April 5. *The Heart Line*, by Claude-André Puget, adapted by P. T. Rolben and G. C. Latta (Messrs. Milton Rosmer and Maurice Evans and Mesdames Ann Todd and Jeanne de Casalis). May 17. *Dangerous Corner*, by J. B. Priestley (Messrs. Richard Bird, William Fox and Frank Allenby and Mesdames Marie Ney, Isla Bevan and Flora Robson).

LYRIC OPERA HOUSE, Hammer Smith, W. 6—(1931) Dec. 22. *Aladdin*, pantomime by V. C. Clinton-Baddeley (Messrs. Frank Birch and Clinton-Baddeley and Mesdames Nadine March, Marie Blanche, Ivy Treasman and Muriel George). (1932) Feb. 24. *Derby Day*, by A. P. Herbert, music by Alfred Reynolds (Messrs. Leslie French, Scott Russell and Frederic Austin and Mesdames Tessa Deane, Mabel Sealby and Mabel Constanduros). June 18. *Sweet Lavender*, Pinero's comedy, revived (Messrs. Balliol Holloway, Robert Coote and Ballard Berkeley and Mesdames Vera French, Helen Ferrers and Gwynne Whitby).

NEW, St Martin's Lane, W.C. 2—(1931) Nov. 17. *The Red Light*, by H. F. Maltby and John Trevor (Messrs. Henry Hewitt, Ian Fleming, Basil Gill and Henry Oscar and Mesdames Ann Codrington and Helen Ferrers). Dec. 17. *The Crimes of Buike and Lare*, by Gladys Hastings Walton (Messrs. Tod Slaughter, J. Fisher White, Junr., Geoff Carile, Douglas Carille and George Slater and Miss Kathleen Saintsbury). Dec. 26. *Treasure Island*, J. B. Fagan's adaptation, revived (Messrs. Tod Slaughter, Frederick Felsley and Robert English and Miss Kyrie Bellew). (1932) Feb. 1. *La Compagnie des Quinze* opened a season with *Bataille de la Marnes* by André Obey April 18. *Napoleon, The Hundred Days*, by Benito Mussolini and Gioacchino Forzano,

adapted by John Drinkwater (Messrs. Robert Atkins, Arthur Wontner, Cecil Bamage and H. O. Nicholson and Mesdames Haidée Wright and Sunday Wilsin). *May 24. Twelfth Night*, revived (Messrs. Cecil Bamage, Norman Forbes, Robert Atkins and Arthur Wontner and Mesdames Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Jean Forbes-Robertson). *Sept. 12. To Tine to be Good*, by Bernard Shaw (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, Ernest Theiger, Ralph Richardson, Walter Hudd and Scott Sunderland and Mesdames Ellen Pollock, Margaret Halstan and Leonora Corbett). *Oct. 27. My Hat* by Mark Swan, revised by Leslie Henon (Messrs. Hugh Wakefield, Lawrence Grossmith, Frank Pettingill and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Kay Hammond, Diana Beaumont and Joan Swinstead).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1932) *March 4. The Cat and the Fiddle*, by Jerome Kern (Messrs. Francis Lederer, Henri Leoni, Morton Selten and Martin Walker and Mesdames Peggy Wood and Alice Delysia).

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W. 1.—(1932) *Dec. 2. Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's phantasy, revived (Messrs. George Curzon and Cecil Fowler and Mesdames Jean Forbes-Robertson Zena Dare and Mary Casson).

PHOENIX, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1932) *Nov. 28. Little Catherine*, from the French of Alfred Savoir, by Virginia and Frank Vernon (Messrs. W. Graham Browne, Harold Huth and Thomas Weguëlin and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Madeleine Carroll). (1932) *Feb. 25. Lovely Lady*, by Arthur Wimperis (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Barry Lupino, Arthur Margetson and Dudley Rolph and Mesdames Polly Walker and Clarice Hardwicke). *Oct. 28. Never Come Back*, by Frederick Lonsdale (Messrs. Raymond Massey, Brian Gilmour, Athole Stewart, Evelyn Roberts, Frank Allenby and Mesdames Viola Tree, Adrienne Allen, Nora Swinburne and Ellis Jeffreys).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W. 1.—(1932) *Oct. 28. All For Joy*, musical play (Messrs. Reginald Palmer and Chick Farr and Mesdames Sydney Fairbrother and Constance Carpenter).

PLAYHOUSE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1932) *Feb. 17. King, Queen, Knave*, by H. M. Harwood and E. Gore Browne (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Frank Cochrane and Kinsey Peile and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Doris Lytton). *March 30. Dr. Pygmalion*, by Harrison Owen (Messrs. Ronald Squire, Edmond Breon and James Carew and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Diana Wilson). *Aug. 25. Firebird*, adapted by Jeffrey Dell from the Hungarian (Messrs. Alan Napier, Frank Harvey, Leslie Frith and Walter Tobias and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Betty Freeman and Lena Maitland).

PRINCE EDWARD, Old Compton Street, W. 1.—(1932) *Dec. 24. The Millionaire Kid*, revived (Messrs. Laddie Cliff, Barry Lupino and Basil Howes and Miss Fay Martin). (1932) *June 23. Fanfare*, by Dion Tisheradge and music by Henry Sullivan (Messrs. Joe Cook and Bernard Clifton and Mesdames Violet Lorraine and June).

PRINCE OF WALES, Coventry Street, W. 1.—(1932) *Dec. 29. She Passed Through Lorraine*, by Lionel Hale (Messrs. James Dale and Richard Goulden and Mesdames Thea Holme and Gabrielle Casartelli). (1932) *Feb. 29. Below the*

Surface, by J. L. F. Hunt and H. G. Stoker (Messrs. Ivan Samson, Anthony Ireland and H. G. Stoker and Mesdames Elvira Henderson and Denise Imay). *March 23. I Lived With You*, by Ivor Novello (Messrs. Ivor Novello and Elliot Makeham and Mesdames Ursula Jeans, Thea Holme and Minnie Rayner). *May 11. The Jack Pot*, revue (Messrs. Henry Caine and George Campo and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman and Marion Harris).

PRINCES, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.—(1932) *Dec. 26. Peg o' My Heart*, by J. Hartley Manners, revived (Messrs. Sevan Brandon-Thomas and A. S. Homewood and Mesdames Moya Mannerling and Helen Ferrers).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—(1932) *Jan. 5. The Farmer's Wife*, by Eden Phillpotts, revived (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke and Melville Cooper and Mesdames Evelyn Hope, Eileen Beldon and Maud Gill). *Feb. 9. The Immortal Hour*, Rutland Boughton's music-drama, revived (Mr. W. Johnstone-Douglas and Miss Gwen Kfrangcon-Davies). *April 6. Caravan*, by Carl Zuckmayer, adapted by Cecily Hamilton (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, O. B. Clarence and Roger Livesey and Mesdames Eileen Beldon and Maisie Gay). *April 25. Heartbreak House*, Bernard Shaw's play, revived (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, O. B. Clarence, Wilfred Lawson and Leon Quartermaine and Mesdames Edith Evans, Eileen Beldon and Margaret Chatwin). *June 30. Evening*, adapted from Beverley Nichols's novel by Edward Knoblock and Beverley Nichols (Messrs. Frederick Leister and Deering Wells and Mesdames Edith Evans, Joan Harben and Violet Vanbrugh).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Bow Street, W.C. 2.—(1932) *May 9. Wagner Festival* opened with *The Mastersinger* (Messrs. Fritz Wolff, Friedrich Schorr, Eduard Habich and Philip Bertram and Mesdames Lottie Lehmann and Gladys Farr).

ROYALTY, 73 Dean Street, W. 1.—(1932) *Nov. 27. Champion North*, by Theodora Wilson Wilson (Messrs. Horace Hodges and Arthur Young and Mesdames Evelyn Hope and Judy Hallatt). *Dec. 26. Buckie's Bears*, by Erica Fay and Harry Buffkins. (1932) *Jan. 19. While Parents Sleep*, by Anthony Kimmins (Messrs. Jack Hawkins and Hugh Williams, Sir Nigel Playfair and Mesdames Frances Doble and Diana Beaumont).

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, S.W. 1.—(1932) *April 4. Othello*, Shakespeare's tragedy, revived (Messrs. Ernest Milton, Henry Oscar, Nicholas Hannen and Frederick Culley and Mesdames Lydia Sherwood and Flora Robson). *April 28. The Merchant of Venice*, revived (Messrs. Ernest Milton, Nicholas Hannen and John Wyse and Mesdames Mary Newcomb and Lydia Sherwood). *June 8. The Vinegar Lady*, by Paul Osborn (Messrs. Henry Daniell, Louis Hayward and W. Graham Browne and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Barbara Hoffs). *Aug. 16. Behold, We Live*, by John van Druten (Messrs. Ronald Ward and Alexander Arohdale, Sir Gerald du Maurier, Dame Mary Whitty, and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence and Eileen Peel).

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C. 2.—(1932) *Nov. 3. Lady-in-Waiting*, by Harry Graham and Jacques Natanson, from the original of Attilio Ortok (Messrs. J. H. Roberts, Cecil Parker, Robert Donat and Spencer Trevor and

Mesdames Leonora Corbett and Dora Gregory). *Nov. 30. Britannia of Billingsgate*, by Christine Jope-Blade and Sewell Stokes (Messrs. Bobbie Comber, Frederick Piper and Richard Littledale and Mesdames Mary Jeriold, Eileen Collins-James and Gabrielle Casartelli) *Dec. 16. The Nelson Touch*, by Neil Grant (Messrs. Malcolm Keen, Campbell-Gullan, O.B. Clarence and Francis Lister and Mesdames Jane Millican and Leonora Corbett). (1932) *March 31. Precious Bane*, adapted by Edward Lewis from the novel of Mary Webb (Messrs. Robert Donat, Malcolm Keen and Sebastian Shaw and Mesdames Gwen Ffranco Davies and Joan Harker). *May 11. Somebody Knows*, by John van Druten (Messrs. Frank Lawton, Lawrence Hanray and Malcolm Keen and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson and Cathleen Nesbitt). *July 6. The Prude of the Regiment*, by V. C. Clinton-Baddeley and Soobie Mackenzie, music by Walter Leigh (Messrs. Gavin Gordon, Trevor Jones and V. C. Clinton-Baddeley and Mesdames Kathlyn Hullard and Colleen Clifford). *Sept. 27. Strange Orchestra*, by Rodney Aokland (Messrs. Hugh Williams, Leslie French, Robert Harris and Clifford Bartlett and Mesdames Laura Cowie, Jean Forbes-Robertson and Nadine March).

SAVILLE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1932) *June 14. Tell Her the Truth*, musical version of a play by R. P. Weston and Bert Lee (Messrs. Bobby Howes, Wylie Watson and Alfred Drayton and Mesdames Polly Luce, Helen Grey and Henrietta Watson).

SAVOY, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.2.—(1932) *Dec. 22. Toad of Toad Hall*, by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Eric Stanley and Frederick Burtwell). *Dec. 26. Feet of Money*, by Will Evans and Valentine, revived (Messrs. William Daunt, Arthur Klein and Jack Hodges and Miss Kathleen Boutall). (1932) *March 1. Paulette*, by Stanley Brightman and Arthur Ilmgworth, music by Harry S. Pepper (Messrs. Paul England, Peter Haddon and Dick Francis and Mesdames Mireille Perrey, Ena Grossmith and Enid Stamp Kearney). *April 4. Old Man Murphy*, by Patrick Kearney and Harry Wagstaff Gribble (Mr. Arthur Sinclair and Miss Maire O'Neill). *June 6. The Camargo Society* opened a season of ballet. *July 7. Savoy Follies*, by Archie de Bear and Reginald Aikell, music by Wolsey Charles (Messrs. Gillie Potter and Stanley Holloway and Mesdames Florence Desmond, Iris Ashley and Rita Mackay). *Sept. 26. Season of Gilbert and Sullivan Operas* opened with *Trial by Jury* (Messrs. Sydney Granville and Leslie Rands) and *The Pirates of Penzance* (Messrs. Martyn Green, Darrell Fancourt and Sydney Granville and Mesdames Muriel Dickson and Dorothy Gill). *Oct. 3. The Gondoliers* (Sir Henry Lytton, Messrs. Sydney Granville, Charles Golding and Leslie Rands and Mesdames Rowena Ronald, Dorothy Gill and Muriel Dickson). *Oct. 10. Ruddigore* (Messrs. Darrell Fancourt, Martyn Green and Sydney Granville). *Oct. 17. Iolanthe* (Sir Henry Lytton and Miss Marjorie Eyre). *Oct. 24. The Mikado* (Sir Henry Lytton). *Oct. 31. H.M.S. Pinafore* (Sir Henry Lytton).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W.1.—(1932) *Dec. 26. Alf's Button*, revived (Messrs. Guy Fane and Jack Morris and Miss Mary Martin Harvey).

SHAFTESBURY, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1932) *March 31. The Chocolate Soldier*, Oscar Strauss's musical comedy, revived (Messrs. Horace

Percival and Tom Shale and Mesdames Anne Croft and Sara Allgood). *Aug. 9. Orders are Orders*, by Ian Hay and Anthony Armstrong (Messrs. Basil Foster, Clive Currie, Reginald Bach, Reginald Pundell and Ernest Jay and Mesdames Olive Blakeney and Adèle Dixon).

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1932) *Dec. 22. It's a Girl*, by Austin Melford (Messrs. Leslie Henson, Sydney Howard and Austin Melford and Mesdames Vesta Sylva and Countess Edina). (1932) *May 5. The Love Pirate*, by Paul Harvey Fox (Messrs. Henry Edwards and Frederick Butwell and Mesdames José Collins and Angela Baddeley). *May 23. Party*, by Ivor Novello (Messrs. Sebastian Shaw and Roy Hudday and Mesdames Lilian Blithwaite, Renita Hume and Margaret Vines). *Aug. 27. Night of the Garter*, by Avery Hopwood and Wilson Collison, revised by Austin Melford (Messrs. Sydney Howard, Harold French and Austin Melford and Mesdames Angela Baddeley, Marjorie Brooks and Jane Welsh).

VAUDEVILLE, 404 Strand, W.C.2.—(1932) *Dec. 22. Max and Mr. Max*, adapted from the Spanish by Cecil Madden (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, D. A. Clarke-Smith and Edmund Gwonn and Miss Kathleen O'Regan). (1932) *Jan. 27. Whose Baby Are You?* by Louis Palgrave (Messrs. Harold French and Bobbie Palmer and Mesdames Iris Hoey and Margaret Halstan). *Feb. 20. Important People*, by Wyndham Mallock (Messrs. Henry Edwards and George Ralph and Mesdames Marie Lohr and Mercia Swinburne). *April 13. Vile Bodies*, by H. Dennis Bradley from Evelyn Waugh's book (Messrs. Athole Stewart, Eamé Percy, Aubrey Dexter and Robert Douglas and Mesdames Nadine March and Helen Spencer).

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1932) *Dec. 26. The Windmill Man*, revived (Messrs. Lili Coote and Oswald Waller).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—(1932) *Dec. 21. A Pair of Spectacles*, Sydney Grundy's play, revived (Messrs. Henry Ainley and Annie Hall and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Joan Hauben). (1932) *Feb. 18. Six Characters in Search of an Author*, from the Italian of Luigi Pirandello, English version by H. K. Aylliff (Messrs. Henry Oscar, Morland Graham and Philip Thornley and Miss Gillian Scalle). *March 9. Tobias and the Angel*, by James Buidie (Messrs. Henry Ainley, Harold Meade, Morland Graham and Frederick Piper and Mesdames Felina Vaz Dias and Hermione Baddeley). *June 1. The Kingdom of God*, by G. Martineau Stier, English version by Helen and Harley Granville-Barker (Messrs. Eugene Leamy and Harold Young and Mesdames Gillian Scalle and Mary Sheridan). *July 6. Love's Labour's Lost*, Shakespeare's comedy, revived (Messrs. Anthony Quayle, Andrew Churchman, Eugene Leamy and Abraham Sofaer and Miss Vera Poliakoff). *Oct. 5. Dizzy*, by Thomas Pollard (Messrs. Ernest Milton, Boris Ranevsky and Eugene Leamy and Mesdames Gillian Scalle and Vera Poliakoff).

WHITEHALL, Whitehall, S.W.1.—(1932) *Dec. 22. The Gay Adventure*, by Walter Hackett (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Charles Quartermaine, H. G. Stoker and Eric Maturin and Mesdames Nora Swinburne and Marion Lorne). *Oct. 6. Road House*, by Walter Hackett (Messrs. Godfrey

Tearle, Gordon Harker, Richard Gray and Charles Quartermaine and Mesdames Mariou Lorne and Jeanne Stuart).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C. 2.—(1932) Dec. 17. *Walk this Way*! revue by Archie Pitt, music by Gordon Courtney (Messrs. Morris Harvey, Douglas Wakefield and Billy Nelson and Miss Gracie Fields). (1932) Sept. 1. *Rhyme and Rhythm*, compiled by Laddie Cliff, music by Jack Clarke (Messrs Laddie Cliff, Arthur Rigby and Basil Howes and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman, Vera Bryer and Gilly Flower).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—(1932) Feb. 9. *The Green Pack*, by Edgar Wallace (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs Franklin Dvall, Alan Napier and J. H. Roberts and Mesdames Joan Maude and Jessie Winter). Sept. 6. *The Way to the Stars*, by Phillip Leaver (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Francis Lister and Ronald Simpson and Mesdames Gwen Fraungron-Davies, Maritza Hunt, Joyce Kennedy and Ann Casson). Oct. 12. *Service*, by "C. L. Anthony" (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Tracy Holmes, J. H. Roberts, Allan Jeayes and Stafford Hilliard and Mesdames Ann Todd and Joyce Kennedy).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced at the Duchess on Nov. 9, 1932, *Bluestone Quarry*, by C. K. Munro (Messrs Lewis Casson, Michael Sherbrooke, Robert Donat and Peter Gawthorne and Miss Cherry Cottrell), at the Phoenix on Dec. 6, *The Children's Tragedy*, by Karl Schönherr, English version by St. Vincent Trounbridge (Messrs. Leslie French and Harold Reese and Miss Dorothy Gibson), at the Prince of Wales's on Feb. 7, 1932, *Juarez and Maximilian*, by Franz Werfel, English version by Ruth Laughey

(Messrs. Wilfrid Walter, Rupert Harvey and Roy Graham and Miss Norah Balfour); at the Globe on May 22, *Le Cocu Magnifique*, by Fernand Crommelynck, English version by Ivor Montagu (Messrs. George Hayes and W. E. C. Jenkins and Mesdames Peggy Ashcroft and Barbara Gott).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Savoy on Nov. 8, 1932, *A Hunting We Will Go*, by Phyllis Morris (Messrs. Reginald Purdell, Alan Napier and Michael Hogan); at the Savoy on Dec. 6, *The Traveller in the Dark*, by Charles Thomas (Messrs. Alan Napier and Ivan Samson and Mesdames Margaretta Scott and Margaret Webster), at the Phoenix on Jan. 10, 1932, *Below the Surface*, by J. L. F. Hunt and H. G. Stoker (Messrs. Anthony Ireland, Ivan Samson and Jack Hawkins and Mesdames Jessica Landy and Joan Henley); at the Savoy on March 13, *Security*, by Esme Wynne-Tyson (Mr. Charles Carson and Mesdames Maritza Hunt and Ann Codrington), at the Savoy on April 10, *Red Triangle*, by Val Gielgud, based upon Mary Hamilton's novel (Messrs. Richard Bird and Jack Hawkins and Miss Margaretta Scott); at the Savoy on May 8, *Common Folk*, by Cecil Duckworth (Messrs. Henry Hewitt, Cecil Parker and Deering Wells and Mesdames Renée Gadd and Amy Veness), at the Piccadilly on June 12, *Blood Royal*, by Eric Forbes Boyd (Messrs. Richard Bird and Ernest Jay); at the Phoenix on Sept. 25, *Eight Bells*, by Percy G. Mandle (Messrs. Reginald Tate and Edward Chapman and Miss Betty Hardy); at the Shaftesbury on Oct. 30, *Money for Jam*, adapted from the German by Madge and Alwyn Bolton (Messrs. George Zucco, Edward Chapman and Reginald Gardiner and Miss Renée Gadd).

THE FILMS.

FOLLOWING is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Nov. 1, 1931, to Oct. 31, 1932.—

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W.C. 1.—(1932) Nov. 9. *The Italian Straw Hat*. (1932) Jan. 18. *West Front*, 1918. March 7. *Kameiadschaft*, G. W. Pabst's film on a mine disaster. May 2. *Madchen in Uniform*, directed by Leontine Sagan (Dorothea Wieck). July 18. *Mutter Krausen*, by Piel Jutz. Aug. 8. *Danton* (Emil Jannings). Aug. 15. *Westfront*, 1918, G. W. Pabst's film. Sept. 19. *Diary of a Russian Revolutionist*. Sept. 26. *Madchen in Uniform*. Oct. 24. *En Att* (Swedish).

CAMBRIDGE, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1932) June 6. *M.*, directed by Fritz Lang (Peter Lorre). July 4. *The Road to Life*, directed by Nicolai Ekk, Russian. July 25. *Der Hauptmann von Korpeneck*, German (Max Adalbert). Sept. 5. *The Guardsman*, by Ferenc Molnar. Sept. 12. *Jean de la Lune*.

CAPITOL, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1932) Nov. 9. *The Spider* (Edmund Lowe). Nov. 16. *Rulers of the Purple Sage*. Nov. 23. *Waterloo Bridge* (Mae Clarke). Dec. 7. *Sunshine Sue*, British (Jack Hulbert, Owen Nares and Renate Muller). (1932) Feb. 8. *Over the Hill* (James Dunn and Sally Eilers). Feb. 15. *Condemned to Death* (Arthur Wontnei, Gordon Harker and Gillian Lind).

Feb. 22. *Murder at Covent Garden* (Dennis Neilson Terry). Feb. 29. *Stepping Sisters*. March 7. *Charlie Chan's Chance* (Warner Oland). March 14. *A House Divided* (Walter Huston). March 21. *The Lost Lady* (Dorothy Mackall). March 28. *Good Night Vienna* (Jack Buchanan). May 16. *The Frightened Lady*, by Edgar Wallace, British (Emlyn Williams, Gordon Harker and Cathleen Nesbitt). May 30. *Murders in the Rue Morgue*. June 6. *Business and Pleasure* (Will Rogers). June 13. *Vanity Fair* (Conway Tearle). June 20. *Cohens and Kellys in Hollywood*. June 27. *The Mayor's Nest* (Sydney Howard). July 11. *Panama Flo* (Helen Twelveteens). July 18. *Hell's House* (Pat O'Brien). July 25. *Behind the Mask* (Jack Holt). Aug. 1. *White Face* (Norman McKinnel). Aug. 15. *The Love Contract* (Owen Nares and Winifred Shottler). Aug. 29. *Westward Passage* (Ann Harding and Lawrence Olivier). Sept. 5. *Love on Wheels*, British (Jack Hulbert, Gordon Harker and Leonora Corbett). Oct. 3. *Looking on the Bright Side* (Gracie Fields). Oct. 10. *The Lodger* (Ivor Novello, A. W. Baskcomb and Elizabeth Allan). Oct. 17. *Down to Earth* (Will Rogers). Oct. 24. *The Old Dark House* (Melvyn Douglas, Gordon Harker and Ernest Thesiger).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—(1932) Nov. 15. *The Hours Between* (Clive Brook). Nov. 30. *Man of Mayfair* (Jack Buchanan and Joan Barry).

Dec. 24. *Her Majesty Love* (Marilyn Miller)
 Dec. 26. *Five Star Final* (Edward G. Robinson)
 (1932) Jan. 18. *The Cheat* (Tallulah Bankhead)
 Feb. 11. *Dr Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (Frederic March)
 March 17. *Shanghai Express* (Marlene Dietrich, Clive Brook and Anna May Wong)
 June 9. *The Man I Killed* (Lionel Barrymore and Nancy Carroll)
 June 28. *One Hour with You* (Maurice Chevalier and Jeannette MacDonald)
 Aug. 22. *Dead and The Deep* (Charles Laughton, Gary Cooper and Tallulah Bankhead)
 Oct. 7. *Movie Crazy* (Harold Lloyd and Constance Cummings).

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—
 (1931) Dec. 26. *Palm Springs* (Eddie Cantor).
 (1932) Feb. 29. *The Age for Love* (Billie Dove)
 June 20. *Self-Made Lady* (Heather Angel)
 June 27. *Tonight or Never* (Gloria Swanson)
 Aug. 1. *Sky Devils* (Spencer Tracy and Ann Dvorak)
 Sept. 12. *Dunne Love*. Sept. 26
By Whose Hand (Ben Lyon and Barbara Weeks)
 Oct. 3. *Hollywood Speaks* (Pat O'Brien and Genevieve Tobin). Oct. 10. *Attorney for the Defence* (Edmund Lowe and Evelyn Brent).
 Oct. 24. *Men of Steel* (John Stuart and Benita Hume).

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W. C. 1.—(1932)
 Nov. 2. *The Great Lover* (Adolphe Menjou)
 Nov. 9. *Guilty Hands* (Lionel Barrymore)
 Nov. 13. *The Guardsman* (Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne). Nov. 23. *Sporting Blood* (Clark Gable). Nov. 30. *Sidewalks of New York* (Buster Keaton). Dec. 7. *Indiscreet* (Helen Hayes). Dec. 14. *Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford* (William Haines). Dec. 21. *Beau Champs* (Laurel and Hardy). Dec. 26. *The Champ* (Wallace Beery and Jackie Cooper). (1932)
 Jan. 11. *The Cuban Love Song* (Lawrence Tibbett and Lupe Velez). Jan. 18. *The Ruse of Helga* (Greta Garbo and Clark Gable). Feb. 1. *Happy Landings* (Bert Loh and Charlotte Greenwood). Feb. 8. *Private Lives*, film version of Noel Coward's play (Robert Montgomery and Norma Shearer). Feb. 22. *Emma* (Marie Dressler). March 7. *Arsene Lupin* (John and Lionel Barrymore). March 14. *Two White Arms* (Adolphe Menjou). March 21. *Hell Divers* (Wallace Beery and Clark Gable). April 11. *Lovers Courageous*, by Frederick Lonsdale (Robert Montgomery). April 18. *The Passionate Plumber* (Buster Keaton, "Schmozzle" Durante, and Polly Moran). April 25. *Mata Hari* (Greta Garbo and Ramon Navarro). May 9. *The Beast of the City* (Walter Huston and Jean Harlow). May 16. *Tarzan the Ape Man* (Johnny Weissmuller). May 30. *Polity of the Circus* (Marion Davies and Clark Gable). June 6. *Letty Lynton* (Robert Montgomery and Joan Crawford). June 20. *When a Fellow Needs a Friend* (Jackie Cooper and Chic Sale). June 27. *Scarface* (Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak). July 11. *But the Flesh is Weak*, by Ivor Novello (Robert Montgomery and Heather Thatcher). July 18. *New Morals for Old* (Robert Young and Margaret Perry). July 25. *The Wet Parade* (Walter Huston and Dorothy Jordan). Aug. 1. *The Doomed Battalion*. Aug. 8. *Two Seconds* (Edward G. Robinson). Aug. 15. *Justice for Sale* (Walter Huston). Aug. 22. *The Impossible Lover* (Ramon Navarro). Aug. 29. *Diamond Cut Diamond* (Adolphe Menjou and Benita Hume). Sept. 5. *As You Desire Me* (Greta

Garbo and Erich von Stroheim). Sept. 19. *Igloo*, an impression of Eskimo life. Sept. 26. *Speak Easily* (Buster Keaton and Schmozzle Durante). Oct. 3. *Mad Masquerade* (Lionel Barrymore). Oct. 10. *Skyscraper Souls* (Warren Williams and Maureen O'Sullivan). Oct. 17. *Pack Up Your Troubles* (Laurel and Hardy). Oct. 24. *Blondie of the Follies* (Robert Montgomery and Marion Davies).

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.—
 (1931) Nov. 2. *Gipsy Blood*, British. Nov. 16. *The Perfect Lady*, British. Nov. 23. *Men Like These*, British. Dec. 7. *Manu Waters* (Lilian Hall-Davis and Arthur Margetson). (1932) Jan. 4. *Tonight's the Night*, British (Leslie Fuller). Jan. 11. *Out of the Blue* (Jessie Matthews). Feb. 8. *Laurel Lane* (James Cagney). Feb. 15. *Suicide Flat* (Bill Boyd, Robert Armstrong and James Gleason). Feb. 22. *High Pressure* (William Powell). March 7. *Woman from Monte Carlo* (Lil Dagover and Walter Huston). March 14. *Dance Team* (James Dunn and Sally Eilers). March 21. *The Missing Roubandit* (Arthur Wontner). March 28. *Monte Carlo Madness* (Nari Maritza). April 4. *Invocants of Chicago* (Henry Kendall and Bernard Nodell). April 11. *Marriage Bond* (Guy Newall and Mary Newcomb). April 18. *The Silent Voice* (George Alices and Betty Davis).

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION, Marble Arch, W. 1.—
 (1932) Jan. 4. *The Old Man*, British (Maise Guy). March 16. *Wars Hell May* 9. *A Woman Commands* (Pola Negri). May 16. *Jungle Hell*, Mr and Mrs Martin Johnson's travel film. Aug. 1. *With Cobham to Kivu*, aerial discovery film. Aug. 15. *Congorilla*, African jungle picture by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson. Oct. 24. *Tempest* (Emil Jannings and Anna May).

NEW GALLERY, 123 Regent Street, W. 1.—
 (1931) Nov. 2. *Alexander Hamilton* (George Arliss). Nov. 9. *Michael and Mary*, British (Herbert Marshall and Edna Best). Nov. 30. *Devotion* (Ann Harding). Dec. 7. *Sob Sister* (James Dunn). Dec. 14. *A Gentleman of Paris* (Arthur Wontner and Phyllis Konstam). Dec. 21. *Muchaf* (Ralph Lynn and Winifred Shotton). (1932) Jan. 18. *Around the World in 80 Minutes* (Douglas Fairbanks). Feb. 8. *The Quality of Generations* (Leo Carrillo and Constance Cummings). Feb. 22. *Corsari* (Chester Morris and Allison Lloyd). Feb. 29. *Forbidden* (Adolphe Menjou). March 21. *A Night Like This*, British (Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Robertson Hare, Claude Hulbert, Winifred Shotton and Mary Brough). April 18. *The Silent Witness* (Lionel Atwill). April 25. *Hotel Continental*. May 2. *The Faithful Heart*, British (Edna Best and Herbert Marshall). May 23. *The Devil's Lottery* (Elissa Landi and Victor McLaglen). June 13. *The Rich are Always With Us* (Ruth Chatterton). July 11. *She Wanted a Millionaire* (Joan Bennett). July 18. *Prestige* (Adolphe Menjou and Ann Harding). July 25. *Disorderly Conduct* (Spencer Tracy and Sally Eilers). Aug. 1. *Thark*, British (Tom Walls, Ralph Lynn and Mary Brough). Sept. 12. *What Price Hollywood* (Lowell Sherman and Constance Bennett). Oct. 3. *Wedding Rehearsal*, British (Roland Young, George Grossmith and Lady Tree). Oct. 17. *Leap Year* (Tom Walls and Anne Grey). Oct. 31. *There Goes the Bride*, British (Owen Nares and Jessie Matthews).

NEW VICTORIA, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—(1932) Nov. 9. *Spitfire in the Navy* (Sydney Howard). (1932) Jan. 4. *The Beloved Bachelor* (Paul Lukas). June 13. *The Silent Witness* (Lionel Atwill).

OLYMPIC Leicester Square, W.C. 1.—(1932) Jan. 12. *Frail Women*, British (Mary Newcomb, Owen Nares and Edmund Gwenn). Feb. 1. *Peach o' Reno* (Wheeler and Wolsey). Feb. 8. *The Dove* (Dolores del Río). Feb. 15. *Men of Chance* (Ricardo Cortez and Mary Astor). Feb. 22. *Men in Her Life* (Charles Bickford and Lois Moran). Feb. 29. *Ladies of the Jury* (Edna May Oliver). April 4. *The Big Timer* (Ben Lyon and Constance Cummings). April 11. *The Chinese Puzzle*, British (Leon M. Lion). April 18. *The Rise of Helga* (Greta Garbo and Clark Gable). April 25. *The Last of Mrs. Cheyne* (Norma Shearer). May 9. *Private Lives* (Norma Shearer).

PALACE, Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2.—(1932) Sept. 21. *Grand Hotel* (John Barrymore, Lionel Barrymore, Wallace Beery, Greta Garbo and Joan Crawford).

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W. 1.—(1932) Nov. 9. *Secrets of a Secretary* (Herbert Marshall). Nov. 23. *Honour of the Family* (Bebe Daniels). Nov. 23. *Ladies' Man* (William Powell). Dec. 7. *The Beloved Bachelor* (Paul Lukas). Dec. 14. *Rich Man's Folly* (George Bancroft). Dec. 21. *Huckleberry Finn* (Jackie Coogan). (1932) Jan. 4. *Once a Lady* (Ruth Chatterton and Ivor Novello). Jan. 11. *His Woman* (Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert). Jan. 18. *Services for Ladies* (Leslie Howard and George Grossmith). Feb. 1. *Ladies of the Big House* (Sylvia Stanley). Feb. 15. *Hubbard's Holiday* (Clive Brook and Juliette Compton). Feb. 22. *Lord Babs*, British (Bobby Howes and Jean Colin). Feb. 29. *No One Man* (Paul Lukas). March 7. *Murder on the Second Floor*, British (John Longden). March 14. *Women Who Play*, from Lonedale's *Spring Cleaning* (Pauline Frederick). March 21. *Aren't We All*, British (Gertrude Lawrence and Owen Nares). April 4. *Tomorrow and Tomorrow* (Ruth Chatterton and Paul Lukas). April 11. *Strangers in Love* (Frederick March). April 18. *The Wiser Sex* (Claudette Colbert). April 25. *Honourable Mr Wong* (Edward G. Robinson). May 2. *Libby Christine*, founded on Michael Arlen's novel (Corlune Griffith). May 9. *Northern Lights*, film record of the Watkins Arctic expedition. May 16. *This is the Night* (Roland Young). May 23. *The Strange Case of Clara Deane* (Wynne Gibson). May 30. *The First Mrs Frazer*, British (Henry Ainley, Dorothy Dix and Joan Barry). June 6. *Sky Brude* (Richard Ailau). June 13. *Down Our Street*, British (Nancy Price, Elizabeth Allen and Sydney Fairbrother). June 20. *The Greeks Had a Word for Them* (Ina Clare and Joan Blondell). June 27. *Sky Devils* (Spencer Tracy). July 11. *The World and the Flesh* (George Bancroft and Miriam Hopkins). July 18. *Thunder Below* (Charles Bickford and Tallulah Bankhead). Aug. 1. *Merrily We Go to—* (Adrienne Allen). Aug. 8. *Million Dollar Legs*. Aug. 15. *The Man from Yesterday* (Clive Brook and Claudette Colbert). Aug. 22. *Make Me a Star* (Stuart Erwin and Joan Blondell). Aug. 29. *Sinners in The Sun* (Chester Morris and Carole Lombard). Sept. 5. *Lady and Gent* (George Bancroft). Sept. 12.

Guilty as Charged (Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe). Sept. 19. *Horse Feathers* (The Marx Brothers). Oct. 3. *Men of Tomorrow*, British. Oct. 10. *Crooner* (David Manners and Ann Dvorak). Oct. 17. *The Night of June 13* (Clive Brook and Lila Lee). Oct. 24. *Blonde Venus* (Herbert Marshall and Marlene Dietrich).

POLYTECHNIC, Regent Street, W. 1.—(1932) April 23. *Krus*, played by natives in Dutch East Indies. Aug. 1. *Kamet Conquered*, a film of the Himalaya, by F. S. Smythe, leader of the British Expedition. Sept. 12. *Thro' China and Japan*.

REGAL, Marble Arch, W. 1.—(1932) Nov. 2. *The Road to Singapore* (William Powell). Nov. 9. *Men Like These*. Nov. 16. *The Star Witness* (Walter Huston). Dec. 14. *Rich and Strange*, British (Joan Barry). Dec. 28. *The Love Race* (Stanley Lupino). (1932) Jan. 11. *Street Scene*, from Elmer Rice's play (Lambert Rogers and Estelle Taylor). Feb. 1. *Strutty Dishonourable* (Paul Lukas and Sidney Fox). May 8. *Reputation* (Constance Bennett) and *Nine Till Six*, British (Louise Hampton and Jeanne de Casalis). May 23. *The Crowd Roars* (James Cagney). June 6. *Beauty and the Boss* (Marian Marsh). June 20. *Enemies of the Public* (James Cagney). June 27. *Amateur Daddy* (Warner Baxter). July 4. *Mr Bill the Conqueror* (Henry Kendall and Heather Angel). July 11. *The Trial of Yvonne Ware* (Joan Bennett). July 18. *So Big* (Barbara Stanwyck). July 25. *After Office Hours*, British, version of John van Druten's play *London Wall* (Frank Lawton, Garry Marsh and Heather Angel). Aug. 1. *Lucky Girl* (Gene Gerrard and Molly Lamont). Aug. 8. *The Love Affair* (Dorothy Mackall). Aug. 22. *The Mouthpiece* (Warren William). Aug. 29. *Indiscretions of Eve* (Lester Matthews). Sept. 5. *Dangers of the Arctic*, travel film. Sept. 12. *Winner Take All* (James Cagney). Sept. 26. *Arms and the Man*. Oct. 10. *A Successful Calamity* (George Arliss). Oct. 31. *Two Against the World* (Constance Bennett).

RIALTO, 3-4 Coventry Street, W. 1.—(1932) Feb. 15. *A Nous la Liberté*, by Rene Clair. May 9. *Il Est Châmant* (Henry Garat and Meg Lemonnier). June 13. *Runny* (Kathe von Nagy). Oct. 10. *Back to Nature*. Oct. 31. *The Blue Light* (Jeni Riefenstahl).

TIVOLI, Strand, W.C. 2.—(1932) Nov. 2. *Carnaval*, British (Matheson Lang, Dorothy Boucher and Joseph Schildkraut). Nov. 30. *The Complete Dances* (Conrad Veldt, Henry Garat and Lillian Harvey). (1932) Jan. 11. *Blue Danube* (Dorothy Boucher, Joseph Schildkraut and Brigitte Helm). Feb. 1. *Frankenstein* (Colin Clive, Boris Karloff and Mae Clarke). Feb. 22. *Tonight or Never* (Gloria Swanson). March 7. *Delicious* (Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell). March 28. *Arrowsmuth* (Ronald Colman). May 16. *The Lost Squadron* (Dick Grace, Eric von Stroheim and Mary Astor). June 6. *Melody of Life* (Ricardo Cortez and Irene Dunne). June 27. *The Boy*, British (Jack Hulbert, Cloely Courtneidge and Winifred Shotter). Sept. 5. *Bring 'Em Back Alive*, animal picture by Frank Buck. Sept. 26. *The First Year* (Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor). Oct. 17. *The Flag Lieutenant* (Henry Edwards and Anna Neagle). Oct. 31. *Tell Me Tonight* (Jan Klepura and Sonnie Hale).

THE events of another year in the history of British broadcasting show that the period of progress and expansion is not yet ended. Important developments of 1932 include the transfer of broadcasting headquarters from Savoy Hill to Broadcasting House, the opening of the new Scottish transmitter at Westerglen, the building of a new short-wave station for Empire broadcasts, the establishment of an Empire news service, and the introduction of short television programmes as a regular feature of broadcasting. The developments in the ordinary programmes are less striking, but there has been a welcome increase in the number of relays from foreign stations, which is quite in keeping with the B.B.C.'s motto, "Nation shall speak peace unto nation."

These changes and innovations have been accompanied by a further increase in the number of listeners. The final figures for 1932 showed the enormous increase of 918,825, bringing the total number of licences issued to 4,330,735. The greatest increase previously recorded in a single year was 455,174, less than half the 1932 figure. By August 31, 1932, the number of licences issued had risen to 4,821,436, which made it reasonably certain that the five million mark would be reached before the end of the year.

BROADCASTING HOUSE.

The new B.B.C. building in Portland Place had become one of London's architectural points of interest long before the first programme was sent out from it. The transfer from the old premises in Savoy Hill began in the autumn of 1931, but it was not until the early months of 1932 that the main body of the staff moved to the new headquarters. From March onwards both Broadcasting House and Savoy Hill were used for the transmission of programmes, and on the evening of May 14 Savoy Hill was closed down, leaving Broadcasting House as the sole headquarters of British broadcasting. Two months later, on July 7, Their Majesties the King and Queen paid a visit to Broadcasting House and made a tour of the building.

With its large entrance-hall, its twenty-two studios, including a large concert-hall and a group of ten for dramatic productions, its comprehensive ventilation system and its magnificent technical equipment, Broadcasting House is undoubtedly a worthy home for British broadcasting, but the guiding principle of the building, by which the studios are enclosed in a central tower and thereby separated from the surrounding offices, has taken away much of the informality which was a pleasant feature of Savoy Hill. Mr. James Agate has charmingly expressed the difference between the two buildings by putting himself in the position of "an old-time sailor who, having learned his job on a four-master, is now confronted with the marvel of funnels and asked where his heart lies. If he is an honest mariner he will speak the truth."

NEW STATIONS.

The rapid expansion of British broadcasting is also shown by the two new stations which were completed in 1932—the Scottish Regional station at Westerglen, near Falkirk, and the Empire Station at Daventry.

The opening of the Scottish Regional station, which began its full service in September, marks

a further stage in the B.B.C.'s plan to provide alternative programmes for as many listeners as possible. Like the corresponding stations at Brookmans Park and Salfithwaite, which enable London and Northern listeners to receive alternate programmes, the new station at Westerglen has two transmitters, working on different wave-lengths. One transmitter, with a wave-length of 376.4 metres sends out the Scottish Regional programme, which contains a considerable number of items originating in Scotland, while the other, working on 288.5 metres, transmits the National programme. The two transmitters are similar in design and power, and Scottish listeners are thus provided with a full alternative programme service. Progress has also been made with the building of a similar station near Minehead, in Somersetshire, which will transmit alternative programmes for a considerable part of Wales and the West of England.

The other station which was completed during the year was the Empire short-wave station at Daventry. Since 1927 the B.B.C. has transmitted part of its programmes from the experimental short-wave station at Chelmsford, and these transmissions have been enthusiastically received in various parts of the Empire. This service, however, was definitely experimental, and at the end of 1931 the B.B.C. decided to proceed with a comprehensive Empire Broadcasting scheme, which will enable every part of the British Commonwealth of Nations to receive a short-wave programme transmitted from England. The scheme involves the use of a number of different wave-lengths, and the old transmitter at Chelmsford was quite inadequate to the purpose. A new station, equipped with two transmitters, has been built at Daventry, and preliminary transmission tests were begun at the end of 1932. These tests are to be continued until it is possible to determine which are the best wave-lengths for serving the different parts of the Empire, and it is expected that the full Empire service will be inaugurated during 1933.

In anticipation of the opening of the new station the B.B.C. made an important addition to its short-wave transmissions during 1932. A service of Empire news bulletins was established on January 4, and the bulletins, which were broadcast each weekday at 12.30 p.m., 6.15 p.m. and midnight, sent the latest news from home and abroad to short-wave listeners overseas.

TELEVISION.

Although the day of complete television has not yet arrived, and the majority of broadcasters can still enjoy the privilege of being heard but not seen, each year sees the passing of a further milestone in television's relentless advance. In 1932 transmissions by the Baird process were made from a B.B.C. studio for the first time in the history of broadcasting, and in 1932 television programmes from Broadcasting House became a regular feature of the B.B.C.'s work. These programmes, which are given for half-an-hour on four evenings a week, began on Monday, August 22, and the "televised" performers have included singers, musicians, and vaudeville artists, as well as exponents of Ye-Yo and Jiu-Jitsu. The latest television receivers, which were to be seen at the Radio Exhibition at Olympia, mark a considerable advance on the old ones, as the image is now shown in black and white, and can be watched by several people

at a distance. Only broad effects of colour and movement can at present be televised satisfactorily, and there is still a long way to travel before the invention will be capable of universal application.

OUTSTANDING BROADCASTS.

Of all the material which was broadcast in 1932 there was no item which aroused so much interest and excitement as the verbatim reading of Mr. Neville Chamberlain's War Loan Conversion speech on the evening of June 30. This was an important occasion, for it revealed the value of broadcasting as a means of conveying important announcements to the general public with the least possible delay. Until the moment when he rose in the House of Commons on June 30 the secret of Mr. Chamberlain's announcement had been closely guarded, but special arrangements had been made for its immediate communication to the public. A few minutes after he had finished his speech the complete text was broadcast, and to mark the significance of the occasion it was read by Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Crespigny, the Controller of the B.B.C., who had recently received his knighthood in the Birthday Honours. In the following month speeches in support and explanation of the scheme were broadcast by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Lord Hailsham and Mr. George Lansbury.

The Prince of Wales, who is one of the most popular of all broadcasters, was heard in several outstanding items of the year. On January 27 his striking "call to youth," at a meeting organised by the National Council for Social Service, was relayed from the Albert Hall, London; on April 23 listeners heard his speech on the spirit of Shakespeare and England at the opening of the new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon; and on August 1 the broadcast of the unveiling ceremony of the Somme Memorial at Thiepval included speeches by the Prince of Wales and M. Lebrun, the President of the French Republic.

The chief religious events of the year also figured in the broadcasting programmes. An address by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in connection with the National Day of Prayer, was relayed from Canterbury Cathedral on January 3; the Eucharistic Congress at Dublin in June was marked by broadcasts of Cardinal Lauri's opening address and the Pontifical High Mass in Phoenix Park, the speeches by the Duke of York and Dr. J. Scott Lidgett were relayed from the Uniting Conference at the Albert Hall on September 20, when Dr. Scott Lidgett read the Declaration of Union of the Methodist Churches; and the Archbishop of Canterbury was again heard at the Church of Ireland National Commemoration Service, which was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh, on June 9.

One of the great benefits of broadcasting is that events which occur overseas can now be brought nearer to the British public than was possible before. Thousands of listeners were able to be present in spirit at the unveiling of the Somme Memorial, and thousands were able to hear the inauguration of two conferences which, though held overseas, vitally concerned the interests of Great Britain. When the World Disarmament Conference opened on February 2, the inaugural speech of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the President of the Conference, was relayed

from Geneva, and later in the year the speeches of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Mr. R. B. Bennett and others were relayed from Ottawa at the opening of the Imperial Economic Conference. The Atlantic was no barrier to the clear reception of the speeches, and part of the ceremony, which had been recorded by the Blattnerphone, was broadcast again for the benefit of those who had not heard the original relay. British listeners were also enabled to sympathise with the French nation in the loss of two distinguished statesmen, for the funeral orations on M. Briand, the great Foreign Minister, and M. Doumer, the murdered President, were broadcast by the B.B.C. Both the orations were given by M. Tardieu.

In connexion with the transfer of broadcasting headquarters from Savoy Hill to Broadcasting House two items deserve special mention—the first transmission from Broadcasting House and the last from Savoy Hill. The first broadcast from the new headquarters took place on March 15, when Mr. Henry Hall, who had recently succeeded Mr. Jack Payne, introduced the new B.B.C. dance orchestra to the listening public. The last from Savoy Hill was the retrospective programme on May 14, entitled "The End of Savoy Hill." The greater part of the programme, which was devised by Mr. Lance Sieveking, and lasted for more than two and a half hours, was given from Broadcasting House, but the later stages were transmitted from Savoy Hill, where each studio was used for the last time and the microphones were then cut off. Although the retrospect of the early history of broadcasting was excellently done the programme encountered a good deal of adverse criticism, on the grounds that it was too long, and that after a good beginning it dwindled away into insignificance.

Among other notable broadcasts of the year were Miss Amelia Earhart's account of her flight across the Atlantic, Mr. Neville Chamberlain's speech on his Budget, the appreciations of M. Briand by Lord Cecil of Chelwood and of M. Doumer by Sir John Simon, Mr. Stanley Baldwin's talk on the Ottawa agreements, Sir Samuel Hoare's account of "India since the Round Table Conference," and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Empire Day broadcast. Important speeches and addresses which were relayed by the B.B.C. included those by Mr. De Valera at the opening of the League of Nations Assembly; by the Duke of York and Mr. Walter Runciman at the British Industries Fair banquet at the Mansion House; by Prince George, Mr. Winston Churchill and others at the Royal Academy banquet by Mr. Lloyd George at the National Eisteddfod of the Welsh League of Youth and at the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales; and by the Archbishop of York at the service held at St. Peter's, Geneva, in connexion with the opening of the Disarmament Conference. In lighter vein, though many listeners will remember it for a long time, was the short message broadcast by the American film comedians, Laurel and Hardy, during their visit to Great Britain.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES.

The advance in broadcasting is being accompanied by a marked increase in the number of programmes which are originated in one country and relayed to others, and this increase was reflected in the B.B.C. programmes for 1932. In the early part of the year two concerts were relayed to British listeners from the New York

studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and although the first of these concerts was more notable for the excellence of the transmission than for the quality of the items the experience was an undoubted success. It led to the further experiment of a series of programme exchanges, in which the items broadcast could be heard simultaneously in Great Britain and the United States. The British contribution included talks, a production of Milton's "Comus" and one of Mr. John Watt's "Songs from the Shows" programmes; and similar talks, an adaptation of "Miles Standish" and a selection of songs and tunes from Broadway successes, were transmitted to British listeners from New York.

Contact with the United States is easy to establish, on account of the great resemblance between the English and American languages, but most of the Continental relays are still confined to the international language of music. The Salzburg Festival was again heard in the British programmes in 1932, when a concert of contemporary French music and the second act of Weber's "Oberon" were relayed, and the Munich Festival contributed an excerpt from Mozart's "Don Giovanni" which was being performed at the Residenz Theatre. Another relay from Munich was a studio version of Mozart's "Così fan tutte" which was conducted by Dr. Richard Strauss and was specially performed for British listeners, and other operas were relayed from the Berlin State Opera House and the Berlin broadcasting studios. The Continental relays of the year also included a performance of M. Gustave Charpentier's "La Vie du Poète," from the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, Paris, a concert from the Österreichische Kuraal, and a concert of folk-music from Prague.

Foreign countries returned the compliment by taking several relays from Great Britain during the Covent Garden opera season, and the symphony concert of works by British composers, which was conducted by Dr. Adrian Boult and broadcast on February 27, was relayed by Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland.

MUSIC.

The musical relays from abroad were only a tiny fragment of the musical output of the B.B.C. during the year, and the principal honours for providing Great Britain with music must go to the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra and Dr. Adrian Boult, the Director of Music. The symphony concerts, the Promenade concerts and the studio performances have covered a wide field of musical works, and the orchestra has maintained its high place among the orchestras of the world.

The second half of the 1931-1932 symphony concert season was notable for the first performances of Arnold Bax's "Winter Legends" and the revised version of Arthur Bliss's "A Colour Symphony." In addition to Dr. Boult and Sir Henry Wood, the conductors included Dr. Felix Weingartner, Herr Bruno Walter and M. Nikolai Malko, who conducted a concert of Russian music, and among the soloists were Stravinsky, who played the solo pianoforte part in his own "Capriccio for Pianoforte and Orchestra," Suggia, Cortot and Huberman. The foreign conductors who came to London for

these concerts were also invited to conduct the B.B.C. orchestra in a Sunday concert in the studio, and the Sunday performances were as attractive and interesting as the full symphony concerts in the Queen's Hall. The series of concerts devoted to contemporary music was continued, and in the early part of the year two were devoted to the works of Russian composers and of Bela Bartok, the Hungarian.

The summer season of Promenade concerts provided further proof of the untiring energy and talent of Sir Henry Wood, who again performed the task of rehearsing and conducting the forty-nine concerts; but the season was criticised by many listeners on the ground that it lacked novelty. One item which received its first English performance during the season was Ravel's "Pianoforte Concerto for the Left Hand," which was given in the concert broadcast on August 16. The piece was written by Ravel for Herr Paul Wittgenstein, a distinguished pianist who lost his right arm in the trenches, and it was played at the Promenade concert by Herr Wittgenstein himself.

While the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra provided the greater part of the broadcast orchestral music, concerts were also broadcast by most of the leading orchestras throughout the country, including the Hallé, Liverpool Philharmonic, Leeds Symphony and City of Birmingham orchestras. Among important studio performances were a programme by Mr. Rutland Boughton's works, conducted by the composer; a performance of Delius's "A Village Romeo and Juliet," conducted by Sir Thomas Beecham; and vocal or instrumental recitals by Elena Gerhardt, Irene Sechiarrar, Rudolph Dolmetsch, Albert Sammons, John Coates, Peter Dawson, René Chemet and many others. The policy of providing opera for the masses was continued, and there were many operatic relays from Covent Garden and provincial theatres.

As regards the supply of lighter music the principal change of the year was the departure of Mr. Jack Payne, who had won a great reputation as a purveyor of dance music. His successor, Mr. Henry Hall, brought with him a new dance orchestra, which adequately filled the vacant place.

TALKS AND EDUCATION.

The spoken word has always taken an important part in the broadcast programme, and the many series of talks in 1932 provided their usual quota of education and entertainment, with here and there an occasional thrill. The more serious talks were contained in the scheme entitled "The Haunting World: A Broadcast Symposium," which was brought to an end in March. An effort was made in these talks to provide a comprehensive survey of the present state of the world, and among the speakers were Sir Oliver Lodge, Professor J. B. S. Haldane, Mr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who gave their views on science and civilisation; Mrs. Sidney Webb, Professor W. G. S. Adams and Sir Arthur Eddington, who dealt with various problems of society and government; Professor John Macmurray and Mr. T. E. Elliot, who spoke on "The Modern Dilemma"; and Dr. O. Delisle Burns, who considered the place of leisure in modern life. Contributions were also made by Professor Henry Clay, Professor Arnold Plant, Mr. D. H. Robertson, Sir Barry Jackson, Mr. Kingsley Martin and Mr. J. E. Barton; and

the series on "Changes in Family Life," which was given by Sir William Beveridge and others, caused a good deal of comment on account of the questionnaire which was issued in connexion with the talks. The questionnaire, which was designed to elicit useful information about modern family life, was described by indignant critics as an inquisition, but the B.B.C. was able to retort that the whole affair was quite voluntary, and that no one would receive a questionnaire unless he or she asked for it.

Although the main talks in the "Changing World" symposium were brought to an end in March, a number of supplementary series were arranged for the closing months of the year. The subjects included "The Law of the Land," "Our Neighbours To-day and Yesterday," and "Our Debt to the Past." Among other series which dealt with contemporary conditions and developments were those by Mr. J. L. Hammond and Professor Arnold J. Toynbee on "Britain and the Modern World Order," and by Sir John Russell and others on "Must Britain Starve?" a survey of modern agricultural problems. The tenth and eleventh National Lectures were broadcast in January and March, Sir Frederick Hopkins discussing "Vitamins as Necessities for Life," and Professor George Gordon dealing with "The Art and Ethics of Modern Biography."

The talks of general interest included the entertaining "Rungs of the Ladder," in which such diverse personalities as Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. W. H. Davies, Mr. Bernard Shaw and Mr. C. B. Cochran explained, or were supposed to explain, how they had climbed to success. Mr. Shaw, as might have been expected, talked about something entirely different. Mr. Stanley Casson had a series of dialogues with distinguished artists, whom he questioned about their method of work, and many speakers took part in the conversations on varied topics, which were supposed to occur in a train, and were given under the general title, "On the go." Mr. S. P. B. Mais discussed the beauty of England in talks on "The Unknown Island," and first-hand accounts of thrilling adventures by land, sea and air were given in the "Hazard" series. Two talks by Miss Stella Benson showed that she is as witty at the microphone as she is in her novels.

In the closing months of the year Mr. Vernon Bartlett temporarily abandoned his weekly survey of foreign affairs in order to tour Europe and to broadcast at fortnightly intervals from foreign capitals. At the same time Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mr. E. M. Forster came to the microphone as critics of new books. In the place of Mr. Desmond MacCarthy and Miss V. Sackville-West. Other autumn innovations were the institution of a daily eye-witness account or topical talk, to supplement the second general news bulletin, the provision of a short daily epilogue in prose or verse, the opening of a series of unfinished debates, and the presentation of a number of knotty problems under the title "Consider your Verdict."

The usual programme of broadcasting for schools was carried out, and during the year the Central Council for School Broadcasting was reconstituted under the chairmanship of Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. One of the new developments was a series of discussions on subjects of topical interest, in order to encourage school-children to read the newspapers. The discus-

sions were conducted by Mr. Hugh Ross Williamson, the editor of the *Bookman*, and Mr. Godfrey Liss.

There was no change in the religious policy of the B.B.C., and the Thursday evening services from St. Michael's, Chester Square, which were initiated during the period of national emergency in 1931, were continued throughout the year as a regular feature of the programme.

DRAMA.

A survey of the year's dramatic broadcasts reveals that Shakespeare and Mr. L. Du Garde Peach are the two dramatists whose plays are most frequently broadcast. The Shakespearean productions included "Othello" (with Henry Ainley, John Gielgud and Peggy Ashcroft), "As You Like It" (with Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies), "Hamlet" (with John Gielgud, Marcita Hunt and Margaretta Scott), and "Henry V," and they showed that the B.B.C. producers have considerably improved their methods of bringing Shakespeare to the microphone. Mr. Du Garde Peach is by no means a Shakespeare, but he is a clever writer who has devoted much time and thought to the technique of radio drama. His new plays, "Bread" and "Love One Another," together with the revivals of "The Path of Glory" and "The Mary Celeste," bore witness to his skill in holding the listener's interest and constructing suitable dialogues for broadcasting.

Marlowe's "Doctor Faustus" and Mr. John Drinkwater's "Midsommer Eve," which was written for broadcasting, were other notable productions of the year, and there were welcome signs that the B.B.C.'s love of the macabre is at last decreasing. Such plays as "Catastrophe" and "Rope" still supplied the listener with occasional horrors, but less sensational fare was provided by Mr. Louis Goudrich's "Ann and Harold," Mr. Philip Wade's "Oranges and Lemons," and a delightful production of Harold Brighouse's "Hobson's Choice." Other interesting plays were the German "Flags on the Matterhorn," dealing with Whynper's historic ascent; Lennox Robinson's "The Round Table," Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband," Stephen King-Hall's "B. J. One" and Edward Lewis's "The Triumph of Youth," adapted from Jacob Wassermann's novel. In general the B.B.C. kept a fair balance between radio drama and adaptations of plays originally written for the stage.

The Midland Regional programmes included a number of dramatic broadcasts from the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, which is now equipped with a broadcasting studio, and the eighteenth-century "Tom Thumb the Great" was relayed from Malvern during Sir Barry Jackson's festival season. Many performances by the Abbey Players were broadcast from Belfast, and the West Regional programmes contained some ingenious programmes called "Facets," which illustrated the way in which different dramatists had approached similar subjects. The "Miscellany" programmes by C. Denis Freeman and M. H. Allen provided an attractive blend of plays, poetry and music.

LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT.

The field of light entertainment included comic opera, musical comedy, revue and vaudeville. Four outstanding productions were "Good Night, Vienna," with book and lyrics by Holt Marvell and music by George Postford, which was subsequently made into a talking

film; an adaptation of Johann Strauss's "The Gipsy Baron," for which the orchestra was conducted by Dr. Adrian Boult; "His Majesty Proclaims," a romantic operetta with a cast which included Violet Lorraine, Lady Tree, Nancie Lovat and Claude Hulbert; and the burlesque Victorian melodrama, "The Pride of the Regiment," which was later produced at a West End theatre. An adaptation of Reynaldo Hahn's "Beau Brummel," was not so successful.

Mr. Gordon McConnell maintained his high reputation as a producer of broadcast revues, and his collaboration with Mr. Christopher Stone produced the delightful series of "New Songs for Old." Mr. John Watt was responsible for a number of excellent productions, including his charming series of "Songs from the Shows," "Love in Greenwich Village," and "Postman's Knock," which he wrote in collaboration with Paul England and Claude Hulbert. Among other successful productions were Mr. Ashley Sterne's "Grand Slam," and the three programmes of Mr. Harry Pepper's concert party "The White Coons," which enabled Stanley Holloway to recount the sad history of Albert who was eaten by a lion at a Blackpool Zoo.

The vaudeville programmes continued their usual course, though they were enlivened by a number of special performances called "Music-Hall," in which an attempt was made to capture the real spirit of a music-hall. All the vaudeville

favourites were heard at one time or another during 1932, and John Tilley, George Gee and Florence Desmond were perhaps the most notable of those who came to the microphones for the first time.

SPORT.

The principal sporting events of the year were the subject of running commentaries or eyewitness accounts, and M. R. U. Lyle (racing), Mr. Howard Marshall (cricket), Mr. Bernard Darwin (golf), Mr. George F. Allison (Association football), Captain H. B. T. Wakelam (Rugby football and lawn tennis), and Mr. Lionel Secombe (boxing), were prominent members of the B.B.C.'s team of sporting critics. Mr. Allison's activities were still restricted owing to the general ban on broadcasting by the Association football authorities, but he was able to give an excellent commentary on the Cup Final. Mr. John Snagge dealt with the Boat Race very effectively, and ice hockey, Rugby League football and speedway racing were also the subject of one or more running commentaries.

No review of the year's broadcasting would be complete without a reference to the gramophone recitals of Mr. Christopher Stone and the storytelling of Mr. A. J. Alan. Mr. Stone's programmes were as popular as ever, and Mr. A. J. Alan's "An Adventure at Chislehurst" was told with his customary charm and ingenuity.

GLIDING PROGRESS IN 1932.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in motorless flight, both as a sport and as a development of aeronautical science, in the past year. It was obvious to everyone seriously interested in aviation that there was bound to be a certain degree of evanescence about the sudden popular "boom" which gliding enjoyed two or three years ago, when one or two German experts came over to England and created a good deal of astonishment amongst laymen by the feats they were able to perform when piloting motorless aircraft. At that time a good deal of nonsense was written concerning the immediate possibilities of gliding, and the imaginations of many people were inclined to run riot when they envisaged a few years' further progress making it possible for everyone to glide over the countryside at little effort and no expense. These optimistic prophecies were given additional encouragement by the ease with which young gliding pupils overcame the initial difficulties of keeping an "A" type glider in the air for a few seconds. It was undoubtedly the sporting side of gliding which made the greatest appeal at that time. It was hailed enthusiastically as "the sport with a thrill in it," and the gliding clubs formed all over the country to cater for the new demand found in many cases that they had queues of members anxiously waiting to taste the first joys of taking a glider into the air. In some instances the large numbers of young men who were attracted by the formation of these clubs were inclined to become something of an embarrassment, for it was seldom that a

club could start with more than one Primary type glider, which had to be hauled back to a suitable starting point after every launching, and which was often out of commission for a day or two owing to minor damage caused by awkward handling and imitation "crash" landings. Luckily a Primary type glider lands slowly and comparatively lightly, for it has no engine aboard, and its construction is such that the pilot is given considerable protection if he strikes trouble. It is a tribute to the relative safety of gliding as compared with the element of risk in powered aircraft that few serious accidents occurred then or have happened since. During the past twelve months two glider pilots have unfortunately been killed—one British and the other German—but in the former case, at least, an experimental flight under unknown conditions was being carried out. In England very few gliding clubs have had their activities interrupted by anything but minor mishaps, despite the fact that during the past two years much more advanced work has been undertaken by the majority of clubs. It is a matter for congratulation, indeed, that the British clubs realised so quickly that the gliding movement in this country would not progress very rapidly if they contented themselves with putting as many pupils as possible through the elementary stages. Fortunately, a number of responsible enthusiasts in this country carried out a good deal of useful propaganda work by emphasising the importance of Britain creating as soon as possible a nucleus of skilled pilots able to soar on the

advanced types of sail-planes with which the German experts were setting up so many records. It is in soaring, or sail-planing, that the most important developments in gliding will come about. If gliding achieves any importance in the future in a commercial relationship it will be as a result of research on these lines. So far it must be admitted that while skilled soaring pilots have covered some remarkable distances without the aid of an engine, they have only been able to do so because of their great skill in the control of a sail-plane, their advanced meteorological knowledge, and the use they have been able to make of it because of a highly-developed "air sense." It is a plain fact that while the average beginner in ordinary flying can quickly learn the essentials of controlling an aeroplane, a comparatively lengthy training and special temperamental qualifications are necessary to make a skilled sail-plane pilot. At the same time it must be realised that the difficulties in regard to this special kind of training have been greatly simplified by the research work initiated by the Germans, and since carried on successfully by many gliding clubs in England, America, and some other countries. The most important research and training work is still being carried out by the German gliding schools, which are very capably organized, and which are accomplishing work of high scientific value in this new sphere of aviation. It is probable that the German Government realises that Germany has gained a good deal of international prestige from the successful way in which research in motorless flight has been resuscitated in that country. At all events, the Government now grants a useful subsidy every year to the movement. In 1930 it amounted to £16,000. This financial assistance from official quarters enables the German gliding schools and clubs to make a very good show. They certainly use the money to the best advantage, and provide facilities whereby pupils can become skilled sail-plane pilots at small expense. It is estimated that during the past two years well over six thousand pupils have been trained in the German schools. In addition to the schools where specialised training is carried out during the greater part of the year, Germany has over four hundred ordinary gliding clubs. During the past year there has been a further expansion of the international interest in motorless flight. There has been a noteworthy gliding "boom" in France, where the Government has voted 5,000,000 frs. to develop the national movement. A number of clubs have also been formed in Italy, which has already a number of enthusiastic pilots who are doing much to foster a gliding interest in that country. Both in America and Australia a good deal of progress has already been made. In the former continent nearly two thousand gliders are in use. Pilots from countries all over the world have been trained in the German schools and are now engaged in teaching club pupils the latest sail-planing technique. The British Gliding Association, of which the Chairman is Mr. E. C. Gordon England, continues to do useful work in controlling the movement in Great Britain. It has now nearly 80 clubs under its supervision, and for the most part they are composed of enthusiasts who are keen to advance the research side of gliding while still enjoying its fascinations as a sport. It is being increasingly recognised that gliding and sail-planing are

of great value in relation to civil aviation inasmuch as they offer an attractive incentive to young people to become "air minded." Gliding is undoubtedly a valuable means of training young pilots who are afterwards able to master very quickly the control of an aeroplane. In this way the British Gliding clubs, if properly supported by the Government, should be able to do much to build up a reserve of young pilots who could rapidly qualify as ordinary aeroplane pilots if their services were required. Although a few have taken the advanced certificates, women so far have not taken a very active interest in the gliding movement. Further progress was made during 1932 in towed flight, by which a sail-plane is towed in the air by an aeroplane or by a motor-car from the ground. Further experiments in power launching by motor-car have also been carried out by various clubs. The element of risk is obviously greater than in ordinary manual launching, and power launching is now covered by strict official regulations. Good propaganda work was done during the summer by Mr. Lowe Wilde, who gave demonstrations of towed flight all over the country in connexion with Sir Alan Cobham's National Aviation Day scheme. Many hundreds of passengers were successfully initiated into the mysteries of gliding by this means, and the movement generally was thus given valuable publicity. For these demonstrations, of course, a two-seater glider of the latest design was used. It has been interesting to note how quickly a literature of gliding has been built up during the past two years. Since Messrs. L. Howard-Flanders (a member of the Council of the British Gliding Association, and the first Secretary of that body) and C. F. Carr brought out the first British book on the subject, "Gliding and Motorless Flight," two years ago, about ten notable technical works have been published in this country. Herr Robert Kronfeld, the famous German pilot, is the author of one of the latest. No sensational departures in glider construction has recently been made, but steady progress is always going on. The latest sail-planes are of great beauty, and in the hands of expert pilots give remarkable performances in long distance and course flying, and in cloud and storm soaring. The International Commission on Motorless Flight continues its valuable work in controlling the international aspects of gliding, and in carrying on constant research work of the highest technical merit. It was announced towards the end of 1932 that Herr Kronfeld would probably go to India to carry out extensive gliding experiments in relation to thermal currents in that country, where the possibilities of commercial gliding are considered to be more promising than in other parts of the world. As far as the movement in Great Britain is concerned, it can be said that, despite many handicaps, it is steadily progressing on sound lines. Suitable sites for soaring and for general experimental work are being carefully catalogued, and it is probable that within a few years training schools on German lines will have been established. Centralisation of gliding club activities around areas of outstanding suitability seems to be indicated, and there is little doubt that British gliding and sail-planing pilots will continue to take a prominent and successful part in the international competitions which the International Commission is fostering.

THE NOBEL PRIZES.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £7,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec 10, 1901. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics (b) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology; the

Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelse's Styrelse, Sturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden.

COMPLETE LIST OF AWARDS (Value, 1931, *Kroner* 173,206)

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1902	H. A. Lorentz (P. Zeeman)	E. Fischer	Sn R. Ross, K C B	T. Mommsen	E. Ducommun. (A. Gobat)
1903	H. A. Becquerel (M & Mme. Curie)	S. A. Arrhenius	N. R. Pinner	B. Björnson	Sn W. R. Cremer.
1904	Lord Rayleigh	Sn W. Ramsay	V. Pavlov	F. Mistral (J. Echegaray)	Inst. of Int. Law. (Theodore Roosevelt.)
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	R. Koch (R. v. Calal)	H. J. Senekowicz	Ess. von Suttner.
1906	(Prof. J. J. Thomson)	H. Moissan	(Prof. Golgi)	G. Carducci	E. T. Moneta (L. Renault)
1907	(Prof. A. A. Michelson)	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	K. P. Arnoldson. (F. Bajet)
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	P. Ehrlich (E. Metchnikoff)	R. Eucken	Bu. de Constant. (M. Bernaert)
1909	(Signor Marconi) (F. Brann)	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	S. Lagerlöf	Gene Int'l. Peace Bureau.
1910	(J. D. van der Waals)	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	F. M. C. Asser. (A. H. Fried)
1911	W. Wien	Mme. Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	Finn Rost
1912	G. Dallen	(V. Grignard) (P. Sabatier)	A. Curie	G. Hauptmann	H. La Fontaine
1913	(H. Kamerlingh Onnes)	A. Werner	C. Richet	(Rabindranath Tagore)	No award.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Batany	No award	No award
1915	W. H. Bragg	R. Willstätter	No award	Romain Rolland	No award
1916	No award	No award	No award	(V. von Heldenstam)	No award.
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	No award	No award	(K. Gjellstrup) (H. Pontoppidan)	Comité International de la Croix Rouge
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	No award	No award	No award.
1919	J. Stark	No award	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillemin	W. Neust	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	No award	Anatole France	(K. H. Branting. Chr. J. Lange.
1922	Niels Bohr	I. W. Aston	(A. V. Hill) (O. Meythof)	J. Benavente	F. Nansen.
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	(F. G. Banting) (I. J. R. Macleod)	W. B. Yeats	No award
1924	K. M. G. Siegbalm	No award	W. Einthoven	W. Rymont	No award
1925	(J. Franck) (J. Heitz)	R. Zsigmondy	No award	G. B. Shaw	(A. Chamberlain. (G. Dawes
1926	Jean Perrin	The Svedberg	J. Fibiger	Grazia Deledda	(A. Briand (G. Stresemann. (Fernand
1927	(A. H. Compton) (C. T. R. Wilson)	H. Wieland	(J. Wagner-Jauregg)	Henri Bergson	Buisson. (Ludwig Quidde. No award.
1928	O. W. Richardson	A. Windaus	C. J. H. Nolle	Sigrid Undset	No award.
1929	Duc de Broglie	(A. Harden) (Prof. von Euler)	(Sh. F. G. Hopkins) (D. Eljkmann) (Dr. Karl Landsteiner)	Thomas Mann	F. B. Kellogg.
1930	Sir C. V. Raman	Prof. H. Fischer	(Prof. Otto Walburg)	Sinclair Lewis	(Archbishop N. Boderblom.
1931	No award	(Prof. Bosch) (Prof. Bergius)	(Sir Charles Sherrington)	(Eric Axel Karl-seldt)	(Jane Addams. (N. M. Butler.
1932	Deferred	(Irving Langmuir)	(Prof. E. D. Adrian)	J. Galsworthy	Not yet awarded.

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The Elcho Challenge Shield was instituted in 186a. It is open to one team of 8 from England, Scotland and Ireland respectively. 25 shots each at 900, 1,000 and 1,200 yards. Highest possible score 1,800.

WINNERS SINCE 186a.

Year	Country	Mks.	Year	Country	Mks.	Year	Country	Mks.
186a	England	890	1885	England	1,574	1908	Match declared void	
1863	"	1,082	1886	Ireland	1,471	1909	England	1,717
1864	Scotland	967	1887	England	1,570	1910	"	1,678
1865	Eng and	1,053	1888	Ireland	1,652	1911	"	1,644
1866	Scotland	1,170	1889	"	1,689	1912	"	1,687
1867	England	1,097	1890	"	1,646	1913	Scotland	1,732
1868	"	1,666	1891	England	1,670	1914	"	1,912
1869	Scotland	1,149	1892	Scotland	1,666	1915-1918	No Match	—
1870	England	1,166	1893	England	1,688	1919	England	1,664
1871	"	1,204	1894	Scotland	1,627	1920	Scotland	1,582
1872	"	1,183	1895	England	1,563	1921	"	1,625
1873	Ireland	1,195	1896	"	1,669	1922	England	1,632
1874	Scotland	1,437	1897	"	1,603	1923	"	1,620
1875	Ireland	1,506	1898	"	1,595	1924	Scotland	1,607
1876	England	1,463	1899	"	1,577	1925	England	1,706
1877	Ireland	1,568	1900	Ireland	1,537	1926	"	1,684
1878	"	1,610	1901	England	1,609	1927	Scotland	1,696
1879	Scotland	1,505	1902	"	1,587	1928	"	1,662
1880	Ireland	1,638	1903	Ireland	1,553	1929	England	1,709
1881	England	1,642	1904	England	1,570	1930	Scotland	1,699
1882	"	1,536	1905	Scotland	1,607	1931	Scotland	1,669
1883	Ireland	1,600	1906	England	1,658	1932	Scotland	1,717
1884	Ireland	1,583	1907	Ireland	1,634			

THE ASHBURTON SHIELD, BISLEY.

THE Ashburton Challenge Shield Competition was instituted in 1861 for teams of 8 from the Public Schools (teams of 11 from 1861-1876; teams of 8 since 1877). In 1861 and 1862 the Hay M.L. rifle was used; in 1863 the long Enfield M.L.; 1864-70 the Navy 5 groove M.L.; 1871-1884 Snider, 1885-1896 Martini-Henry; since 1897 the .303 Magazine. The present regulations are 7 shots at 200 and 500 yards; one team of 8 pupils from each of such schools as have a contingent of the Junior Division of the Officers' Training Corps. The Highest Possible score is 560.

WINNERS SINCE 1861.

	School.	Mks		School.	Mks		School.	Mks
1861	Rugby	91*	1884	Clifton	364	1907	Rugby	497
1862	Harrow	234†	1885	"	430	1908	Harrow	498
1863	Eton	246	1886	Dulwich	383	1909	Rugby	512
1864	Harrow	226	1887	Eton	430	1910	Bradfield	524
1865	"	216	1888	Clifton	433	1911	Edinburgh Acad. ...	495
1866	"	256	1889	Charterhouse	459	1912	Rugby	508
1867	"	244	1890	"	450	1913	Repton	504
1868	Eton	248	1891	"	405	1914	Sedburgh	496
1869	Harrow	208	1892	"	443	1915	Winchester	449
1870	"	268	1893	Bradfield	447	1916	Charterhouse	702
1871	Winchester	299	1894	Rugby	422	1917	Sedburgh	656
1872	"	313	1895	Charterhouse	432	1918	Lancing	478
1873	"	424	1896	"	414	1919	Eton	492
1874	Marlborough	429	1897	Bradfield	465	1920	Rugby	468
1875	Harrow	543	1898	Charterhouse	467	1921	Lancing	487
1876	Winchester	493	1899	Rossall	472	1922	Clifton	475
1877	Cheltenham	393	1900	Dulwich	460	1923	Brighton	474
1878	Eton	403	1901	Eton	456	1924	Clifton	472
1879	Harrow	414	1902	Cheltenham	469	1925	Glenalmond	464
1880	Eton	429	1903	Tonbridge	500	1926	Winchester	474
1881	Cheltenham	404	1904	Winchester	476	1927	Charterhouse	485
1882	Charterhouse	346	1905	Harrow	473	1928	King's College School	479
1883	Charterhouse	405	1906	Dover	467			

L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY is composed of 40 members, elected for life, and is the highest of the five Academies constituting *l'Institut de France* (Secretary of the Institute, M. Robert Renier). The Academy was founded by Cardinal Richelieu in 1635 and re-organized in 1836. The special object of the Academy is the composition of a Historical Dictionary of the French Language, and its members, "The Forty Immortals," are as follows:—

Elected.	Name.	Born.	Elected.	Name.	Born.
1834	Paul Bourget	1852	1923	Henri Beaumont	1889
1837	Gabriel Hanotaux	1853	1923	Edouard Estaunié	1864
1838	Henri Emile Lavedan	1859	1923	Henri Robert	1869
1907	Maurice Donnay	1859	1924	Camille Julian	1869
1909	Raymond Poincaré	1860	1924	Georges Lecomte	1867
1909	Eugène Brieux	1858	1924	Emile Picaud	1868
1909	René Doumic	1860	1924	Albert Besnard	1849
1909	Marcel Prévost	1862	1925	A. de Caumont (Duc de la Force)	1878
1911	Henri de Regnier	1864	1925	Louis Bertrand	1866
1912	Maréchal Lyautey	1864	1925	Paul Valéry	1871
1914	Pierre de la Gorce	1846	1927	Abel Hermant	1860
1914	Henri Bergson	1859	1927	Emile Mâle	1864
1918	Louis Barthou	1862	1927	Louis Madelin	1871
1918	Alfred Baudrillard	1859	1928	Maurice Paléologue	1869
1918	Jules Cambou	1845	1929	Maréchal Pétain	1866
1919	Henri Bordeaux	1870	1930	André Chamet	1874
1920	Joseph Bédier	1864	1931	Pierre Benoit	1864
1920	Louis Chevrillon	1864	1931	Général Weyrand	1867
1922	Pierre de Nolhac	1859	1932	Abel Bonnard	1883
1922	Georges Goyau	1869			

The four other Academies are:—

ACADÉMIE DES INSCRIPTIONS ET BELLES LETTRES, founded 1663, 40 members.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES, founded 1666, divided into 11 sections, each of which comprises 6 members.

ACADÉMIE DES BEAUX-ARTS, 5 sections, comprising 40 members, as follows—painting, 14 members; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6.

ACADÉMIE DES SCIENCES MORALES ET POLITIQUES (for the study of questions of social and political economy), founded in 1832, 40 members, 5 sections.

All the Academies, with the exception of the Académie Française, elect a certain number of honorary members and of national foreign correspondents.

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)

THE Order was founded in Jerusalem in 1099 by the Blessed Gerard as an Order of Hospitaliers under the Augustinian rule. Its successor, inspired by the example of the Templars, converted it into a Military Order. On the loss of Jerusalem it migrated to Acre and from thence to Rhodes and Malta, where it formed one of the most important bulwarks against the naval power of the Moslems in the Mediterranean. Since the loss of Malta in 1798 the Order, which is International, has devoted itself to works of charity and humanity. The objects and purposes of the Order are, amongst other things, the maintenance of the St. John Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem, and the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade at Home and Overseas, and the London Light and Electrical Clinic for poor people. The Order is conferred for services in the cause of humanity throughout the Empire, and is open to both men and women. There are 5 classes: Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; Commanders of both sexes; Officers of both sexes, Serving Brothers and Sisters. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title. The ribbon of the decorations of the Order is black (watered). *Headquarters*, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.2.

Sovereign Head

Grand Prior

Sub-Prior

Prelate

Bailiff of Egle

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

II R II The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

Maj.-Gen. The Earl of Scarborough, K.C.

G.B.I., K.B.T.D.

The Archbishop of Canterbury

Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.F.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Chancellor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Webster, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.

Secretary-General—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Receiver-General—Col. Francis Pixley, V.D.

Director of the Ambulance Department—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Hospitalier—Col. Sir Courtauld Thomson, K.B.E., C.B.

Almoner—Capt. A. C. Seton-Christopher

Librarian—Col. Edwin J. King, M.C., F.R.S.

Regulator—Col. J. T. Woolrich Perowne, V.D., T.D.

Genealogist—Sir Gerald W. Wollaston, Kt. Bach, M.V.O.

Chief Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade at Home, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Duncan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Do. Overseas, Col. James L. Sleeman, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O.

CLOSE TIMES FOR GAME.

In each case the dates are inclusive.—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest)

***Grouse**—Dec. 11 (Dec. 10, Scotland) to Aug. 11.

***Partridge**—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31

***Pheasant**—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30

***Ptarmigan**—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds

is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from March 2 to July 21 both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit shooting, nor for deer or hares, but by an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the *fox-hunting* season, which continues till the following April. *Other-hunting* lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for *deer-hunting* or *stalking* varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags, and from November 20 to the end of March for hinds.

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season"

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	p	-	c	c	c	c	p	-	x	p	p	p
Bass	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-
Bream	x	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p
(sea) ...	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Brill	x	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p
Catfish	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x
Chub	c	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c
Charr	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	x	x
Coal fish or Saithe	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Cockle ...	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x
Cod	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Conger	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x
Crab	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x
Crayfish (a) ...	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x
Dab	p	p	p	c	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Dace	p	p	p	c	c	-	x	x	x	p	p	p
Dory	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Eel	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	x	p	p	p	-	-	p	p	p	p	x	x
Grayling	x	x	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p
Gudgeon	x	x	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p
Gurnard (red)	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
(grey) ..	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Haddock ...	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Hake	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Hallbut	p	p	p	p	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Herring	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lampers	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	x	x	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-	-
Ling	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
NAME OF FISH	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Mackerel	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Mullet (red) ..	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-
" (grey) ..	p	p	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	p	p
Mussel	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Oyster (b)	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p
Perch	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Perrinkle	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Pike	p	p	p	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	p
Pilchard	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x
Plaice	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Pollack	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-
Salmon & Sea Trout (d) ...	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c	c
Shad	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (e)	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Skate	p	p	p	x	x	x	-	-	x	p	p	p
Smelt or Sparling	p	p	p	x	x	x	-	-	x	p	p	p
Sole	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	x	x	p	p	p
Sturgeon	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Tench	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	-	x	p	p
Thornback ...	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Torsk or Tusk ..	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Trout	c	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c
Turbot	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Whelk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whitehait	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	p	p	p
Whiting	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Wrasse	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	-

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(d) In the close season, salmon from the Netherlands, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(e) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from the Netherlands, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to Dec.

bas autumn, 20 per cent. of the population had died, leaving four-fifths of the remainder suffering from obstinate intermittent fever of the tertian or quartan type, from enlargement of the spleen or liver, from dysentery, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or general anæmia. The villages are described as consisting "principally of scattered groups of huts, connected by belts of trees, and mango and bamboo topes, the whole being surrounded by a dense and impenetrable jungle. In the centre, and round each clustre of huts, excavations have been made, and from the earth thus obtained the huts have been constructed. These holes, more or less extensive, become filled with water during the rains, which is allowed to stagnate during the rest of the year. They are used promiscuously for drinking, bathing and washing, and the filthier they are, the greater the attraction to them seems to be. To those who have not actually seen it, it is almost impossible to imagine the denseness of the jungle, or the number and filthiness of the tanks, wherever the latter have been most numerous, there the most fatal effects of the epidemic have been most marked."

The causes of this Hooghly fever, were therefore reported to be as follows —1 The bad sites of the villages, standing on the banks of stagnant rivers, or located near jheels or marshes. 2. The nature of the soil being always alluvial. 3. Want of cultivation of the land, on which every kind of vegetation grows and decays unchecked, and where various animal substances accumulate, decompose and putrefy under the action of heat and moisture. 4. Position and overcrowding of houses. 5 Excess of vegetation and bamboo cultivation in the immediate vicinity of the dwellings. 6. Bad water, and the condition of the tanks. 7 Absence of all attempts at drainage. 8. Position of Musalman graveyards and Hindu burning ghats in the immediate vicinity of houses. In the burning ghats carcasses half burnt in all stages of decay were common! 9 Bad food. 10 Scanty clothing. 11 Neglect of Conservancy 12. The custom of sleeping on the damp ground. 13. Fear

The measures recommended for the prevention of the disease were,—1 The removal of superabundant vegetation, and thereby the admission of light and ventilation. 2. The best tanks to be re-dug, cleaned, and others to be filled in. 3. All holes and excavations to be filled. 4 Drinking-water tanks to be separated from those used for bathing, &c. 5 Drains to be constructed and maintained clean. 6. Foul streets to be cleansed, paved and kept in

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**BEDFORD
MODERN
SCHOOL**

Four Entrance Exhibitions giving exemption from Tuition Fees (£20 for Boys outside Bedfordshire) are awarded by Examination in June. Ages: under 13 and under 15 on June 1st. The Boarding Fee of the School is £70. Apply to the Headmaster's Secretary.

**BISHOP'S STORT-
FORD COLLEGE,
HERTS.**

An Examination will be held on June 6th and 7th, 1933, for Open Scholarships varying from £50 to £90 per annum. Candidates must be under 14 on August 1st. Allowance is made for age. Apply to THE HEAD MASTER, THE COLLEGE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS.

**DEAN OLOSE
SCHOOL,
OHELTHENHAM.**

An Examination will be held on 8th and 9th June, 1933, for about six Scholarships varying from £90 to £25 per annum. Exhibitions of £30 per annum are available each term for sons of clergy. Fees £126 per annum inclusive. Applications to HEAD MASTER (P. BOLTON, M.A.).

**RYDAL SCHOOL,
COLWYN BAY.**

An Examination will be held in June, when Scholarships and Exhibitions varying in value from £100 to £20 will be offered. Candidates must be under 14½ years on June 1st. There are valuable Leaving Exhibitions. Large Engineering Workshops and Biological Laboratories. Boys may take their 1st M.B. from School. Particulars and Prospectus from the HEAD MASTER, Rydal School, Colwyn Bay.

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SCHOOL,
EXETER.**

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**KING'S COLLEGE
SCHOOL,
WIMBLEDON COMMON,
S.W.**

An Examination is held in June. Candidates for Senior Scholarships must be under 16, and for Junior Scholarships under 14, on May 1st. The value of the Scholarships depends upon the Standard attained, but never exceeds the amount of Tuition Fees (£39 per annum). See "Public Schools' Year Book."

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The Grammar School**Ashburton, South Devon**

Close to Dartmoor

Founded 1314.*Head Master—***R. A. EVANS-PROSSER, M.A.**

Accommodation for 35 Boarders.

*Premises—*300 feet above sea-level. Chemical and Physical Laboratories, Workshops, Domestic Science Room, Gymnasium. Possesses the oldest Schoolroom in England. Senior and Junior Boarding Houses. 8 acres of Playing Fields. Large New House opened by Rt. Hon. Lord E. Percy in May, 1928

Preparation for various professions and occupations, Civil Service and Universities, Scholarships and Exhibitions. Organised games.

*Inclusive Fees—*Approx. £20 per term.**West Buckland School****Barnstaple, N. Devon***Head Master—***Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.**

A PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL AND MIDDLE-CLASS PEOPLE.

*Aim—*To prepare Boys for Universities, Services, Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance.

*Situation—*Entirely rural, elevation 650 feet. Most healthy.

*Building—*Suitably adapted for 150 Boys (Boarders).

*Athletics—*Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers Training Corps.

*India and Colonies—*Boys met. Entire charge taken.

Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term.

Fees—£66 per annum.**Dumpton House****Broadstairs, Kent**

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE (Boarders only).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge),

and

R. F. F. TENDALL, B.A. (Honours)

(Clare College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

Rickerby House**Carlisle, Cumberland**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

*Head Master—***R. A. SHEPHEARD-WALWYN, M.B.E., M.A.**

(Late House-Master of the "Probatoncis" House at Glenalmond).

Rickerby House is a solidly built family mansion in some ten acres of its own grounds on the north side of the River Eden, just outside the city boundary.

The district possesses what is probably the most equable climate in the kingdom. The house has electric light and central heating throughout. The rooms are all high and light, and the majority face west. The drainage system is modern, and has been approved by the Rural District Sanitary Inspector. The usual subjects are taught, and the methods employed aim at making it possible for each boy to progress at his own best speed, neither "cramming" the intelligent boy nor neglecting the slow one.

The use of out of school hours is as varied as possible, the usual games being played and creative hobbies being encouraged. The aim is to make games and athletics a real recreation and not a business. Riding lessons are available for boys whose parents wish it.

The domestic arrangements are under the care of Miss E. H. EVEZARD, an experienced School Matron and a Trained Hospital Nurse and Housekeeper.

Entire charge of pupils if desired.

Prospectus and Fees on application to the Head Master.

Chichester School

Chichester, Sussex

Head Master—

A. N. COOMBE, M.A.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

Chaplain—

Rev. R. S. T. HASLEHURST, B.D.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

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Ages 12-19.

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The School is a Centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

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Clacton-on-Sea, Essex

PREPARING BOYS FOR ENTRANCE TO
PUBLIC SCHOOLS

W. SAUNDERSON, B.Sc.

A. D. TURNBULL

Near the Sea. Well-equipped classrooms.

Education for physical, intellectual, and character development. Individual attention. Initiative encouraged.

Entire charge of Boys when Parents are abroad.

Clacton's south-east aspect and sunshine record make its climate specially suitable for growing boys.

Good Playing Fields.

Resident Staff

Inclusive Fees—25-30 guineas per term.

Thurlestone College

Dartmouth, South Devon

Principal—

T. E. C. SUTTON, B.Sc., F.R.H.S.

(Late Pay Ltd C. B.N.V.R.)

Assisted by an adequate and well-qualified Staff

The School is delightfully situated in a high and healthy position overlooking the River Dart and the Channel, and adjoining the Royal Naval College. Extensive Grounds and Playing Fields.

The aim of the School is to prepare boys for the Royal Naval College and the Public Schools

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—20 to 25 guineas per term.

For Prospectus, etc., apply Principal.

Lexden House**Eastbourne, Sussex***Established at Seaford 1901.*PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND
ROYAL NAVY.*Principal—***F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.**

(Jesus College, Cambridge).

Premises—Stand in own grounds, facing Royal Eastbourne Golf Links. Replete with every requirement necessary for modern Preparatory School.

Art—Sound and comprehensive grounding in all usual and necessary school subjects. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Several scholarship successes. Games thoroughly coached.

Fees—45 guineas per term.**St. Bedes****Eastbourne, Sussex**PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.*Head Master—***G. H. GOWRING, M.A.**V.D., T.D., Capt (late) 5th Bu. Manchester
Regt

New buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yards on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowing.

Ellesmere College**Ellesmere, Shropshire***Head Master—***A. V. BILLEN, D.D. (Oxon.).**CHURCH OF ENGLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL
RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF
EDUCATION.Excellent situation on the edge of the
Shropshire PlainAccommodation for 180 boys in the
College, 40 boys in the Junior School*Fees*—£105 a year

In addition to the Scholarships awarded annually, there are reductions on the sons of clergy

Inglemere**Uplands Park, Enfield, Middx.**PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND
ROYAL NAVY.*Head Master—***J. WALLACE-CAINE, M.A.**

(Cantab.)

Premises—Detached in own grounds of 3½ acres. Playing Field.

Curriculum—Arranged to meet requirements for Common Entrance and Scholarship Examinations. Many successes.

Small Classes Individual Attention

*Entire charge where Parents abroad.**For Prospectus, apply Principal.*

Elizabeth College**Guernsey****Founded 1563.****PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS.***Head Master—***F. HARDY, M.A., LL.D.**

Unsurpassed climate, particularly suitable for Boys from India and Tropical Countries.

O.T.C., Laboratories, Workshops, Playing Fields.

Preparation for Army, Universities, Professions, etc.

Many Scholarships. Boys admitted at age of 7

Inclusive Fees from **£85** per annum.

Complete charge taken

Herne Bay College**Herne Bay, Kent***Head Master: Sen in School (13-19 years)***E. W. TURNER, M.A.***Head Master Junior School (7-14 years)***H. F. WHITFIELD, M.A.**

An old-established School, numbering **170** boys, in three separate houses according to age

Recognised by the Board of Education, War Office, and Air Ministry. Regular School Certificate and Matriculation Classes. All arrangements undertaken for placing boys at Oxford or Cambridge. Preparation for Woolwich, Sandhurst or Cranwell.

Very fine Engineering Shop, with full preparation for any higher Engineering Course.

Officers' Training Corps, Rugby Football, Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Sea Bathing.

*Entire charge accepted of Boys from overseas.
References to Officers and Civil Servants in the East*

Tenterden Hall**Hendon, Middlesex***Principal—***A. J. M. Bacon, B.A.****(Classical Hons., Selwyn Coll., Camb.)***Assisted by a competent Staff*

Boys between the ages of **7** and **15** received and prepared for the Public Schools and Royal Navy.

The School, which has been established for over **50** years, stands in its own grounds of **9** acres. The rooms are lofty and well lighted, being admirably adapted for their purposes.

Every encouragement is given to all branches of athletics, gymnastics and physical drill are carried out under qualified instructors. Lessons in carpentry and boxing.

The domestic arrangements are under the immediate control of Mrs. Bacon, assisted by a Lady Matron. Young and delicate boys receive the greatest care and attention, and a most liberal table is kept.

Telephone: 1207 Hendon.

The Glebe House **Hunstanton, Norfolk**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND FOR THE ROYAL NAVAL
COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Head Master—

H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's
College, Oxford)

The School buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully-qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 50; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received.

Illustrated Prospectus, etc., on application.

Lancaster Royal Grammar School **Lancaster**

Founded 1471.

This ancient school offers the advantages of a Public School education at the modest fee of 20 guineas per term.

War Memorial Library, three Chemistry and two Physics Laboratories, Workshop, Gymnasium, Tiled Swimming Bath, Fives Court, Rifle Range, O.T.C., and Playing Fields of 11 acres.

Pupils prepared for Professional and Business Careers, Universities, Army, Engineering, etc.

£500 per annum available for leaving Exhibitions to the Universities.

Head Master—

Rev.

J. H. SHACKLETON BAILEY, D.D.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

Lydgate House **PREPARATORY SCHOOL** **Hunstanton**

Head Master—

R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.
(Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College,
Cambridge.)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

HUYTON HILL **PREPARATORY SCHOOL** **NEAR LIVERPOOL** (BUT IN BEAUTIFUL OPEN SITUATION)

VISITOR—

The Rt. Hon.

THE EARL OF DERBY, K.G.

THE SCHOOL HAS ITS OWN PRIVATE AERODROME, AND CAN BE REACHED IN TWO HOURS FROM ANYWHERE IN THE BRITISH ISLES AND THE IRISH FREE STATE.

GROUND'S EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE ACRES. PRIVATE SWIMMING BATH. RIDING TAUGHT IN THE GROUND'S. REALLY GOOD FOOD. FRESH FRUIT DAILY. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Prospectus from Head Master—

HUBERT D. BUTLER, B.A. (Hons. Oxford).

Tannachie Court School

Malvern Wells, Worcestershire.

MR. KEITH BREBNER BULLEN, M.A. (Hons.),

Caius College, Cambridge,

Assisted by a qualified Staff, prepares boys, aged 7 to 14 years, for Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

Tannachie Court School, with 16 acres of Playing Fields and Gardens, is situated on a slope sheltered by the Malvern Hills and enjoys a bracing and sunny climate.

The aim of the School is to develop each boy according to his individual ability, and by method and enthusiasm to ensure a sound preparation for later work.

Classes are small, and the backward boy is given extra help and encouragement.

The domestic arrangements are under the direct supervision of Mrs Bullen, who is assisted by a trained nurse as Matron. Entire charge can be taken of children whose parents are abroad.

All the vegetables are grown in the gardens, and fruit is abundant. The School has its own little farmyard, with poultry and pigs, a model dairy is to be installed later. Healthy appetites are encouraged, the food being varied and attractively served. Special attention is paid to young and delicate children.

Prospectus on application.

The School

Malvern Link

H. PAULLEY, M.A.

(Natural Science Exhibitioner,
St. John's College, Cambridge)

A. B. KINGSFORD, M.A.

(Late Classical Scholar, Queens'
College, Cambridge)

BOYS PREPARED FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND NAVY.

House faces south, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Pines Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Special features of the building are large handsome dining hall, bright lofty bedrooms, and large classrooms.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

*Entire charge taken of Children whose
Parents are abroad.*

Mistley Place

Mistley, Essex

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Head Master—

E. M. JACKSON, M.A.

(Oxford Classical Tripos)

Premises—Stand in park-like grounds of about 30 acres. Gravel soil. Gymnasium.

Curriculum—Arranged to meet the requirements of Common Entrance Examination, Preparation for Scholarships, and entrance to the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Numerous successes.

Miniature Rifle Range, Boxing, Swimming, Salt Water Bathing, Swedish Drill.

Fees—£105 to £120 per annum.

Newton College

Newton Abbot, South Devon

Head Master—

H. PALLOT, B.Sc. (Lond.)

Public School preparing for Navy, Army, Universities and Professional and Business Careers. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Swimming Bath, Fives and Rackets Courts.

Both Day Boys and Boarders are admitted to the Preparatory School attached to the College. The College has also an efficient O.T.C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn and Hockey in the Spring Term.

Oswestry School

Oswestry, Salop.

Founded 1407.

Head Master—

R. WILLIAMSON, M.A. (Cantab.)

Premises—Healthily situated 500 feet above sea-level. 9 acres of beautifully-wooded grounds, with Playing Fields of 16 acres. School Chapel. Science block, including Laboratory, Lecture Theatre, etc.

Aim—To give sound education. Preparation for Universities and various professions. Several Scholarships and House Exhibitions. Open-air Swimming Bath. Games carefully supervised.

Separate Preparatory Department for Boys up to age 10.

Inclusive Fees—From £67 to £91 per annum.

Reduced Fees for Sons of Clergy.

Entire charge taken where Parents abroad.

Churcher's College

Petersfield, Hants

Founded 1722.

Head Master—

**GRAHAM HOGGARTH, M.A.
(Oxon.)**

A Public School education, for boys aged 10 to 18, at very moderate cost. Fees from £72 a year. Entire charge taken. Boys prepared for Cambridge School and Higher Certificates, London Matriculation, Inter-B A and Inter-B Sc., University Scholarships, Sandhurst, Woolwich, Cranwell, Civil Service Examinations, Commerce, and the Professions.

Ideal situation. Beautiful and healthy surroundings. Spacious buildings recently enlarged. Rugby Football, Cricket, Tennis, Fives, Boxing, Swimming (new Bath), P.T. and Gymnastics, Miniature Range, Carpentry, Gardening, and other hobbies. Officers Training Corps.

House Scholarships and Leaving Exhibitions.

Preparatory School for boys aged 6 to 10.

Prospectuses on application.

Dudley House School

Grange Road, West Cliff,

Ramsgate, Kent.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal—

J. E. RIORDAN, L.C.P., M.R.S.T.

Premises—Situated 100 feet above sea-level, with fine sea views.

Curriculum—Scripture, English, History, Physical and Commercial Geography, Mathematics, French, Science, Drawing and Writing, Shorthand and Book-keeping, Class Singing.

Preparation for Oxford Locals and Common Entrance Examinations and for Business.

Physical Training daily and Games.

Fees—18 guineas per term inclusive.

Reading School**Reading, Berks.***Head Master—***G. H. KEETON, Esq., M.A.***Member of the Headmasters' Conference.*

Staff of 34 fully-qualified masters.

School stands in its own grounds. Buildings include Gymnasium, Laboratories, Workshops, Swimming Baths, etc.

A separate Preparatory School for boys between the ages of 8 and 11 also stands in the School grounds. Excellent Cricket and Football grounds.

Scholarships and Leaving Exhibition to all Universities.

Boys are regularly prepared for Entrance Scholarships at the Universities, for Civil Service and Professional Examinations.

The Vth Forms are regularly entered for the School Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board.

Inclusive fees, £86 per annum. Music, £2 10s. a term extra.

Full details from The Bursar, Reading School.

King's School**Rochester, Kent**(Founded in the 7th century,
reconstituted 1542.)*Head Master—***Rev. W. PARKER, B.D., M.A.***(late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin).*

Assisted by Large Staff of Masters.

*Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for Commerce.**Junior School prepares for Dartmouth and for Scholarships in King's School.*

Separate Houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers Training Corps.

*Fees—£83 to £103 per annum**See "Public Schools Year Book."***Kingsland Grange****Shrewsbury, Salop.***Head Master—***The Rev. P. C. WEST, M.A.****Marlborough and Oriel (Oxon.)**

Receives 70 boys (7-14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School South aspect. Gravel soil. 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium Sanatorium.

Recently inspected by H.M.I. and placed on list of Efficient Schools.

Nine Distinctions won at Public Schools this year.

Fees—Boarders, 37 guineas per term.

Day Boys, 11 " "

University School**Southport, Lancs.**

WITH PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

RECOGNISED BY BOARD OF EDUCATION

Boys received from 6 years.

Strong Staff, giving First-Class Results.

Individual Care with Character Building.

Games and Discipline a Speciality.

Excellent Premises and Classrooms.

VERY MODERATE FEES.ENTIRE CHARGE.Special case given to Boys whose Parents
are abroad

References given to many parents whose boys are now in "Entire Charge"

Prospectus from Principal.

Telephone, 3333

Homefield School**Sutton, Surrey**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY

Principal—
Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 feet above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

*Curriculum—*Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music and Dancing.

*Gymnasium—*Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

Taunton School**Taunton, Somerset**

Head Master—
H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.)
(1st Class Honours, Modern Languages Tripos)

Staff of over 40 masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of over 52 acres. Buildings include Laboratories, Music School, Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Tennis Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, etc.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies.

All details on application to the Head Master.

Rose Hill School**Tunbridge Wells***Principal—***Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.**

Assisted by an experienced and efficient Resident and Visiting Staff.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.



The School, which has been established more than 100 years, is healthily situated on the Common, 400 feet above sea-level.

First-class health and educational records. All games and Gymnasium Scholarships, 1930, 1931, 1932.

Small, separate classes.

Entire charge
Overseas references.

Fees Moderate and practically inclusive
A Prospectus will be sent on application to Principal.

Telephone, Tunbridge Wells 591.

St. Decuman's School (Preparatory)

Watchet, Somerset

On the borders of the Quantocks.

Principal—

C. A. V. HOUSE, M.A., Oxon.

ASSISTED BY A FULLY QUALIFIED
STAFF.

The School is a large handsome building standing in three and a half acres of grounds, with large playing fields adjoining. It possesses its own home-farm, where meat, fowls, eggs, milk, butter, and fruit are had for the pupils. The diet is of the very best. Special and individual care is taken in connection with the health of delicate and backward boys. Mrs. House is in charge of the domestic side of the School.

Individual tuition is always given. Boys are prepared for entrance to the Public Schools, and to the Royal Navy.

There is sea bathing in the summer, and healthy breezes from the sea and from the Quantock Hills throughout the year.

Fees—25 to 30 guineas per term.

*Illustrated Prospectus on application to the
Principal.*

Shirley House School Watford, Herts.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL CADET SHIPS

Principal—

R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.)

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects (Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods)).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms (Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill. Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court Carpenter's Shop.

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education.

Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.

Telephone, 3439 Watford.

Victoria College

Westbury, Wilts.

Founded 1844.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

INDEPENDENT BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR BOYS ON PUBLIC
SCHOOL LINES.

Georgian mansion, with separate buildings for Classrooms and Laboratories. Speech Hall to hold 300. The School is set in 56 acres of grounds. 5-acre Cricket Ground 7 Tennis Courts. Squash Racquets Court. Kitchen Gardens to feed the School.

Recent successes include London, Bristol and Durham Matriculations, Oxford and Cambridge School Leaving Certificates, Bristol First School Certificate, Army Entrance Sandhurst, the Royal Air Force, the Professions.

There is a separate Junior School where boys are prepared for the Senior School. Entry to the Senior School is by examination.

*Applications for entry should be made
to the Head Master.*

Brean House School

Weston-super-Mare, Somerset

WELL-KNOWN UP-TO-DATE PREPARATORY.

Founded 1860.

**The Rev. EDWARD BARTON,
B.A., F.R.G.S.**

Assisted by skilled Staff of Graduates in Honours from Oxford, etc.

Receives the sons of 20 gentlemen to prepare for all Public Schools and Professional Careers. Unique Health Record. Headmaster with King College Hospital and Kenton Hospital. Excellent position on Atlantic Coast. Excellent and liberal diet. Formation of sterling character, cure of health, sufficient sleep, happy school life and the acquisition of a gentlemanly bearing, are the first considerations. Religious teaching is true to the whole Word of God and Reformation Principles.

Brilliant Examination Record maintained for the last 28 years. Common Entrance to Public Schools, College of Preceptors, School Certificate, 100 passed. 64 out of 65—since 1922. Thorough grounding. Modern methods. Languages and Mathematics. Features—Resident and Visiting Staff of 15. fortnightly reports. Individual tuition. Exhibitions of £100 each available for famous Public Schools.

Old boys are now representing England, Yorkshire, Somerset, etc., in sport. Playing Field of 5 acres.

Boys received 5½ to 14. Entire charge.

Fees moderate

Illustrated Prospectus and extracts from Parents' grateful letters on application. (Tel 508.)

Windermere Grammar School

Windermere

Founded 1613

Head Master—

BERNARD ABRAHAM, M.A.
(Oxon)

A sound education for boys aged 8 to 18 years provided on modern lines under University Graduates.

Individual attention. The Boarding Department is under the personal supervision of the Head Master.

The School is exceptionally well equipped and stands on high ground overlooking the lake and the hills.

The health record is excellent.

Examination results highly satisfactory.

Inclusive fees, under 12 £78 over 12 £83 per annum.

Prospectus on application to the Head Master.

Sebright School

Wolverley

(near Kidderminster)

Head Master—

R. C. LUCAS, B.A., B.Sc.

Owing to a large endowment, the Governors can offer a first rate education for £70 per annum.

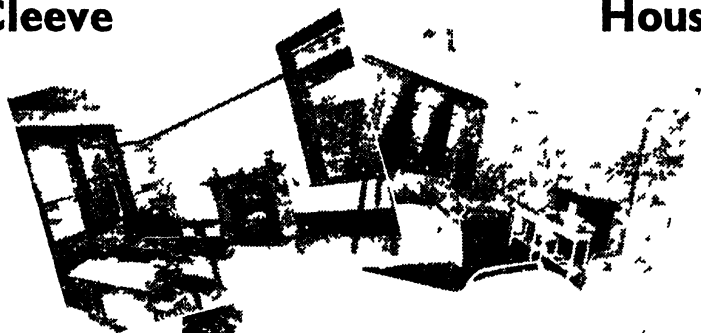
New buildings costing £45,000 opened in 1931.

Exhibitions of £100 per annum to the Universities.

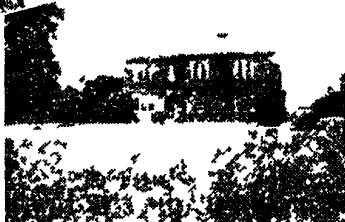
The School is situated in beautiful country in its own grounds of 50 acres.

Cleeve

House



An up to date Preparatory School aiming to equip boys (6-14) with a thoroughly sound foundation of physical and mental—together with the



common sense, foresight and ideals which enable a boy to make the best of his opportunities.

Fees Moderate and Inclusive.

For full particulars apply to the Head Master—

R. J. HALCOMB, M.A., M.R.S.T., LOWER WICK, NR. WORCESTER.

Telephone P. Wick 6

Tredennyke School

Barbourne, Worcester

Head Master—

B. J. ELLIS, M.A.

(Christ's College, Cambridge, and of the
Tunor Temple, Barrister at Law)

This School for young boys, founded
in 1890, prepares them for the Public
Schools and Royal Navy. It stands in
grounds of about 5 acres which include
Cricket Ground, Football Field open in
Swimming bath, Gymnasium, Workshop,
Play Rooms and Garden Plots, Rifle
Range.

The classes are kept small and in-
dividual attention is ensured. Many
Public School Scholarships have been
gained recently. Every boy receives the
personal care and attention of the Head
Master's wife.

Entire charge can be taken. Excellent
health record.

*Prospectus and full particulars from the
Head Master or Mrs. Ellis.*

Telephone, Worcester 104.

Sompting Abbots

Worthing, Sussex

(2 miles from Worthing)

Principal—

A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.)

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises stand in own grounds and
parklands of 24 acres on the south
slope of the Downs well protected from
north wind.

Central heating. Electric light.

Curriculum based on requirements of
Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

FREE INFORMATION

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS IN WANT OF A SCHOOL

Please state

For Boy or Girl

Age

Locality Preferred

Climate Desired

Special Requirements

Range of Fees

For copy of Prospectus of any Schools, and other
information, write The Schools Department—

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4

Alexander House School (Boys)

"Hilderstone"

**(Girls & Little Boys).
Broadstairs, Kent**

(Within five minutes' walk of each other)

Good-class Boarding Schools for Boys and Girls, giving a thoroughly sound education on modern lines, combined with "real home life." Special care and attention to delicate, backward, and young children.

Entire charge taken of Children from abroad.

During term time the Schools work as separate establishments, but during the holidays they are combined for "home life."

Terms by arrangement.

Prospectus from Head Master or Head Mistress.

Morrison's Academy Crieff, Perthshire

SITUATED ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES
OF THE GRAMPIANS

Head Master—

JAMES DONALDSON, M.A.

Junior and Senior Schools for Boys from 8 to 18 years of age. Boys prepared for University Entrance, Civil Service and Army Examinations, and for Professional and Commercial Careers. Officers Training Corps, extensive Playing Fields, large Swimming Bath. Three Boarding Houses. Holiday arrangements made for boys when Parents abroad.

Boarding and School Fees—£90 per annum.

Prospectus and further information from the Head Master.

UNDER THE SAME GOVERNORS: SEPARATE
STAFF, BUILDING AND PLAYING FIELDS

Morrison's Girls' School

Head Mistress—

Miss BEATRICE S. MASON, M.A.

Preparatory, Girls and Boys 5 to 8 years. Upper School, Girls 8 to 18 years. From Kindergarten to University Entrance. Physical Training, Dancing, Swimming, Tennis, Hockey

Prospectus and particulars of Girls' Boarding House from the Head Mistress

Dollar Academy (John McNabb's School) Dollar, Scotland.

Founded 1818.

Head Master—

HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A.

(Late Snell Exhibitioner of Balliol Coll., Oxford)

**SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS
for pupils from 10 to 18.**

Beautifully situated in 25 acres of grounds, accessible from Edinburgh and Glasgow. Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional and Commercial Careers. Separate Boarding Houses. Officers' Training Corps.

Entire charge where Parents abroad

Inclusive Boarding and Tuition Fees 90 to 96 guineas per annum. Reduction in case of brothers.

Postal address: Dollar, Clackmannanshire.

Prospectus on application to School Secretary

The School has a Preparatory Department, which takes pupils from 5-10 years of age. Junior Boarding Houses are provided for pupils attending the Preparatory Department. This Department is under the control of the same Governing Body as the Academy.

SCHOOLS—SPECIAL

The Colthurst House Schools

**Warford (near Alderley Edge)
Cheshire**

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SUFFERING FROM
EPILEPSY.

Children are given the most careful medical supervision, taught ordinary school subjects by qualified teachers, play all the usual games, and thoroughly enjoy life. They have the best chance that can be given them of developing along normal lines and becoming eventually well-educated healthy men and women.

The High School Ashburton, South Devon

(on fringe of Dartmoor).

Accommodation for about 60 boarders.

Premises—Formerly a Country Gentleman's residence, specially adapted for a Girls' Boarding School, with Kindergarten for pupils, including little boys, under 10. Lovely grounds and Playing Fields. Use of fine Gymnasium. Buses direct to Plymouth, London, Bournemouth and Birmingham. Electric Light throughout.

Opened in September, 1930, with 55 pupils and a highly qualified staff of 6 resident mistresses.

Preparation for the Universities and for professional and business careers. Inspected by Cambridge University Syndicate.

Preparatory School, Boys to 13½

Entire charge is taken, at very moderate rates, of pupils from abroad. The climate is exceptionally mild and healthy.

Fees—Tuition, 3-4 guineas. Board, 13-16 guineas, according to age.

For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Principal,

Miss MARGARET J. SHARKE, M.A.

The Ashford High School for Girls

Ashford, Kent

Principal—

Miss BRAKE.

RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AS AN EFFICIENT SECONDARY SCHOOL.

Buildings—Spacious Tudor residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old-world gardens, lawns and playing fields 20 acres in extent. Gymnasium.

Aim—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Music, and Dancing. Preparatory House for little girls under 11.

Fees—28 to 31 guineas per term.

Fairview Ashford, Kent

Principal—

Miss BAILEY, LL.A.

(Registered)

Assisted by Certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-Class Modern Education. Individual care. Home comfort. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and Inclusive.

Parsons Mead Ashted, Surrey

Principal—

Miss ELLISTON

Head Mistress—

Miss NOËL ROBERTS

Oxford (Hons.)

Parsons Mead is a picturesque and comfortable house standing in beautiful grounds, with orchard, Playing Field and Tennis Lawns, including a Hard Court.

The general aim of the School is to train the mind and body of every girl in such a way as to fit her for her position in life, and individual character and abilities are carefully studied.

The School is a centre for the Cambridge Locals and the examinations of the Associated Board, and Pupils are regularly prepared for these examinations.

All the members of the staff are graduates or specialists.

Girls' Modern School Bedford

Head Mistress—

Miss TONKIN, M.A. (Cantab.)

Curriculum—Includes Mathematics, History, Literature, Geography, Modern Languages, Latin, Science, Drawing, Singing, Needlework, Physical Training, and Domestic Science.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Two Scholarships awarded annually, and Leaving Exhibition of £50, tenable for three years.

Hockey, Netball, Tennis.

Entrance Fee £1. *Tuition Fee*, £3 6s. 8d
Boarding Fee, £20.

Prospectus may be obtained from Clerk to the Harpur Trust, or the Head Mistress.

Howard College Bromham Road, Bedford

Established 1862

Principal—

**Mrs. ROSA I. MITCHELL,
L.R.A.M.**

Premises—Specially designed.

Aim—To provide at reasonable cost a thorough sound all-round education combined with free home life. High School methods of teaching adopted. Individual attention. Health first consideration.

Preparation for all local examinations, including the Matriculation.

Music a special feature.

Fees—£21 a term (including Piano, Gymnasium, Laundry and Dancing).

Extras—Painting, Riding, Secretarial Work.

Entire charge when Parents abroad.

Beverley High School for Girls

Beverley, Yorks.

Head Mistress—

Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply thorough liberal education based upon ideals of great Public Schools

Importance attached to formation of character. Equipment for home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding house for 15 pupils in own grounds.

Fees—Day Pupils, £4 4s., £5 5s.
Boarders, £20 extra.

Worthingholm

Hastings Road, Bexhill

Principals { **Miss FISHER.**
Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR
DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises. House system

Aim of School—To provide sound education on modern lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual examinations. Thorough Musical Education.

Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Netball.

Entire charge of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Oaklea**Buckhurst Hill, Essex***Principal—***Miss BEATRICE GARDNER**

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 19. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Individual time-tables for school work. Preparation for higher examinations. Local centre for Oxford examinations. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

St. Helen's**Cockermouth***Principal—***Miss WHEELER, M.R.S.T.**

AN IDEAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
IN THE LAKE DISTRICT

Recognised as efficient by the Board of Education. In an unrivalled situation in its own grounds. Graduate Staff. Many examination successes. Excellent health record. Easy of access from all parts of the North. A few miles from Keswick.

*Please send for Prospectus.**Fees—Economic and Inclusive.*

Telephone, 49

Great Moreton Hall**Nr. Congleton, Cheshire**

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. BOARDERS ONLY.

Established 1890.

A fine castellated mansion overlooking its own beautiful and well-wooded park of over 160 acres. Picturesque lake. Noted gardens.

Ideal environment for educational purposes

Large staff of graduates. Centre for Examinations.

Juniors £25, Seniors £30, per term inclusive.

Prospectus, with views and list of successes, from—

Mrs. LITTLEHALES, Principal.**Dr. Williams' Endowed School for Girls****Dolgelley, N. Wales***Head Mistress—***Miss E. C. NIGHTINGALE, M.A.**

Beautiful country.

Special attention to health and diet.
Grade A.T.T. milk.

Accommodation for 120 boarders.

Preparation for University. Special courses in Music, Art, Domestic Science, Secretarial Work.

Boarding, Tuition, Books—*inclusive fee*,
22 guineas per term

TREMHYFRYD.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—Boys and
Girls, from 5 years.

Future charge if desired

Mickleham Hall**Dorking, Surrey**

Mickleham Hall is very highly recommended as a home school, and entire charge is taken of children whose parents are abroad.

It is situated in one of the beauty spots of Surrey near Box Hill, and only nineteen miles from London. The grounds of 10 acres include tennis and other lawns, large kitchen gardens and orchards. The health record of the School is excellent.

Rippingale**Bolsover Road, Eastbourne***Principals—***Miss ETHEL WORTERS**

(Class. Tripos Girton Coll., Camb. Training Coll.)

Miss BURNEY

(Oxford Degree Cert Hons. Scholar Royal Holloway Coll.)

*Premises—*Detached, on high ground close to Sea and Downs.

*Aim—*To give high-class modern education with thorough moral, intellectual and physical training.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special course Domestic Economy and Hygiene.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

*Fees—*38 guineas per term.

Liverpool College for Girls**Huyton (near Liverpool)**

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England)

*Chairman—***The Rt. Hon.****LORD COZENS-HARDY, D.L.***Visitor—***The****LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL***Head Mistress—***Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A. (Lond.).**

Extensive School buildings in healthy country School Chapel. House system. Large resident Staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Training, Domestic Science, etc. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, etc.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

Queen's College, London, W.1*Patron:***HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN***Visitor:***THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON***Principal:***Miss G. E. HOLLOWAY, B.A.**

The College provides a GENERAL EDUCATION for Girls of all ages and has courses of lectures for Advanced Students in Literature, History, Modern and Classical Languages, Art, etc. MUSICIANSHIP included in curriculum for Younger Girls.

Special facilities for the teaching of SCIENCE; three fully equipped Laboratories. Students prepared for all examinations up to and including UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP, FIRST M.B., PRE-MEDICAL CONJOINT BOARD, Intermediate B.A. and B.Sc.

Games, Gymnastics, Dancing Music, Painting, Drawing. A one year's training in SECRETARIAL WORK and one in COOKERY and HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT. To all RESIDENT STUDENTS ample opportunity is given for visiting places of interest in and around London.

Full particulars of College, Preparatory School and Residence from the Principal, 43-47, Harley Street, W. 1.

Moorfield**Mannamead, Plymouth****Established 1850.**Recognised by the Board of Education
1932.SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS
IN THE SERVICES AND PROFESSIONAL MEN*Principals—***Miss BAILEY, B.A. (Hons. London)****Miss POCOCK**

(Successors to Miss Dallas)

Assisted by Highly-Certificated Trained
Mistresses and the Leading Professors.The School stands high in its own
grounds in the healthiest suburb of
Plymouth.A Junior School for pupils under 10
(day boys under 7) has been opened at
"Seymour."A thorough education on modern
lines is given.

Careful individual attention.

*Entire charge is taken of Children whose
Parents are abroad.**Terms and Prospectus on application.***Windsor Terrace
Girls' School****Newcastle-on-Tyne***Principal—***Miss J. J. GILLESPIE, M.A.**Staff of Graduates and Experienced
Teachers*Preparation for Examinations—Rhetoric,
Latin, Art, Music, Language, etc.*Gymnastics, Games, Swimming,
Dancing, RidingSeparate House for Boarders. Every
care in diet and health*Full charge of children from abroad.***Wychwood Girls'
School
Oxford***Principals—***Miss MARGARET LEF, M.A.
(Oxon.)****Miss GERALDINE COSTER,
B.Litt. (Oxon.)***Recognised by Board of Education.*Eighty girls, aged 6 to 18. Development of
individual character by training in self-discipline
and right use of freedom, subject to old-fashioned
standard of courtesy and consideration for others.
Small classes, large resident staff. Sport
Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis (one hard, 4 grass courts),
Swimming, Boating, Biding. Bedrooms single or
cubicles. Health record exceptional. Elder girls
prepared for Universities and professions.*Entire charge taken if desired*

Inclusive boarding fees, 150 guineas per annum

**Winchester House
School, and The Lodge
(Junior House)****St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex**

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Founded 1860.*Principals—***Miss L. BEEFORTH, M.A., M.R.S.T.
Miss F. M. MACKRELL, B.A., M.R.S.T.**Comprehensive and practical educa-
tion. Every opportunity for specialising
given to elder pupil. Examinations
prepared for.Elevated situation (gravel), sanitation
certified. Gymnasium, Science Labora-
tory, Vita-Glass Sunroom 5 acres for
GAMES and OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES. Sea
Bathing, Riding, Gardening. All Games.*Fees—From £120 to £150 a year.*

Entrance Scholarships offered annually

Entire charge taken.

Lowther College

(for Girls)

Near Rhyl, North Wales

Approved by the Board of Education

Chairman —

The Right Hon. The LORD GISBOROUGH

Principal —

Mrs. LINDLEY

Beautifully situated in a park of 400 acres, overlooking sea and mountains. Pupils prepared for all examinations, including University Entrance. Large Staff. Lecture Hall and Science block containing Laboratories for Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Electricity. Gymnasium, Art Room, Music Rooms, Swimming Bath. Riding, all Games, Golf Course. Domestic Science, Gardening and Secretarial Departments. Three Open Scholarships. Diet exceptional, including fresh fruits, solid, and nuts daily. Certified milk only.

Upper Chine School for Girls

Shanklin, Isle of Wight



Inspected Little Lads & Little Lasses in the Fifteenth Approved Schools

The School stands in a lovely hillside of 12 acres with playing fields (12 acres) adjoining. 9 Tennis Courts (3 h.t.). Preparations for all examinations and careers. Fully qualified Staff. Domestic Science, Art, Riding Course for Elder Girls. Riding, Girl Guides, Handicrafts. Recent additions include Private Chapel, Library, Science Laboratory, Gymnasium, Studio, and additional Boarding House.

Telephone No. 8

Illustrated Prospectus on application

Principal—MISS DAMON.

Lansdowne House**Swanage, Dorset***Principal—***Miss KEYS, M.A.****Miss NICHOLSON, L.R.A.M.**

The house is large and well built, excellently adapted for school purposes, delightfully situated overlooking the bay.

The aim of the School is to combine with a thoroughly modern education the individual care and training and the comforts and culture characteristic of home life.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations and for the Universities if desired.

Physical training on Swedish system. Games taught by a trained mistress. Sea Bathing, Swimming, Riding.

Entire charge is taken of Girls whose Parents are abroad.

Terms and Prospectus on application.

Lauriston Hall**Torquay, South Devon**

Principal { **Miss K. VICCARS**
Miss E. VICCARS

*Situation—*High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature and Languages.

Laboratory.

Well equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

*Fees—*30 to 40 guineas per term.

Bronescombe High School**Totnes, South Devon****Established 1884.***Principal***Miss S. C. PINN****(Camb. Higher Local, M.K.S.T.)**

Large staff of trained and qualified teachers. Boarding and Day School with Junior and Infant Departments. Very healthy high situation. Good tennis. Full Tennis Court. Playing field.

The boarders receive excellent home instruction under the personal supervision of the Principal assisted by a team of Matron. Netball, Hockey, and Golf. Company. Entire charge taken of children.

Preparation for Oxford Local Examinations (Junior and School Certificate). Associated Board, Royal Schools of Music, Royal Drawing Society, etc.

Apply to Principal for Prospectus.

Thorneloe**Rodwell, Weymouth**

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Large airy Classrooms and Dormitories. Sea views. Playing field and Tennis Courts.

Pupils received from 5 to 18 years.

Excellent staff of efficient graduates or specialists.

Entire charge of Parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application to the

Principal Mrs. ANGELL.

Alexandra College

Westcliff-on-Sea

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Founded 1892.

Recognised by the Board of Education and placed on its List of Efficient Secondary Schools.

Head Mistress—Miss LE PAGE, M.A.

Resident Staff of Honours Graduates. Visiting Staff of London Specialists. Resident fully-qualified Drilling and Games Mistress.

The education is sound and upon modern Public School lines. A thorough training is given in Music and Art.

Pupils are prepared for the School Certificate Examination, the London Matriculation, the London Intermediate B.A., the University Entrance Scholarship Examinations, and for all the Examinations of the Associated Board (R.A.M. and R.C.M.), and for all grades of the Royal Drawing Society.

The health of the pupils is in the care of experienced Matrons, the diet is nourishing and abundant. Outdoor games are strongly encouraged, and are organised by a fully-qualified Games Mistress, special care being taken to avoid over-exertion. Swimming is taught in the summer. There is a fully-equipped Gymnasium.

Out-of-School activities are fostered: there are numerous School Societies in operation, as well as a School Orchestra and a School Company of Guides, and a Brownie Pack.

Entire charge taken of Children whose Parents are abroad at a Moderate Inclusive Fee.

SCHOOLS—PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGES.

The Bedford Physical Training College

Lansdowne Road, Bedford

Principal—

Miss STANSFELD

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics, Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene.

GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Dancing and Swimming.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 87, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

Anstey Physical Training College

Erdington (near Birmingham)

Principal—Miss M. E. SQUIRE

(Bedford Physical Training College Diploma)

Ling's Swedish System.

Complete training for Teacher's Diploma (open to girls of good education) in Theory and Practice of Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, all branches of Games, Dancing and Swimming.

Students prepared for the Conjoint Examination of the Chartered Society of Medical Gymnastics and Massage.

Three Years Course.

For Prospectus and particulars of Scholarship, apply Secretary.

Southend School

(Established 1904)

Hatherley Brake, Cheltenham

Principal—Miss A. KING-TURNER

Offers Special Facilities for the Training and Education of Backward and Delicate Children and Elder Girls

Premises situate on outskirts of Cheltenham in 6 acres of beautifully wooded grounds. Expert Health and Educational advantages. Kindergarten and Montessori Methods for Juniors. Housecraft, Music, Needlework, Handicrafts, Remedial Exercises, Poultry-keeping, Gardening and Horticulture. Outdoor Gymnastics and Garden Games.

Telephone, 3539 Cheltenham. For Terms and Prospectus apply—The PRINCIPAL.

NAUTICAL TRAINING

Thames Nautical Training College

H.M.S. Worcester

Off Greenhithe, Kent.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

INCORPORATED 1883.

Chairman—Sir WILLIAM C. CURRIE.
Vice Chairman—The Rt. Hon. LORD ESSENDON.
Capt. Supt.—Comdr. G. C. STEELE, V.C., R.N.

PRIMARY OBJECT: The training of youths as EXECUTIVE OFFICERS for the MARITIME SERVICES. The College combines special technical and commercial subjects with PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION. The training counts as one year's sea service for certificated cadets.

The Admiralty grant Cadetships to the Royal Navy (under a special scheme of entry) and nominations to the Royal Naval Reserve. Ages of admission 12-16 years (17 in special cases).

For Illustrated Prospectus apply—

THE SECRETARY, THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, INGRESS ABBY, GREENHITHE, KENT.

Worcester College for the Blind

Worcester

Head Master—G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.)

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first-grade Public School education.

Premises—Modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Swimming Bath on premises. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees—£100 to £120 per annum.

School for Development of Backward, Nervous, and Exceptional Children

WHO CANNOT BE TAUGHT WITH ADVANTAGE IN ORDINARY BOARDING SCHOOLS

Expert health and educational treatment. Department for Girls over School age. Kindergarten for Juniors. Temperamental difficulties studied, remedial exercises, etc. Gardening and outdoor occupations. Entire charge taken when required.

Particulars from—

Miss ALICE MEIKLEJON

St. Paul's House, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Telephone, Hastings 560.

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WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE.

ANIX

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1931 to September 1932. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

PLACE.	1931											
	Oct		Nov		Dec.		Year		Jan		Feb	
	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun
	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%
Aberdeen.....	47.3	33	46.4	19	41.7	22	46.1	27	48.3	32	41.3	22
Balmoral.....	43.5	—	40.5	—	38.9	—	42.7	—	39.6	—	36.9	—
Bath.....	49.7	34	47.2	24	42.9	17	49.8	30	44.1	18	37.7	23
Birmingham.....	48.1	34	45.6	20	41.5	14	48.0	26	42.7	19	37.6	11
Blackpool.....	48.9	40	46.6	26	44.0	8	48.7	30	43.9	23	39.7	29
Bournemouth.....	49.9	37	47.6	29	43.3	20	49.6	33	44.4	21	38.1	29
Bradford.....	47.1	35	45.1	8	41.3	15	47.0	25	42.7	16	37.7	26
Brighton.....	51.3	41	48.9	27	43.3	21	50.2	37	44.6	24	38.9	37
Buxton.....	45.4	38	43.5	12	39.1	9	45.1	25	40.8	18	35.7	18
Cambridge.....	48.1	35	45.7	22	40.8	16	48.7	30	42.9	17	37.5	17
Cardiff.....	48.9	39	47.7	29	43.3	19	49.3	32	44.3	18	38.7	27
Cheltenham.....	47.8	28	47.0	23	40.8	14	48.7	27	43.3	21	37.2	19
Clacton-on-Sea.....	50.5	42	47.9	22	41.7	16	49.6	37	42.7	23	37.9	30
Colwyn Bay.....	51.1	39	48.1	20	45.5	16	49.8	30	46.3	19	40.1	19
Coventry.....	48.1	33	46.5	18	41.7	11	48.9	26	42.9	15	38.1	16
Cromer.....	51.3	47	47.1	23	42.5	19	49.2	35	42.5	27	38.7	25
Douglas, I. of Man.....	50.0	41	47.7	19	45.5	11	48.3	32	44.8	20	40.9	38
Dublin.....	48.1	38	45.5	27	43.1	13	48.1	29	44.5	23	39.7	19
Dundee.....	47.7	41	44.5	23	42.4	21	46.5	29	43.0	36	40.7	36
Eastbourne.....	50.6	40	48.7	24	43.2	21	49.9	38	44.6	20	38.5	28
Edinburgh.....	47.9	43	45.5	25	42.7	14	46.5	29	43.7	34	40.3	29
Falmouth.....	52.9	37	49.9	33	45.9	17	51.1	33	47.5	17	41.1	30
Felixstowe.....	50.2	39	47.5	23	41.8	16	49.2	37	44.7	19	37.9	29
Greenock.....	48.3	—	45.7	—	44.7	—	47.7	—	42.2	—	41.2	—
Guernsey.....	54.4	50	51.0	28	47.0	18	52.1	39	47.3	26	41.7	23
Harrogate.....	47.7	43	44.4	13	40.7	21	46.8	28	42.5	26	39.1	25
Hastings.....	50.9	41	48.9	20	42.7	17	49.9	36	44.7	20	38.7	34
Hull.....	48.8	42	46.2	15	41.8	15	48.6	29	43.3	20	40.3	25
Leamington Spa.....	48.3	33	45.5	20	41.5	13	48.8	27	43.5	18	38.0	18
Littlehampton.....	50.0	40	47.9	27	42.5	19	49.2	37	43.5	25	38.2	38
Liverpool (Bidston).....	49.1	38	46.3	17	42.8	15	48.4	29	44.1	23	39.5	21
Llandudno.....	51.1	38	48.5	20	45.7	13	50.1	31	42.7	30	40.5	29
London (West'ly).....	51.2	24	48.5	19	43.3	9	50.9	27	44.5	12	38.8	12
Malvern.....	49.0	40	46.2	24	42.1	25	48.9	31	43.2	23	37.8	18
Manchester.....	47.7	24	46.9	15	41.6	5	49.5	20	43.8	14	38.9	13
Margate.....	52.7	38	48.9	20	43.5	16	50.7	38	44.9	24	38.7	29
Marlborough.....	47.0	32	44.8	24	40.7	12	47.5	31	42.5	18	36.1	23
Newquay.....	51.5	42	49.3	32	45.5	18	50.5	33	46.7	17	39.7	38
Norwich.....	48.7	41	46.6	23	40.6	18	48.9	33	42.5	25	37.9	24
Nottingham.....	47.9	25	46.2	19	40.7	16	48.5	24	42.9	20	38.7	21
Oxford.....	48.7	31	46.5	23	41.5	16	49.1	28	43.6	20	36.9	20
Paigotou.....	52.2	36	48.3	29	44.7	20	50.7	33	45.9	22	40.2	21
Penzance.....	53.9	43	51.2	37	47.5	18	52.3	34	48.9	16	42.3	33
Plymouth.....	52.1	33	49.9	25	45.5	18	50.7	31	47.3	18	40.5	32
Portsmouth.....	51.8	38	48.9	27	43.9	17	50.9	34	45.3	22	38.9	28
Ross-on-Wye.....	48.4	33	47.5	14	42.3	18	49.0	29	44.3	19	38.0	20
Scarborough.....	50.1	41	46.8	20	42.5	17	48.7	27	43.0	28	41.8	24
Seilly.....	53.9	44	51.3	39	47.5	20	51.7	36	48.6	18	42.9	32
Sheffield.....	48.1	37	45.7	12	42.1	17	48.2	26	43.3	20	39.1	9
Skewness.....	48.7	46	46.9	25	41.7	20	48.3	35	44.4	25	38.9	29
Southampton.....	50.1	33	47.7	22	42.9	15	49.8	30	44.6	17	38.3	23
Southend.....	51.1	37	47.7	23	41.7	15	49.9	34	43.3	21	38.0	27
Southport.....	48.5	41	46.3	16	42.8	9	48.5	31	43.9	24	38.9	27
Stonyhurst.....	47.0	39	45.3	15	41.5	11	47.1	28	42.5	20	37.9	24
Torquay.....	52.3	37	48.7	30	45.0	23	50.6	34	46.5	22	40.5	25
Totland Bay.....	50.9	39	49.4	28	43.9	17	49.8	35	45.3	20	38.5	30
Tunbridge Wells.....	48.5	36	45.5	24	40.5	15	48.3	33	42.1	22	36.1	30
Valencia.....	52.1	31	48.7	19	48.5	6	51.4	28	48.3	11	42.1	28
Ventnor.....	52.7	38	50.5	27	44.5	17	50.9	37	46.2	22	39.6	28
Weymouth.....	52.3	42	50.1	30	45.0	17	50.8	35	46.2	22	39.3	30
Woolacombe.....	52.1	—	49.8	—	46.1	—	50.9	—	46.4	—	40.3	—
Worthing.....	51.1	38	48.8	27	43.1	21	50.0	36	44.7	24	38.7	26
Yarmouth.....	50.4	39	48.1	16	41.9	15	49.0	33	43.0	22	39.6	25
York.....	47.7	41	45.6	14	41.2	19	48.2	30	43.3	19	39.8	23
Nice (1851-1900).....	61.0	—	52.7	—	47.3	—	—	—	46.4	—	47.5	—

WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1931 to September 1932. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

Place	March		April		May		June		July		Aug		Sept	
	Temp		Temp		Temp		Temp		Temp		Temp		Temp	
	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%	°F.	%
Aberdeen.....	40.7	20	41.5	35	46.9	27	52.5	33	57.8	23	58.0	30	52.3	36
Balmoral.....	36.7	—	37.9	—	44.7	—	52.0	—	54.9	—	55.0	—	49.3	—
Bath.....	41.7	39	46.5	30	52.3	26	59.1	51	62.4	26	66.0	40	57.7	30
Birmingham....	40.3	29	43.5	26	50.3	17	57.0	32	60.5	23	63.2	35	55.7	31
Blackpool.....	42.1	33	44.6	38	50.7	27	57.7	49	60.6	28	61.5	34	55.7	37
Bournemouth....	41.5	22	46.1	31	51.7	26	58.5	49	61.1	29	62.4	40	57.7	25
Bradford.....	39.9	20	42.7	28	49.2	19	55.9	35	60.3	20	60.9	28	54.2	31
Brighton.....	41.7	40	46.5	37	51.2	29	58.3	44	61.0	37	65.3	44	59.5	31
Buxton.....	37.7	22	40.3	22	46.9	21	53.5	35	57.6	20	59.1	30	51.8	29
Cambridge.....	40.4	36	45.4	28	52.1	24	57.5	39	62.5	25	64.9	41	57.1	30
Cardiff.....	41.3	41	44.7	32	50.9	23	58.3	49	60.5	33	64.3	41	56.3	35
Cheltenham.....	40.8	36	44.3	25	50.9	20	58.3	43	61.1	25	64.5	36	53.7	31
Clacton-on-Sea....	40.5	41	45.7	35	52.1	30	57.1	43	62.5	33	65.7	50	58.7	32
Colwyn Bay.....	41.9	31	44.8	28	50.4	31	57.2	51	61.0	27	61.8	35	56.5	31
Coventry.....	41.1	30	44.6	24	51.3	28	58.0	36	62.3	23	63.9	35	56.3	32
Cromer.....	40.7	35	44.5	34	50.9	24	56.3	38	60.2	30	63.9	37	57.9	33
Douglas, I. of Man.	42.2	20	43.7	44	49.1	30	57.1	46	58.3	28	59.5	30	54.5	36
Dublin.....	41.1	25	43.6	40	49.5	25	56.7	41	60.1	27	59.7	24	53.9	29
Dundee.....	41.5	30	42.3	38	48.5	29	53.9	40	58.9	25	58.8	30	52.4	33
Eastbourne.....	40.9	47	46.1	39	51.1	32	57.7	50	61.5	42	64.7	54	59.1	30
Edinburgh.....	41.1	26	41.9	34	47.9	24	54.3	42	58.1	25	58.9	26	53.5	34
Falmouth.....	44.5	41	46.6	41	51.5	34	59.1	55	60.8	32	63.7	40	59.0	26
Felixstowe.....	40.1	39	44.1	32	50.7	27	56.3	41	62.3	31	65.1	48	58.5	31
Greenock.....	42.3	—	43.3	—	50.4	—	57.5	—	59.0	—	59.0	—	53.6	—
Guernsey.....	44.6	45	47.5	43	51.9	35	58.0	58	61.2	46	64.3	43	60.5	28
Harrgate.....	39.8	22	42.7	33	48.5	19	55.1	36	59.5	23	60.1	31	54.5	38
Hastings.....	41.1	47	45.8	34	—	—	55.0	45	61.3	38	65.1	53	58.7	29
Hull.....	41.6	27	44.5	28	50.6	19	56.9	36	62.2	29	63.5	31	56.8	40
Leamington Spa...	40.8	30	44.7	23	50.9	20	57.7	38	62.1	25	63.9	34	56.3	30
Littlehampton....	40.9	45	45.7	36	51.1	29	58.1	46	60.5	34	64.1	44	58.7	29
Liverpool (Bldon)	41.5	28	44.1	31	50.3	25	57.3	42	59.9	26	61.7	34	56.6	34
Llandudno.....	42.5	31	45.3	30	50.9	32	57.9	51	60.5	28	62.1	36	56.7	33
London (West'r)	42.1	29	47.0	25	54.1	22	60.3	40	64.0	28	68.9	43	59.1	24
Malvern.....	41.3	38	44.7	28	50.9	23	58.3	44	60.3	30	64.7	41	56.9	33
Manchester.....	41.2	16	44.9	24	51.1	20	58.4	38	60.9	18	63.0	30	55.9	27
Margate.....	41.4	42	46.5	37	52.7	33	57.6	42	63.5	37	67.3	58	60.5	35
Marlborough.....	39.1	37	43.9	32	50.1	23	55.9	48	59.9	27	63.1	41	54.6	27
Newquay.....	43.6	47	46.3	41	51.1	31	58.3	63	59.8	30	63.7	41	58.2	28
Notwich.....	40.9	36	45.7	33	53.1	24	58.3	37	63.2	31	65.9	35	57.6	31
Nottingham.....	40.8	27	44.3	23	51.1	16	57.5	30	62.1	18	64.0	29	55.3	31
Oxford.....	40.9	36	45.6	27	52.0	23	57.8	40	61.9	25	64.8	40	56.7	27
Paignton.....	43.3	40	46.7	37	51.9	26	58.3	52	61.4	28	64.0	40	59.2	29
Penzance.....	45.8	41	47.7	41	52.3	34	60.1	54	61.2	34	64.2	34	59.5	27
Plymouth.....	43.5	43	45.9	37	50.5	24	58.3	58	60.7	33	63.8	42	58.9	30
Portsmouth.....	42.5	40	47.2	34	52.0	28	59.9	50	62.7	34	65.7	41	59.8	31
Ross-on-Wye.....	41.1	29	44.7	26	51.2	21	57.8	46	61.4	27	63.9	38	56.5	34
Scarborough.....	42.5	29	45.0	32	50.1	23	55.9	32	61.5	25	62.5	29	57.1	42
Scilly.....	45.8	41	47.3	47	51.3	42	58.1	62	60.2	39	63.3	39	58.8	30
Sheffield.....	40.9	12	43.7	28	49.8	18	56.7	31	61.1	27	63.0	33	55.7	38
Skegness.....	40.5	36	43.8	29	49.9	24	55.4	38	60.5	28	63.1	32	56.9	37
Southampton.....	41.3	35	46.0	27	51.7	23	59.5	44	61.5	27	65.3	41	58.1	26
Southend.....	40.9	40	46.0	35	52.7	27	58.8	40	62.2	33	67.7	48	59.5	29
Southport.....	41.8	31	44.7	35	50.9	27	57.4	48	60.9	29	61.6	37	55.5	35
Stonyhurst.....	39.9	25	42.7	31	49.5	22	56.7	46	59.7	23	60.5	32	53.7	32
Torquay.....	43.3	43	46.5	36	51.5	26	58.1	52	61.1	31	63.9	43	59.3	31
Totland Bay.....	41.3	44	45.7	34	50.7	30	58.1	49	60.7	34	63.8	44	58.8	31
Tunbridge Wells...	39.7	41	44.7	34	51.4	28	57.1	45	61.3	35	65.7	53	57.5	32
Valencia.....	45.2	37	46.4	37	51.7	35	58.1	38	59.3	16	62.0	21	56.4	30
Ventnor.....	41.7	43	46.4	34	51.7	32	58.1	47	61.5	36	64.9	42	59.0	30
Weymouth.....	42.9	49	46.7	39	56.5	28	59.9	50	61.4	30	64.5	45	59.3	33
Woolacombe.....	43.5	—	46.1	—	51.3	—	59.2	—	60.3	—	63.7	—	58.7	—
Worthing.....	41.5	46	46.3	37	51.1	31	58.2	47	60.0	37	64.7	46	58.9	31
Yarmouth.....	40.9	36	44.6	31	50.8	26	56.0	37	62.1	29	64.3	37	58.5	29
York.....	41.5	23	44.0	29	50.3	20	56.8	34	62.5	29	62.5	28	55.6	36
Nice (1851-1900) ..	50.7	—	55.5	—	62.2	—	69.1	—	73.8	—	73.2	—	68.2	—

BATH, SOMERSET. Episcopal city. Pop. 68,801. 107 miles from London. 11 miles from Bristol. Means of Access—G.W. Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway, and Somerset and Dorset Railway. Elevation—50 to 750 ft. above sea-level. Neighbourhood—Woodland, hills and diversified country. Climate—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Oolitic limestones clays and sands. Baths—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology. Mineral Waters—Thermal springs. Temp. 120° F.

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MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE. U.D.C. 129 miles from London. Pop. 25,632. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway and E.M. Railway. **Location**—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills, 8 miles from Worcester. **Elevation**—300 to 900 feet above sea-level. **Climate**—Dry and bracing. **Water Supply**—Pure, constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Gravel. **Season**—Summer and winter. **Annual Festivals**—Shakespeare Week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering-place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills, and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel. The Malvern Hills being a single chain, there are no lateral intervening valleys in the range. This has much to do with the dryness of the climate. The Malvern district is rich in botanical, geological, entomological and ornithological specimens. **Assembly rooms** (high-class bands and theatrical companies), public library, three clubs, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf—gentlemen's course (18 holes), ladies' course (9 holes)—hunting, boating, fishing. **Places of Interest**—Rivers Severn (4 m.), Teme (6 m.), Avon (12 m.), boating, fishing, river scenery. **Deerhurst** (17 m.)—Saxon church. **Tewkesbury Abbey** (15 m.). **Pershore Abbey** (16 m.). **Boarbury** (8 m.)—Edna Lyall's tomb. **Valley of the Wye**—by rail to Liss, and boat down river to Chepstow.

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Climate—Mild, soft equable luxuriant vegetation **Water Supply**—from Dartmoor constant soft **Drainage** Modern **Soil**—Limestone **Front**—Ornamental promenade in lagoon drive **Pier** 1,500 feet pavilion skating rink **Beach** Sand and shingle **Baths**—(corporation (fresh and salt water) Nauheim and Vichy Bath Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Dithenmy Treatments All Electric Baths Plombière Intestinal Douche Torquay Seaweed Bath Aix and Vichy Douche Massage Peat Baths, Turkish Baths **Excursions**—Rail and River coaching, and motor

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Faces due South Sheltered from North and East Winds Central for everything Excellent Cuisine Inclusive Tariff Personal Supervision Opposite and on the level with Medical Baths

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Proprietress, MRS COOMBS CROSSLEY

TEIGNMOUTH,

DEVONSHIRE U.D.C. Pop. 20,000 G.W. Railway.
 18½ miles from London At the mouth of the
 Teign, between Exeter and Torquay **Aspect—South**
Pier—600 feet,
 an important sheltered by surrounding hills from E and N

Climate—Mild. Water Supply—Constant Drainage—Modern Sea—Red sandstone
 pavilion **Beach—Sand and shingle Golf, 18 holes** A summer holiday resort, winter residence,
 sailing and swimming, matches, water polo, boating on river and sea fishing, shooting, good
 anchorage for yachts in harbour Teignmouth has a fine promenade

"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL—1 most
 Position Sea Front S.W. aspect Uninter-
 rupted Sea Views Hot and Cold Water in
 most Bedrooms Ideal Autumn and Winter
 Home Easily accessible for Dartmoor excu-
 sions 500 acres Free Shooting (Pheasant
 Partridge, Woodcock) Appointed 4 A
 billiards (full size) Free Golf (18 holes)
 Illustrated Leaflet

Telephone, 55

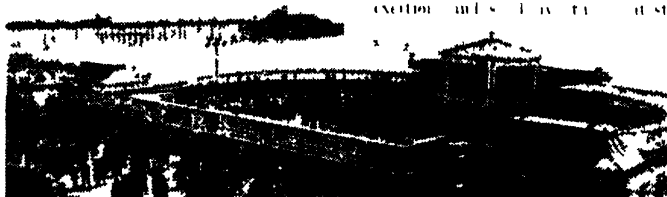
ERNEST W. PARSONS, Proprietor

EAST CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL. In best
 position facing Sea Open all the year round
 Excellent cuisine Separate tables South
 aspect Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms
 Free Golf (18 holes)
 Telephone 183

J. MOKKISH, Proprietor

WORTHING

is noted for the equability
 of its climate which is
 largely due to its geo-
 graphical situation. The
 proximity of the sea and
 the shelter afforded by the
 South Downs combine to give the climate
 without extremes. The absence of hills
 enables winds to blow over without
 causing much disturbance to the benefit



from the high percentage of cloud in the air and the large amount of sunshine. A special
 Pavilion at the Pier entrance and commodious Football Ground on the Parade have been
 added to the town's many attractions. At all the year round sports in the Pavilion. There
 are facilities for sports of all kinds.

83 minutes from London by the luxurious corridor trains of the Southern Electric
 Railway. Trains every half hour

**The Ideal Residential Town 'twixt Sea and Downs.
 Unsurpassed for Sunshine and Equability of Climate.**

A copy of the latest OFFICIAL GUIDE AND RESIDENTIAL HOTELS Leaflet will be forwarded on
 application to the TOWN CLERK, No. 16 MUNICIPAL OFFICES WORTHING, SUSSEX.

PATCHING & CO.

AUCTION, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES,

Chapel Road (opposite Town Hall) and Railway Approach (opposite Worthing Station)

List of Properties to be Sold, Furnished Houses, etc., free on application.

Telephone No. 122.

Telegrams, "Agency, Worthing."

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE

Incorporated with Limited Liability in Australia.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	...	£1,250,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
					2,250,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	...	...	...	...	1,250,000
					<u>£3,500,000</u>

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne Office—267, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.

Sydney Office—278, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

Perth Office (W. A.)—ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Brisbane Office—305, QUEEN STREET, BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.

Fremantle Office—78/80, HIGH STREET.

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.3.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, **Remittances** cabled, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. **Accounts** opened in **Australia** for **Overseas Banks**.

ENQUIRIES REGARDING AUSTRALIAN TRADE INVITED.

A. BUTTERWORTH, *Manager.*

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

Head Office: 4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

West End Branch: 17, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	...	...	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	...	...	£2,475,000
Currency Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter						£4,500,000
						<u>£13,475,000</u>

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT HON. LORD ALDENHAM
CHAS. E. BARNETT, Esq.
JOHN F. G. GILLIAT, Esq.
KENNETH GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, Esq.
T. E. JOHNSON, Esq.

F V C LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq., D.S.O.
RT HON. THE EARL OF MIDLETON, K.P.
HAROLD NELSON, Esq.
HORACE PEEL, Esq.
JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.
ARTHUR WHITWORTH, Esq.

MANAGER: EDMUND GODWARD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office. [214

Est'd. 1862.

6, 7 & 8, TOKENHOUSE
YARD, LONDON, E.C.2

MANCHESTER:
36, Charlotte St.

BRADFORD:
33, Hustlergate.

Also at NEW YORK & PARIS.



ESTABLISHED
at the most
important com-
mercial centres in
South America
and Portugal, the
Bank of London
& South America
Ltd. is particularly
well equipped to
carry out modern
banking busi-
ness of every
description.

ARGENTINA · BRAZIL
COLOMBIA · CHILE
PARAGUAY · URUGUAY
PORTUGAL.

*Affiliated to Lloyds Bank
Limited.*

BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL AND OVERSEAS)

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA
KENYA-TANGANYIKA-UGANDA-NYASALAND
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA · SOUTH WEST AFRICA
BRITISH WEST AFRICA-BRITISH WEST INDIES-BRITISH GUIANA
MAURITIUS · EGYPT · SUDAN · PALESTINE · MALTA · GIBRALTAR
LONDON · LIVERPOOL · MANCHESTER · HAMBURG · NEW YORK (Agency)

Head Office :
54 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA),
MONTREAL & TORONTO

BANKING.

BELFAST BANKING COMPANY LIMITED.

(Affiliated with Midland Bank Limited.)

Established 1827.

Incorporated 1865.

Limited 1883.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	£22,500,000
Paid-up Capital	800,000
Reserve Fund	700,000
Undivided Profits	43,355
Total Assets (31st December, 1931)	17,400,860

Head Office : WARING STREET, BELFAST.

AFFILIATIONS:

Midland Bank Limited.

Established 1836.

The Clydesdale Bank Limited.

Established 1838.

North of Scotland Bank Limited.

Established 1836.

Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited.

Established 1909.

The affiliated Banks have 2,570 Branches in Great Britain & Northern Ireland.

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1746

Capital and Reserve Funds - £3,600,000

Head Office : 38, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

REES GRIFFITH THOMAS, *General Manager*

R W STEVENSON, *Secretary*

Foreign Department : 110, QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW,
for all classes of OVERSEAS business.

OVER 200 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

London Office : 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. 2

where accounts may be opened on usual London terms.

Manager - JAMES FORREST

Deputy Manager - W F BLACK.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee.

AFFILIATED TO BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY, LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT,
LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers :
123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1810

Commercial Credits and Consignments.

Foreign Exchange.

Cable Transfers. Foreign Collections. Travelling Credits.

Dividends Collected. Coupons Purchased.

Deposit and Current Accounts Opened.

Agents and Correspondents all over the World.

Correspondents in the United States :

**BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN
& COMPANY**

PHILADELPHIA.

— NEW YORK. —

BOSTON.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS,
BALTIMORE.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE :

320 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855

President W. G. GOODENHAM.

First Vice-President & General Manager GEORGE H. SMITH.

Second Vice-President COLONEL A. E. GOODERHAM, LL.D.

Secretary WALTER F. WATKINS

Paid-Up Capital - - - \$7,000,000 £1,438,356 3s. 4d.

Reserve Fund (earned) - - - \$8,000,000 £1,643,835 12s. 4d.

Investments - - - \$73,260,893.49 £15,053,608 5s. 2d.

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly.
Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for more than half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

Chief Office in Great Britain—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street, Messrs. BELL, COWAN & CO., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

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Commonwealth Bank of Australia

E. C. RIDDLE, Governor

H. T. ARMITAGE, Deputy Governor.

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Head Office - - - SYDNEY.**BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.**

BILLS negotiated and collected **CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued **DEPOSITS** accepted for fixed periods. **REMITTANCES** cabled or mailed and **BANKING BUSINESS** of every description transacted with Australia.

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Branches in the Chief Centres, and 3,734 Agencies at Post Offices throughout Australasia.

As at 30th JUNE, 1932.

General Bank Balances	.. .. .	£87,320,999
Savings Bank Balances	... .. .	116,300,001
Note Issue Department	... .. .	51,346,911
Rural Credits Department	... .. .	2,155,050
Other Items	... .. .	11,272,374
		£248,395,335

LONDON OFFICE: 8, OLD JEWRY, E.C. 2.

Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.

J. S. SCOTT, Manager.



ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.

417 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia.

Subscribed Capital	.. .. .	£5,000,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital...	... .. .	£3,000,000	0	0
Further Liability of Proprietors	... .. .	£2,000,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	... .. .	£1,605,000	0	0
Special Currency Reserve	... .. .	£1,585,000	0	0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ANDREW WILLIAMSON, Esq., Chairman. JOHN PATTERSON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 C. L. BAILLIEU, Esq., C.M.G. The Hon. WALTER D. GIBBS.
 The Rt. Hon. Lord FORSTER of Lepe, P.C., G.C.M.G. SIDNEY MARK WARD, Esq.
 Sir FREDERICK W. YOUNG.

Chief Office in Australia COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Letters of Credit and Drafts on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief Provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom.

Remittances made by Telegraphic Transfer.**Bills Negotiated or forwarded for Collection.**

Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, Manager.

(Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House)

THE NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1835

Head Offices: 13-17 Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

Subscribed Capital	-	-	-	-	-	£7,500,000
Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	-	-	£1,500,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	-	-	-	£1,030,000
Deposits, etc. (30/6/1932)	-	-	-	-	-	£38,322,793

JAMES BLACKADER MEERS, Esq., C.B., Chairman.

SIR THOMAS HENRY GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart., Chairman of Irish Board and Deputy Chairman of the Bank.

ENGLAND

HEAD OFFICE: 13, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C. 2, and 27 Metropolitan and
Provincial Branches and Sub-Offices.

IRELAND

CHIEF OFFICE: 34, College Green, Dublin,
and 246 Branches and Sub-Offices
throughout the Country.

*Every description of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Income Tax and Executor
and Trustee Business transacted*

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	£4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each)	-	-	-	-	-	£4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share)	-	-	-	-	-	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	-	£2,200,000

Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, Bart., Chairman R. LANGFORD JAMES, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., C.I.E. J. A. SWAN, Esq.
HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE W. SHAKESPEARE, Esq. CHARLES NICOLL, Esq.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

ADEN	CHITTAGONG	MADRAS	PORT BLAIR	} Kenya Colony	DAR ES SALAAM } Tanganyika Territory
ADEN, STRAITS	COCHIN (S. INDIA)	MANDALAY	RAJAHMUNDRAM		
POINT	COLOMBO	NEWARA ELIYA	RANGOON	} Uganda.	
AMRITSAR	DELHI	TATTOON	YOKOHAMA		
BOMBAY	KANPUR	ZANZIBAR			
CALCUTTA	KARACHI				
CANNING	LAHORE				

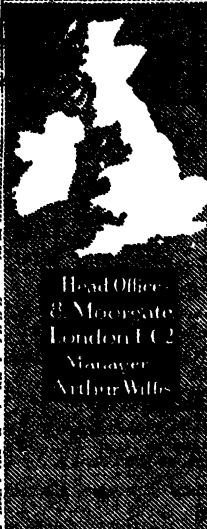

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, etc. on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the collection of Furlough Pay and pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application [47]
Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken

**The
NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ZEALAND
Limited**

Authorised & Sub-
scribed Capital - **£6,000,000**

Paid-up Capital - **£2,000,000**

Reserve Fund and
Undivided Profits **£2,142,294**

Deposits received at rates which
may be ascertained on application

**87 Branches and Agencies in
NEW ZEALAND.**

**CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.**

Head Office:
8, Moorgate
London E.C. 2
Manager:
Arthur Wills

Chief Office:
New Zealand
Wellington
General Manager:
H. G. Goss

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." Estd 1872 **LIMITED.**

Head Office. BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager. L. W. MORTIMER.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, £1,750,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,750,000.

Reserve Fund, £860,000.

3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES. QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Charlton Towers	Gladstone	Kandanga	Murgon	Tambo
Arama | 43r	Childers	Goombungee	Killarney	Muttaburra	Tamborne North
Babinda	Clifton	Goomeri	Kingaroy	Nobby	Tannymorel
Barcaldine	Cloncurry	Goondivindi	Laidley	Nundah | Oaky	Thursday Island
Boandeelet	Cooktown	Greenmount	Longreach	Pittsworth	Tingora
Bell | Biggenden	Crow's Nest	Gympie | Haden	Mackay	Ravenhoe	Toogoolawah
Bilbie	Cunningham	Halifax	Malanda	Redcliffe	Toowoomba
Blackall	Dalby	Herberton	Marburg	Richmond	Townsville
Boonah	Dak	Hughenden	Mareeba	Rockhampton	Warwick
Bundaberg	Forest Hill	Ingham	Maryborough	Roma | Rosewood	Winton | Wondai
Burketown	Fortitude Valley	Innisfail	Millmerran	Sandgate | Sarina	Woolloongabba
Cairns	Gatton	Ipawich	Mitchell | Mount	South Brisbane	Woolloolun
Capella	George St	Jandowae	Mossman	Southbrook	Yangan
Charleville	(Brisbane)	Julia Creek	Mundubbera	St. George	

**NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY, CASINO, KYOGLE, LISMORE, URBENVILLE, WARDELL.
VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.—CANBERRA**

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives Deposits for 3 and up to 36 months at rates which can be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly or quarterly as desired.

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

Bankers to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED-	- £10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - -	- £2,500,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - -	- £2,500,000
RESERVE FOR EXCHANGE CONTINGENCIES -	£664,170
CAPITAL UNCALLED - - - - -	- £7,500,000
	<u>£13,164,170</u>

Head Office:

**10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.**

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

WEST END Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

NEW YORK Agency—67, Wall Street.

HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 49-53, Schauenburger Strasse.

**OVER 370 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
IN SOUTH, EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA.**

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE BUSINESS CONDUCTED.

COMMERCIAL SERVICE

The Bank has over 370 Branches in Africa and Agents and Correspondents throughout the World. The closest touch with Trade and Industrial conditions is maintained, with special attention to Commercial and Credit Intelligence. This service is available to Exporters, Importers and others wishing to develop trade with South, East and Central Africa.

The Standard Bank Monthly Review is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South, East and Central African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, *London Manager.*

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Capital (fully-paid)	-	-	-	£3,780,192
Reserve Fund (Oct. 1931)	-	-	-	£3,780,926
Deposits (Oct. 1931)	-	-	-	£49,416,137

HEAD OFFICE - - - **St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.**

General Manager,

SIR ALEXANDER KEMP WRIGHT, K B.E., D.L., LL D.

LONDON (CITY) OFFICE - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

LONDON (West End Offices) Drummonds Branch - 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1
Western Branch, 1, Burlington Gardens, W.1, and 64, New Bond Street, W.1
 (formerly Branch of Bank of England)

244 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

OVER 200 YEARS OF COMMERCIAL BANKING

A complete British, Colonial and Foreign Banking Service.

The Bank is prepared, in approved cases, to act as Trustee and Executor and also as Trustee for Debenture or other Issues, etc.

ASSOCIATED BANK—Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd. (Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House).

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED	..	..	£12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	..	£4,000,000	together £7,350,000
RESERVE FUND	..	£3,350,000	
CURRENCY RESERVE..	..	..	£1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS			£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER,
Chairman.
 HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq
 The Rt Hon LORD HILLINGDON
 Sir MALCOLM HOGG
 S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.

Brigadier-General SIR ARTHUR MAXWELL
 K C B, C M G, D S O.
 ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq
 The Rt. Hon LORD STONEHAVEN, P.C.,
 G C M G., D S O
 ALFRED W. TURNBULL, Esq.

Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs GLYN, MILLS, Co; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—W. A. LAING

Secretary—F. H. MCINTYRE

Assistant Manager—G. S. GODDEN.

The Bank has 210 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [24

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.

(Established 1889.)

Subscribed Capital	- - -	£50,000
Paid-up Capital	- - -	£45,390
Reserve Fund	- - -	£76,760

LONDON AGENTS:

*Midland Bank, Ltd. 122 Old Broad Street. E.C.2.**Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), 29 Gracechurch Street, E.C.4.*

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD., HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY.

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall S.W. 1)

Established 1836 Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130, and 13 and 14 Geo. IV cap. 17.

ASSETS - - - - - £1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq. (*Chairman*)RIGHT HON. SIR EVELYN CROFT, G.B.E. (*Deputy Chairman*)

SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BROODBANK.

MAJOR GUY M. KINDERSLEY, O.B.E.

SIR GORDON CAMPBELL, K.B.E.

SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E.,

HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.

G.C.V.O., C.B.

WILLIAM E. GRAY, Esq.

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD

SIR PERCIVAL HORTON SMITH HARTLEY, C.V.O.

SIR JOHN BUCK LLOYD.

M.D.

*Solicitors.*Messrs PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square,
Gray's Inn, W.C.1.*General Manager.*

ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS.

PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

*Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from*F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 0273 HOLBORN.

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Mutual Loan Fund Association.

LIMITED (*Incorporated 1850*).*Directors.* C. A. WRIGHT, E. L. HALL, and J. C. SUMMERFIELD.*Secretary.* A. P. MITCHELL.

8-10, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2

Telephone: Temple Bar 2360.

31, Walbrook, E.C.4 (*Telephone: City 9875*); 38, Ship Street, Brighton;
199, Queen's Road, Hastings (*Telephone: Hastings 1919*);
and 100, Above Bar, Southampton (*Telephone: Southampton 3790*).

Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest.

REMOTE interests which may never come into possession at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, which is under the same management.

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

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30	15	16	8	50	32	13	4
35	18	9	2	55	41	5	0
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CAPITAL PAID-UP	£1,024,578
TOTAL INCOME	£3,270,000
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40	21 : 0 : 0	31 : 0 : 0
50	31 : 10 : 0	58 : 0 : 0

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over
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**To H. O. LEACH (General Manager),
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I shall be glad to receive, without obligation to me, details of your new Plan of Family Protection

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Address

Occupation

Amount I can deposit Annually £... ..

Whitaker's Almanack, 1933.

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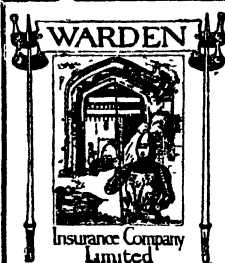
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Insurance Co., Ltd.

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Assets Exceed £12,900,000

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Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in a considerable proportion of the cases approximate owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate or consisting wholly, or in part, of business interests, or of blocks of shares, &c., for which a definite value cannot be given.

Reversionary bequests, where these are absolute (usually on the ceasing of life-interests or of a period of years) are included, but contingent reversions (dependent upon failure of issue, the failure of prior trusts, or the failure to observe certain conditions, &c.) are not included, unless it is known that the reversion, though nominally contingent, is, in the events which have happened, absolute. The amounts of residuary bequests are subject to variation on the final winding-up of the estate, owing possibly to variations in the amount of duty payable (as the final figures may place an estate for duty purposes in a different category, either higher or lower, as compared with the original value submitted on obtaining the grant of probate), or to variation in the values between the date of death and the final realization of the assets.

The list records the principal bequests published during the year, not necessarily those becoming payable during the year.

The heavy fall in values during the last year, and the persistently high level of taxation upon the more well-to-do of the community has had its effect upon the amount available for charitable purposes, but despite these adverse conditions, which affect the very large estates more particularly, the appeal of charities has not been affected so severely as might have been expected.

The increase in the proportion of bequests for educational trusts for hospitals, and for "social purposes," and the relative decline in those for purely religious or sectarian purposes, which has been noted during the last few years, still continues.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Lipton, Sir Thomas, of Southgate	£566,068	£350,000	Bequests include £100,000 (less sums given in lifetime) for benefit of poor mothers of working classes in Glasgow, residence (and £20,000) as a hostel for nurses, and other bequests include £3,000 Lipton Memorial Nurses Home, Cambuslang, and residue for endowment of infirmaries and (or for) hospitals for relief of sick and poor within the City of Glasgow and (or) Cambuslang.
Schiff, Mortimer Leo, of New York (estate in England)	2,500	240,625	Bequests to many charitable institutions in New York including 500,000 dollars to Federation for support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, New York, and 100,000 dollars to the Boy Scout Association of America, and 50,000 dollars to New York Zoological Society.
Van Heussen, John Manning, of New York (English estate)	4,409	240,625	About 1,000,000 dollars (subject to life interests) for religious and charitable societies in New York and district.
Warren, Henry Boniface Gordon, of Liverpool	421,789	220,000	Residue, on death of wife, for such charitable purposes as Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd. may appoint, desiring however, that it may be used for scientific and industrial research and in the endowment of such work.
Ogden, Henry J., of Bourne-mouth	209,147	150,000	Residue for division into 100 parts, which are left specifically to Manchester Royal Infirmary, Salford Royal Hospital, Ancoats Hospital, Manchester Children's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Manchester, Lord Mayor of Manchester for the poor, Manchester and Salford Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Institute, Henshaw Institute for Blind, Old Trafford, Manchester and Salford Children's Mission, Manchester and Salford Boys and Girls' Refuges, London Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Battersea General Hospital, Lord Mayor Tieloe's Cripples' Hospital, Mayor of Hampstead for poor, Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, Furnishing Trades Benevolent Fund, National Education Society, London, Cobden Club, London, Manchester Liberal Federation, National Liberal Federation, London Liberal Federation, Lancashire, Cheshire and North-West Liberal Federation, and Sir Herbert Samuel for distribution among political federations or bodies in the United Kingdom (other than those mentioned).

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx Amount	Objects
Dobbing, Mrs. Catherine, of Chislehurst	£ 153,711	£ 130,000	£5,000 to Central Fund of Welsh Church, and, subject to life-interests, residue for such charitable purposes in England and Wales as survivor may direct.
Halford, Lt.-Col. Ernest, of Charges Street, W.	530,317	100,000	£1,000 to Lodge of Fidelity, £500 to Burlington Lodge, and one-half of residue for such charitable institutions, including great Masonic charities, as the executors may select.
Hollingsworth, Frederick Joseph, of Carshalton	149,566	100,000	Bequests include £10,000 for the poor boxes of the Petty Sessional Courts at Croydon and Sutton and the Metropolitan Police Courts, £1,000 Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, £1,000 Keepers' Benefit Society, and, on death of son, residuary estate as to three-ninths to Agricultural Benevolent Institution, and two-ninths each to St Dunstan's Hostel, Royal Ophthalmic Hospital and Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital.
Butterfield, Thomas, of Baildon, Yorks	165,832	100,000	Bequests include £3,000 to the Township of Wilsden, and £8,000 to Township of Collinley, and £8,000 to Parish of Kildwick for Almshouses for poor and infirm, £10,000 to National Children's Home and Orphanage, and residue specifically to Bradford Royal Infirmary, Bradford Royal Eye and Ear Hospital, Sir Titus Salt's Hospital, Saltaire, the poor of Baildon, Wesleyan Methodist Worn-Out Ministers and Ministers' Widows Auxiliary Fund, Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association, Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and Bradford Children's Hospital, Manningham.
James, Thomas John, of Enfield, N.	112,383	75,000	Bequests include £250 to Home for Crippled Invalids, Aubert Park, N., and residue for charities as trustees may determine.
Fawcett, Mrs. Emily, of Bramhope, Yorks.	117,740	75,000	Bequests include £20,000 to University of Leeds to endow a chair in Theology there, £10,000 to the National Children's Home and Orphanage, and the residue of the property for such charitable object or objects as the executors determine.
Moulin, Thomas Walter, of Gerrards Cross	214,687	70,000	Residue of estate to Middlesex Hospital, London Hospital, King's College Hospital, Royal Hospital for Incurables Putney, Brompton Hospital for Consumption, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Sunshine Home for Blind Babies, National Children's Home and Orphanage, Shaftesbury Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, London Mission, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, Wesleyan Worn-Out Ministers and Ministers' Widows Fund, and Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association.
Bolitho, Richard Foster, of Culval, Cornwall	624,912	60,000	Bequests include £10,000 each to West Cornwall Hospital and Infirmary, South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, and Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, £5,000 each to five other charitable institutions in Cornwall, and £1,000 for poor men of Culval.
Wood, George Henry, of Stockport	110,936	60,000	Subject to life-interests, residue as to two-fifths to Manchester Royal Infirmary, two-fifths to Ancoats Hospital, and one-fifth to Stockport Infirmary.
Walton, Barclay Harper, of Regent's Park, N.W.	93,306	60,000	Bequests include £9,000 South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, £3,000 Stamen's Bethel, Plymouth, £100 Cawsand Club, and residue to Cancer Hospital and Middlesex Hospital.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approximate Amount	Objects.
Ashton, Mrs. Jessie, of Pickering, Yorks.	£ 137,028	£ 55,000	Bequests include £5,000 for playing fields for children in York and its neighbourhood, £1,000 Blind School, York, £1,000 Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £1,000 National Society for Prevention of Unclty to Children, and one-half of residue to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London
Livesey, Sir Fernando Harry Whitehead, of South Place, E.C.	111,333	50,000	£50,000 for any poor relations and poor gentlefolk to be selected by the trustees as may be in needy circumstances.
Knapping, Miss Edith Mary, of Chelsea, S.W.	98,749	50,000	Subject to life-interest, residue to Community of Society known as All Saints Sisters of the Poor, All Saints Convent, Chapel Colney, near St. Albans.
Holden, Richard, of Blackburn, Lancs.	70,993	50,000	Numerous charitable bequests to institutions in Manchester and Blackburn and other parts of Lancashire, and for Roman Catholic purposes, and residue one-half to Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis, Gorton, one-fourth to Stonyhurst College, and one-fourth to Bishop of Salford for charitable purposes
Kellett, Mrs. Lucy Grundy, of Burwash	105,442	48,000	32,000 of property to Friends of the Poor (Incorporated), Elbury Street, London, S.W.
Andrews, Miss Frances Margaret, of Dublin (personal estate)	50,836	45,000	About £45,000, principally for Church (Roman Catholic) and charitable purposes in Dublin and district
Jones, Walter John, of Fulham, S.W.	338,043	42,000	On death of wife, £1,000 Men. hester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases, and residue for such charitable institutions in Great Britain for care and benefit of disabled soldiers, sailors and airmen, and the Fund of St. Serfs Episcopal Church of Scotland, Clergy Sustentation Fund of Episcopal Church of Scotland, as executors may determine, each institution not to receive more than £20,000.
Walton, George, of Peterborough	55,053	40,000	Bequests include £1,000 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and £1,000 St. Dunstan's Hostel, and residue of estate to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Trickle's Homes for Cripples, St. Dunstan's Hostel, and Earl Haig's British Legion Fund.
Lennard, Dame Mary Barrett, of Norfolk	51,203	40,000	On death of brother residue to Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Church Army Royal Beneficent Association and St. Dunstan's Institute for Blind
Hooker, Miss Marion of Plymouth	50,949	40,000	Residue as to two-fifths to London Missionary College and one-fifth each Western College, Bristol, and Society for Propagation of Gospel Among Jews, and one-fifth to London School of Medicine for Women and R.S.P.C.A. (Plymouth)
Roberts, Ellis Owen, of Liverpool	44,061	38,000	About £38,000 in varying amounts for Church and charitable purposes, principally in Liverpool and district, and including the Salvation Army and the National Lifeboat Institution.
Thompson, Capt. Harold, of Pall Mall, S.W.	67,650	38,000	Residue of property to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, for benefit of College
Craze, Miss Eliza Emily, of Upper Norwood, S.E.	46,721	35,000	Residue to Ecclesiastical Commissioners for a Vicarage of Church of St. John, Norwood, and residue to Society for Propagation of the Gospel, West London Church Fund, Convent of Holy Cross, Haywards Heath, and Fund of Diocese of St. John, Kaffraria.
Cooke, Thomas, of Much Wenlock, Salop	66,996	32,000	Bequests include £100 to Dr. Barnardo's Home, to provide treats for the children of the Home at Much Wenlock, and other bequests include £1,000 to Grocers' Federation Benevolent Fund, £500 to Salop Infirmary, and residue to National Lifeboat Institution, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Fullerton, Miss Elizabeth, of Isle of Arran (personal)	£ 33,058	£ 30,000	Residue to Royal, Western, Victoria and Eye Infirmarys, Glasgow, and Ophthalmic Institute, Glasgow.
Robertson, Horace George, of Llanishen, Cardiff	78,204	30,000	Bequests include £1,050 each to Cardiff Royal Infirmary, Wells St (London) Sailors Homes, Cardiff Deaf and Dumb Institute, and Cardiff Institute for Blind, and residue as to one-half British Legion and one-half Cardiff and District Branch of Queen's Institute of District Nursing
Boor, William, of Wisbech, Cambs	40,870	30,000	Bequests include £1,000 each to Wisbech and North Cambridgeshire Hospital and Wisbech Nursing Association, and residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Pearson's Hospital for the Blind, and National Lifeboat Institution
Polard, Hilton, of Bourne-mouth	60,015	30,000	Subject to life-interest, £10,000 University College Hospital, £5,000 Epsom College, and residue two-thirds University College Hospital and one-third Epsom College.
Ancaster, Mrs Helen Fanny, of Oxford	65,760	30,000	Bequests include £5,000 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £1,000 Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500 for restoration of Dorchester Abbey, and residue to Society of St. John the Evangelist, Oxford.
Arlson - Barkworth, Mrs Emily, of Kirk Ella, Yorks	51,550	30,000	£1,000 to Hull Royal Infirmary, £1,000 to Mission to Jews, and residue as to one-half to College of St. Mary, Winchester, and one-half Jesus College, Cambridge, for assistance of clergymen
Williamson, Robert Wood, of Brook, Surrey	60,868	30,000	On death of wife, residue to Gentlemen's Employment Association, and Ladies' Work Society and Princess Christian College (two Manchester Institutions) in such shares as trustees determine
Wills, Graham Hamilton, of Bath	73,266	30,000	£20,000 in 60 parts specifically to Western College, Bristol, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, London Missionary Society, Bristol City Mission, Bristol Royal Infirmary, Bristol General Hospital, Insurance Clerks' Orphanage, British and Foreign Bible Society, Colonial Missionary Society, Winford Orthopedic Hospital, Royal Mineral Water Hospital Bath, Guild of Handicapped, Bristol Salvation Army, Slim Rescue Work, and Congregational Union of England and Wales, and £20,000 to daughters for life and then for said charities
Holt, Percy Ernest, of Hanover Square, W	32,406	30,000	About £30,000 to Westminster Hospital
Piper, Henry Drew, of Swindon	54,976	30,000	£1,000 to Missions to Seamen, £1,000 Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, and residue of estate to British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and Seamen's Hospital Society Greenwich, and Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage
Gunn, William, of Harrogate	61,153	30,000	£1,000 to St Margaret's Church, Liverpool, for church purposes, and residue to Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Wilfrid's Church, Harrogate, Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Andrew's Church, Stailebeck, Harrogate Infirmary, and Home for Incurables, Harrogate
Scarborough, Lucy Cecelia (Countess of), of Park Lane, W	38,973	30,000	Subject to life-interests, residue to Rotherham and Doncaster Hospitals, and Durham County Hospital.
Vidal, Miss Annie Selina, of Hove	31,279	27,000	Residue to British and Foreign Bible Society, Brighton and Hove Town Mission, Christian Colportage Association, Christian Alliance of Women and Girls, Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, and Barbican Mission to Jews.

Principal-Charitable-Bequests of the Year.

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Name	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx Amount	Objects
Greatorex, Mrs. Kate, of Sinewsbury	£ 38,552	£ 27,000	Bequests include £8,000 Victoria University (Manchester) for Scholarships, £2,000 National Lifeboat Institution, £1,000 Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases, £100 to Church of England Temperance Society, £3,000 to six other church and charitable institutions, and residue to Victoria University (Manchester) for engineering scholarships.
Pol, Richard Barwick, of Highbury, N.	30,012	26,000	On death of wife, residue specifically to British and Foreign Bible Society, Religious Tract Society, Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association, National Benevolent Institution, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Provident Clerks Benevolent Fund, Universal Beneficent Society, Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society.
Hughes, Richard Thomas, of Kirkdale, Lancs.	26,778	26,000	Subject to life-interest, residue of estate to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers.
Haworth, George Chester, of Bowdon	380,071	25,500	£7,000 as a fund for the benefit of old employees of his firm, £4,000 Salford Royal Hospital, and £250 to Pioneers Club, Manchester, and numerous other legacies for hospitals and Wesleyan Methodist Church and charitable institutions.
Fawsitt, Thomas, of Oldham	149,238	25,000	Bequests include £10,000 Oldham Royal Infirmary, and other bequest include £500 to Epsom College and £500 British Medical Fund (Benevolent).
Aldu, Miss Annie, of Bayswater	59,994	25,000	Three-fourths of residue for benefit of Jewish women who have become impoverished and in straitened circumstances, and for encouraging talent in poor young Jewish girls.
Templeton, Miss Agnes, of Dunblane (personal estate)	40,714	25,000	About £25,000 specifically to charities and Glasgow and district.
Bradburn, Ebenezer, of Southport	59,663	25,000	Subject to life-interests, five-sixths of residue to Ancoats Hospital, Boys' and Girls' Refuges, Manchester, Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester, and Salford St. Children's Mission, Royal Schools for Deaf and Dumb, Old Trafford, Manchester and Salford Hospital for Skin Diseases, Manchester, and Children's Sanatorium, Manchester and Southport.
Richardson, Miss Janet Mitchell, of Sandown	60,478	25,000	Residue to Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, Reddham Orphanage, Purley, British Home for Incurables, Home for Working Girls, Victoria St., S.W., and Queen Victoria Clergy Fund.
Price, Miss Naomi, of Bournemouth	54,693	24,000	Bequests include £2,500 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Miss Agnes Weston's Sailors' Rests, and residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Miss Agnes Weston's Sailors' Rests, National Lifeboat Institution, Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, and Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Hospital.
MacKenzie, Miss Agnes Mary, of Reigate	72,816	23,000	On death of husband, residue to Walthamstow Hall School for Girls, Sevenoaks, Women's Missionary Association of Pre-byterian Church of England, British Sailors' Society, Presbyterian Housing Company of Presbyterian Church of England, and London City Mission.
Corballis, Richard John, of Dublin (personal estate)	500,711	22,500	£20,000 for classical and scientific education in the county of Dublin, £1,000 Presentation Convent, Mountmellick, £500 each to St. Vincent's Hospital Stephens Green, Dublin, Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Dublin, and Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin.
Thorpe, Frank, of Oldham	36,121	20,000	Residue of property to Oldham Bluecoat School.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Veheb, Miss Florence Grafton, of Upper Hamilton Terrace, N.W.	£49,806	£20,000	Subject to life-interests, bequests include £1,000 St. George's Hospital, £500 Church Missionary Society, £200 Paddington and Marylebone Nursing Association, £100 Widows' Friend Society, £100 Lord's Day Observance Society, and residue specifically to Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, Royal Hospital for Incurables, British Home and Hospital for Incurables, and by codicil stated "It shall be obligatory on institutions to satisfy executors that such institutions do not receive or will no longer receive any income or contributions from any Sunday entertainments in cinemas or theatres or in other places of entertainment"
Longwill, Alderman John, of Pickwell, Leics.	£50,346	£20,000	Bequests include £1,000 Stock to County of Leicester for scholarships tenable at Agricultural College, Sutton Donnington, Leicester, and residue of property, subject to life-interests, for the benefit of agriculture in Leicester and district
Lazenby, John Webb, of Rushall, Staffs	£52,753	£20,000	Bequests include £5,000 for holidays at the seaside for poor children, £1,000 Walsall Victoria Nursing Association, and residue to Walsall and Wednesbury Blind Institute, Walsall General Hospital.
Lea, Thomas, of Boscombe	£37,290	£20,000	Residue as to 20 per cent for charitable purposes in Manchester, 60 per cent. for such purposes in Chile, and 20 per cent for charities as executors determine.
Hill, Alderman Walter Secker, of Coatham, Redcar	£26,532	£20,000	Subject to life-interests, £2,250 to Cleveland Technical Institute for Scholarships, and residue as to one-half North Ormesby Hospital, and one-half Northern Counties Society for Granting Annuities to Governesses and other Ladies in reduced circumstances.
Riversdale, Miss Esther, of Southsea	£78,039	£20,000	Bequests include £5,000 Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Cork, £1,000 each North and South Infirmarys, Cork, and residue Guy's Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Royal Hospital, Richmond, London Hospital, St Bartholomew's Hospital, St. George's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and Hospital for Women, Soho
Porter, William, of Richmond, Surrey	£24,753	£20,000	Residue of estate to Royal Hospital, Richmond, St. Dunstan's Hostel, Y.M.C.A., Salvation Army, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, King Edward's Hospital Fund, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and West London Hospital, Hammersmith.
Deeks, Edward, of Sutton, Surrey	£27,247	£20,000	Residue of estate to Royal Hospital, Richmond, and Cottage Hospital, North Wimbledon
Williams, Mrs. Esther, of Camborne, Cornwall	£21,832	£20,000	Residue to Lord Mayor Treloar's Crippleage, N.S.P.C.C., Ex-Servicé Welfare Society, Royal Cornwall Homes for Destitute Little Girls, Falmouth, National Institution for the Blind, and Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro
Hanckhausen, Albert, of Earl's Court, S.W.	£38,278	£20,000	Residue on death of annuitants or 21 years, whichever is shorter period, as to one-half for any society or institution in Germany for relief of the condition of impoverished persons of the middle class in that country, and one-half to 17 hospitals and charitable institutions in London, including Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, London Police Court Mission, and N.S.P.C.C.
Pirie, William Hamilton, of Aberdeen (personal)	£24,021	£19,500	Specific bequests to charitable institutions in Aberdeen and district, and residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Principal Charitable Requests of the Year.

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Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx. Amount	Object
Caulfield, Mrs. Jane, of Petersfield	£546,597	£18,500	Many bequests to hospitals and institutions for the benefit of poor gentlefolk and church institutions, including £2,500 for providing a nurse for Frixie d. Hants, and £2,000 to the Guild for the Aid of Gentlepeople.
Oldham, Mrs. Florence Adelaide, of Birchington, Kent	26,452	18,000	On death of husband, bequests include £1,000 each to Lifeboat Institution, Cancer Hospital, and Royal Hospital for Incurables, and residue to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London Hospital, Consumption Hospital, Victoria Park and Metropolitan Hospital.
Deighton, Joseph Charles, of Dublin (personal estate)	31,074	18,000	Subject to life-interest, bequests include £2,000 to Charity Commissioners for Ireland for charitable purposes at Carlow, £1,000 each to five hospitals in Dublin, other church and charitable purposes in Ireland, and six ninths of residue to Carlow Protestant Orphan Society, Claremont Institution, Glasnevin, Voluntary Asylum for the Blind, Richmond National Institution for the Blind, Dublin, National Schools, Carlow, and National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
Jobson, Robert, of Stockton-on-Tees	23,241	18,000	Bequests include £4,000 to Stockton and Thornaby Hospital, and residue to National Lifeboat Institution Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Mayor of Stockton's Employment Relief Fund, and Thornaby-on-Tees Mayor's Boat Fund.
Lindley, James, of Wilmslow, Cheshire	28,860	18,000	£3,000 to Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association and on death of son, house property specifically to various charitable institutions in Manchester and Cheshire, and residue for such charities as trustees determine.
Tufnell, Mrs. Emily, of Bath	28,787	18,000	Residue of estate to National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Church of England War's and Strays Society, Church Army, and London Association for the Blind.
Turner, Robert, of Rochdale, Lancs.	662,778	17,500	£12,500 to United Methodist Body for a "Robert Turner" Bequest for various purposes connected with United Methodist Church, and other bequests include £1,000 to National Children's Home and Orphanage.
Moorsom-Roberts, Oscar Wilson, of Crowthorne	39,821	17,000	Eight-tenths of residue to Caledonian Society, Bushey, Ragged School Union, Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts Association, Peirce's Fresh Air Fund, Royal Normal College for Blind, Upper Norwood.
Reid, Dr. Irvine Kempt, of Orchard Street, W. (personal)	28,702	17,000	Residue of estate to Earl Haig's Fund and Salvation Army.
Lee, William Alexander, of Hampstead, N.W.	28,102	17,000	On death of wife, among other bequests £1,500 to St. Marybone Health Society, £2,000 to St. Mary the Virgin Church, Primrose Hill, and residue to Society for Propagation of Gospel, and War's and Strays Society.
Hunt, Charles Brook, M.A., of Kensington, W.	32,378	16,000	Residue of estate to London Homeopathic Hospital, Church Army, St. Dunstan's Hostel, National Benevolent Society, Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, Curates Augmentation Society, Strangers' Friend Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Shipwrecked Mariners' Society.
Prideaux, Arthur Robert, of Paddington, W.	61,236	16,000	On death of wife, bequests include £1,000 Queen Anne's Bounty, £2,000 United Services League, £3,000 St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and one-third of residue to said Hospital for an endowment fund.
Matthew, William, of Palmers Green, N.	28,969	16,000	Residue of estate, subject to life-interests, to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.
Harrison, John Gordon Cuthbert, of Italy	19,705	16,000	Residue of estate to Benedictine Abbey, Fort Augustus, Scotland.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx. Amount	Object
Petty, Miss Anne Eliza, of Harrogate	£22,777	16,000	£8,000 specifically to church and charitable purposes, including £2,000 Church Missionary Society, and residue to Northern Counties Society for Granting Annuities to Governesses and other ladies in reduced circumstances
Hattersen, Lady, of Overstrand, Norfolk	200,000	16,000	Bequests include £10,000 equally between Cromer Hospital, Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, Jewish Association for Protection of Girls and Women, Jewish Board of Guardians, and £250 to British Women's Total Abstinence Union.
Smythe, Mrs Beatrice Emily, of Chelsea	61,071	16,000	Bequests include £1,000 Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, £500 Officers' Branch of Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Association, and £1,000 National Benevolent Institution, and one-half of revenue for reduction of National Debt.
Lowthian, Thomas Henry, of Buxton	120,048	15,500	Among other bequests, left £1,000 Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, £1,000 Manchester Royal Infirmary, and one-fourth of residue, subject to life-interest, to Manchester Royal Infirmary, Devonshire Hospital, Buxton, and Buxton Cottage Hospital
Hagen, Miss Marianne Sophia, of Ropley	56,408	15,000	Residue of estate (subject to specific bequests to charities amounting to about £4,000) to King Edward's Hospital Fund
Horn, William Phillips, of Abingdon, Berks	18,443	15,000	Residue of estate to wife for life, and then to Dr Barnardo's Homes
Atkinson, Henry, of Birkenhead	110,877	15,000	About £15,000 in specific proportions to various church and charitable institutions in Liverpool and district
Steele, Miss Katharine Elizabeth, of Tunbridge Wells	26,697	15,000	Bequests include £2,000 Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, £1,000 Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, £500 China Inland Mission, £200 Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, £200 Royal Hospital for Incurables, and residue to Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society
Audley, George, of Southport	55,911	15,000	£20,000 to Liverpool Cathedral Committee, and residue of the property to Dr Barnardo's Homes
Jarvis, Thomas, of Hastings	28,943	15,000	£250 each to 34 hospitals and charitable institutions, including Convalescent Home for Railway Men, St. Leonards, and School for Indigent Blind, Southwark, and residue to St. Dunstan's Hostel, King Edward's Fund (Hospital) for London, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes
Goldberg, Mrs. Rose May Coyne, of Park Lane, W	25,089	15,000	Bequests include £2,000 Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and residue to Royal Hospital for Incurables, London Hospital, Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, Guy's Hospital, and St. Thomas's Hospital
Abbey, Mrs Mary Gertrude, of Chelsea, S.W. (in this country)	24,000	15,000	100,000 dollars and six-elevenths of residue to National Academy of Design, New York, two-elevenths of residue to National Academy of New York for Professorships and Advancement of Fine Arts, and three-elevenths to Royal Academy of Arts, London, towards upkeep of Chelsea Lodge.
Symons, Mrs. Catharine Jane, of Dumfries (personal estate)	28,355	15,000	£2,500 to Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary, and residue of estate to Royal Society for Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen of Scotland.
Thomas, Percy, of Croydon	19,061	15,000	Residue of estate to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Richardson, Mrs. Elizabeth Jane, of Leeds	61,046	15,000	Subject to life-interests, one-third of residue to Leeds Public Dispensary, Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, Leeds Unmarried Women's Benevolent Institution, and Leeds Branch of National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approved Amount	Objects
Dalglish, Thomas Fell, of Streatham, S.W.	£ 21,392	£ 15,000	Subject to life-interest, three-sixths of residue specifically to Royal Caledonian Schools, Bushey, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.
Wrigley, Miss Evelyn Emma, of Kew	27,890	15,000	£3,700 specifically to charitable institutions, including £500 each to Southwark Girls Friendly Diocesan Lodge, £500 Sir Frederick Milner Fund for Village Settlements, and residue to such charitable institutions in England as trustees think fit
Lees, Miss Geraldine, of Threadneedle Street, E.C.	21,834	14,000	Residue to National Benevolent Institution, Governesses Benevolent Institution, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and Royal Scottish Corporation, Crane Court, E.C.
Hoyle, Edwin, of Buxton	21,665	14,000	Bequests include £1,500 to Ancoats Hospital, £1,000 St Mary's Hospital, Manchester, £1,000 each to Dr Barnardo's Homes and Salvation Army and other institutions in Manchester and district, and residue one-fifth to Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and four-fifths to Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary
Dyer, Henry Thomas, of Torquay	62,660	13,500	£1,300 specifically to six charitable institutions in England, and, on death of wife, £1,000 stock each to Dr Barnardo's Homes and South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, and one-fiftieth of residue specifically to Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Lord Milner's Home for Disabled Soldiers, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, and Torbay Hospital
Crombie, James Edward, of Dyce, Aberdeen (personal estate)	304,417	13,500	Bequests include £9,000 Aberdeen Maternity Hospital, and £1,000 to Selenological Committee of the British Association
Maxwell, Colonel Warden Robertson, of Glasgow (personal estate)	51,232	12,750	£12,750 in specific amounts to hospitals and charitable institutions in Glasgow and district
Riordan, James, of Dumdrim, Co Dublin (personal estate)	38,039	12,000	Residue of estate to Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, and Bishops of Clogher and Derry to found, at Irish College in Rome free or assisted places for students
Marshall, Edwin Walter, of Lincoln	46,001	12,000	Bequests include £5,000 Lincoln County Hospital, £2,000 United Methodist Free Church for Home and Foreign Missions, and residue to Dr Stephenson's Home and Orphanage, and Sir William Treloar's Home for Cripples
Hart, John William, of Neston, Cheshire	28,161	12,000	Bequests include £500 to Dr Barnardo's Homes, £2,000 (subject to life-interest) to Stanley Hospital, Liverpool, Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, Children's Rest and School of Recovery, Liverpool, and Bluecoat Hospital, Warrington, and residue for charities mentioned in will in proportion to legacies left to them, respectively
Leeds, Dame Charlotte Augusta, of Cheltenham	48,626	12,000	£2,000 each to British and Foreign Bible Society, Church Missionary Society, Colonial and Continental Church Society, Church Pastoral Aid Society, Barleian Mission to Jews, and East London Mission to Jews
Howard, John Burgess, of Braintree	15,380	12,000	Bequests include £10,000 to St. Mary Lodge of Freemasons, Braintree, and residue to Cancer Hospital, Fulham
Bennett, Miss Edith Anne, of Dorset	20,037	12,000	Residue of estate to English Church Union, Society for Propagation of the Gospel, Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Additional Curates Society, and "Holy Family" Church House, Westminster
Barron, Mrs. Margaret Kate, of London (personal)	16,478	12,000	About £12,000 in specific amounts for Roman Catholic purposes in England and Ireland

Name	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount	Objects
Childlaw, James Gittins, of Edgbaston	£ 37,721	£ 12,000	£1,000 to the Church of the Messiah Domestic Mission, £1,000 to National Lifeboat Institution, and residue to Birmingham University for Scholarships.
Crandall, Richard, of Seven Oaks	19,399	12,000	Residue as to two-thirds for benefit of persons resident at Chiddingstone, Kent, and one-third to persons resident at Leigh, Kent, in want of assistance owing to illness, age, physical incapacity or infirmity,
Smith, James, of Bedford Row, W.C.	44,354	12,000	£12,000 to 15 church and charitable institutions, including Charing Cross Hospital, the Italian Hospital, the University College Hospital, and St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden.
Bevan, Thomas Montague, of Glamorgan	16,899	12,000	Residue of property to St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Clegg, Richard, of Hertford	18,393	12,000	Residue, on death of wife, to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Salvation Army, and Church Army.
Horniman, Emslie John, of Burford	317,603	11,500	£10,000 London County Council for providing an extension at Holman Museum, Forest Hill, S.E., £1,000 Burford (Oxon) Grammar School, £500 to National Art Collection Fund for completion of collection of photographs at Victoria and Albert Museum Library
Harvey, Mrs. Ellen, of Kensington, S.W.	17,376	11,000	Residue to Cancer Hospital, Fulham, and St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow
Saltmarsh, Miss Eleanor, of Dunmow, Essex	15,587	11,000	Residue of property to Royal Agricultural Benevolent Society, Chelmsford and Essex Hospital, (Lacton Convalescent Home, Salvation Army, Essex County Hospital, East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell, St. Andrew's Waterside Children's Mission, Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children, Battersea Dogs' Home, and Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Butler, James William, of Hendon, N.W.	11,698	11,000	Subject to life-interest, estate for Congregational Church purposes
Chadwick, Mrs. Constance Ada, of Bath	27,993	11,000	£1,000 to British Israel World Federation, and £10,000 to Colonial and Continental Church Society
Perkins, Richard Harry, of Southampton	78,523	10,600	Subject to life-interests, bequests include £4,000 Royal Southampton and South Hants Hospital, £1,500 to Rector of St. Mary, Southampton, for Poon, and £1,100 to Municipal Charities of Southampton
Gorell, Miss Sarah Jane, of Coltishall, Norfolk	226,588	10,500	Bequests include £3,000 to Church Missionary Society, £1,000 London Society for Promoting Christianity among Jews, £2,000 British and Foreign Bible Society, £1,000 each Dr. Barnardo's Homes and Dame Agnes Weston's Work for Sailors
Markel, Karl Emil, of Kensington, W.	83,563	10,350	£10,000 to Markel Stiftung Charity, Stuttgart, Germany, £100 German Society of Benevolence, London, and £250 to German Hospital, Dalston.
De Carteret, Right Rev Frederic Cecil, of Lancaster Gate, W.	22,430	10,000	£7,000 for a "De Carteret Fund" for making allowances to widows and spinsters in England whose income is not less than £80 or more than £120 per annum, and other bequests include £2,250 to Church of England in Jamaica, and £100 to Jamaica Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Taylor, Mrs. Jane Eliza, of Eastbourne	13,525	10,000	Bequests include £1,000 each to various hospitals and church institutions in Eastbourne and district, and £200 to St. Dunstan's Hostel.
Wilkinson, Henry, of Handsworth	17,540	10,000	Residue of estate to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

1912

Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx. Amount	Objects.
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul, of Weybridge	764,049	10,000	£5,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, and £5,000 to Field Marshal Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal
Fitzpatrick, Rev. Tho. was Cecil, of Queens' College, Cambs.	47,814	10,000	£10,000 to Queens' College, Cambridge, for Fellowships at Queens' College Cambridge.
Briscoe, Mrs. Sophia Gertrude, of Diss	28,017	10,000	Residue to Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association.
Carrociaro, Rocco, of Bishopsgate, E.C.	12,045	10,000	Subject to life-interests, residue to St. Peter's Hospital, Covent Garden
Cowley, Sir Arthur Ernest, of Oxford	15,408	10,000	Residue of estate to Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of University of Oxford for the Bodleian Library, Oxford
Fowler, John Henry, of Bristol	16,612	10,000	Residue to National Trust for Places of Historic Interest and Natural Beauty
Crowley, Rev. Canon, of Fulham, S.W.	12,812	10,000	Bequests include £100 to Converts Aid Society, £200 to Nazareth House, Hammersmith, £200 to St. Joseph's Hospice for the Dying, and residue for education of ecclesiastical students in Archdiocese of Westminster.
Montgomery, Lady Sybil, of Bournemouth	16,615	10,000	Residue, subject to life-interests, to National Canine Defence League and Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Murdoch, John, of Eastbourne	42,022	10,000	Subject to life-interest, £10,000 to Borough of Stirling for poor and needy of the borough, in memory of his father
Atkinson, Henry, of Birkenhead	110,877	10,000	£10,000 in specific amounts for church and charitable purposes, principally in Liverpool and district
Ward, Albert, of Alderley Edge, Cheshire	14,614	10,000	Residue to Henshaw's Blind Inst., Manchester Royal Infirmary and Dispensary, Alderley Edge Cottage Hospital, Manchester and Salford Boys' and Girls' Refuges, Manchester Wa. Chosenmen and Clerks Orphan Schools, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Children's Home and Orphanage, Wesleyan Methodist Local Preachers Mutual Aid Association, Wesleyan Methodist Women's Ministers and Ministers' Widows Auxiliary Fund
Foley, John, of Dublin (personal estate)	16,525	10,000	£10,000 specifically for Roman Catholic Church and charitable purposes in Ireland
Jones Huran, of Bolton Lanes	13,149	10,000	Residue of estate to Dr. Barnardo's Homes and Bolton Infirmary and Dispensary
Grant, Ald. William, of Coventry	23,491	10,000	Subject to life-interest, residue of estate to Alderman Rundle Nursing Inst., Foleshill, Coventry and District Crippled Children's Guild, Coventry, and Coventry Warwickshire Hospital
Smith, Rev. Wharton, of Cape Town (in England)	245	10,000	About £10,000 for church purposes in Cape Town and district
Steel, William, of Biantree	200,582	10,000	£5,000 each to National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
Carmichael, Mrs. Isabella, of Perth (personal estate)	20,213	10,000	Bequests include Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and National Lifeboat Institution, and residue to Hillside Homes, Perth, and Royal Infirmary, Perth
Greene, Thomas Whitcombe, of Bath	53,457	10,000	Residue to University of Oxford for prizes for classical art and archaeology and for furtherance of historical culture
Corder, Charles Henry, of Eastbourne	19,477	10,000	Subject to life-interests, £1,000 each Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne, White Cross League, £500 Salvation Army, and residue to St. Dunstan's Hostel, Field-Marshal Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Muller's Orphan Homes, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, British Home for Incurables, and Middlesex Cancer Hospital
Brown, Hugh, of Guildford, Surrey	17,824	9,000	Residue to King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx. Amount	Objects
Caldecott, Mrs. Marian, of Tunbridge Wells	£ 13,834	9,000	Residue to Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital and Miss Shepherd's Annuitants Homes, Ossington Street, W
Batcliff, Mrs. Florence Anne, of Buckfast, Devon	25,246	9,000	About £9,000 specifically to Roman Catholic charities in Birmingham and Devon
Agar, Mrs. Berenice Ellen, of Portland Place, W.	116,633	9,000	£2,000 to Incorporated Homes for Ladies of Small Means, Wandsworth, £1,500 Royal Hospital for Incurables, £1,500 St. Dunstan's Hostel, £1,500 Earl Haig's Legion Fund, £1,000 each Dr. Barnardo's Homes, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and £500 Women's Exchange, Buenos Aires.
Micklethwait, Miss Ada, of Kensington, W.	19,980	9,000	Bequests include £6,000 to Westminster Abbey for upkeep of the Museum in the Norman Undercroft at the Abbey, and residue to Incorporated Church Building Society for preservation or partial rebuilding of buildings of an old and interesting character
Green, Mrs. Mary Caroline, of Hanwell, W	15,184	9,000	£1,000 each Spurgeon's Orphanage, St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and residue to Spurgeon's Orphanage, St. Dunstan's Hostel, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, National Institute for the Blind, and Hospital for Sick Children
Wilson, George Thorp, of Folkestone	103,773	9,000	Subject to life-interest, one-fifth of residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes
McCulloch, James, of Bangor, County Down (personal estate)	9,014	9,000	Subject to life-interest, estate specifically for various Presbyterian Church purposes and hospitals principally in Belfast.
Hall, Allan Francis, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon	15,253	9,000	Bequests include £500 to Devon Territorial Association, and residue to National Rifle Association and Devon County Rifle Association
Daniell, Mrs. Emily, of Torquay	14,126	9,000	£2,500 to Hope Street Mission "founded by me," and residue of property in specific parts for various Baptist Church and charitable societies.
Lowe, Miss Jane, of Denbigh	27,297	9,000	Residue of estate to Society of Jesus in England
Trodd, Thomas William, of Clapham	18,277	9,000	Bequests include £500 Spurgeon's Orphanage, £300 Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £300 Belgrave Hospital for Children, £100 Lambeth Pension Society, and on death of residuary legatee, £500 each to Hospital for Women, Clapham, Home for Dying, Clapham, and Home for Incurables, Streatham, and residue to Spurgeon's Orphanage, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Waifs and Strays Society, Belgrave Hospital for Children, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Royal Blind Pension Society, Dogs' Home, and Brompton Consumption Hospital
Murray, Miss Nellie, of Bloomsbury, W.C.	12,791	9,000	Residue to Cancer Hospital, Fulham, S.W.
Coe, Mrs. Serena Marie, of Bideford	14,469	9,000	£900 for pensions for poor old persons of Bideford, and residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Ragged School Union, and Royal National Lifeboat Institution.
Sargent, John Thomas, of Pocklington	14,702	9,000	Residue of estate to British and Foreign Bible Society and Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
Rutherford, Col. Sir John, of Blackburn	528,555	8,950	Bequests include £5,000 Blackburn and East Lancs. Royal Infirmary, and £1,000 Blackburn Nursing Association.
Deacon, Sir Henry Wade, of Liverpool	75,357	8,500	Subject to life-interests, £1,000 to King's College, London, £4,000 Liverpool University, £1,000 to Liverpool Infirmary, £500 to Liverpool School for Blind, and £2,000 University of Liverpool for scholarship.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

1888

Name	Gross Value of Estate	Approx Amount	Objects
Rezin, Mrs Natilda, of Aberdeen (personal estate)	£26,866	£8,100	£2,000 each Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Royal Hospital, Aberdeen (for Sick Children) and University of Aberdeen, and other smaller bequests for church and charitable purposes in Aberdeen
Ashworth, Charles Edward, of Blundellsands	26,154	8,000	Subject to life interests, £1,000 National Benevolent Institution and residue for such charitable institutions as the executors may determine.
Jones, John, of Liverpool	25,540	8,000	Subject to life-interests, residue of estate to Royal Liverpool Hospital for Sick Children, Dr Barnardo's Homes (Liverpool Branch), Hospital for Cancer, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Myrtle Street, Liverpool
Stephens, Dame Emily, of Manchester	12,038	8,000	£2,000 St. Andrew Royal Hospital, and residue to Bethesda Home for Crippled and Incurable Children, Loughton, Greengate Hospital and Open Air School, and Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan Schools, Manchester.
Ash, Miss Clara, of Plymouth	14,117	8,000	Bequests include £1,000 National Lifeboat Institution, and £500 Sheen Child Welfare and Social Section of South London Mission, and residue to St. Dunstan's Hostel
Cox, William Thomas, of Boncombe	35,837	8,000	Subject to life-interest, £2,000 Royal Victoria and West Ham's Hospital, and residue to Royal Victoria Home for Crippled Children, Bournemouth, and Royal Orphanage, Wolverhampton
Hilton, Francis Harpur, of Burton-on-Trent	17,066	8,000	Residue as to two-ninths each to British and Foreign Bible Society, National Children's Home and Orphanage, Wesleyan Local Preachers' Mutual Aid Society, and one-ninth each to Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society and Medical Section of said Society and Women's Auxiliary thereof

The Hospitals and Institutions given in the following Section deserve the heartiest and most generous support it is possible to give.

The Proprietors of "Whitaker."

DO NOT FORGET THE CHILDREN—THEY MUST COME FIRST

Please help us to bring Happiness into the lives of 1,100 poor Boys and Girls taken from poverty, some fatherless, some motherless, some total orphans.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

(Founded 1843)

PLEAD MOST EARNESTLY FOR IMMEDIATE FUNDS

Please Help Us

THE CHILDREN WILL THANK YOU

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.O.2

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND

(Registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920)

Helps the blind of all ages and throughout the whole country in their fight against darkness. A continual flow of donations is required to maintain the many services of the Institute, and gifts will be warmly welcomed by the Honorary Treasurers.

224, Great Portland Street, W.1

**ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE**

Haverstock Hill, LONDON, N.W. 3.

Founded 1758.

Patrons: Their Majesties The King and Queen.

President: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

Treasurer (since 1897): The Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.

The Orphanage is unsectarian, and helps fatherless and other necessitous children from all parts of the country and the Dominions, without restriction as to class or creed. Boys and girls are admitted at all ages between infancy and 11 years of age, and are cared for until 15. Their education fits them for useful positions in after-life. Opportunities occur for suitable children to have a secondary education. During the past 174 years over 7,400 have been received, 370 are now resident, and others await vacancies.

More annual subscribers are needed. £10,000 required (by voluntary donations) each year above the assured income. The balance must be raised by donations. Legacies are a useful means of helping. Please include the School in your Will. Annual Report sent on request, and the School may be visited by interested friends.

Forms of application for the admission of children and all needful information may be had of the SECRETARY, FRED J. ROBINSON, F.C.I.S., 34-40, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. 4.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

A Society which every Man and Woman should join.

Membership subscription 10/6 per annum

Associates 2/6 " "

**The Centenary of British Abolition of Slavery, 1833-1834
will be celebrated in 1933.**

Literature, Lantern Slides and Pageant Play may be obtained from the Offices:
Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W. 1.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES:

NATIONAL INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION.

CHARTER:

"NO DESTITUTE CHILD EVER REFUSED ADMISSION"

MOTTO: "FOR GOD AND COUNTRY"



WORTH SAVING FOR THE NATION AND EMPIRE.

113,000 children have been admitted.

16,628 children and young people dealt with last year.

8,200 boys and girls being supported, of whom

1,124 are under industrial and technical instruction,

447 are crippled or afflicted in various ways, and

1,319 are babies and toddlers under 5.

5 (on an average) come in daily.

30,509 young people have been migrated to the Overseas Dominions.

24,000 meals have to be provided every day
for the Barnardo family of 8,200 boys and
girls and babies.

10/-

will feed one child for ten days

Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes" and crossed "Barclays Bank Ltd., a/c Dr. Barnardo's Homes," should be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 233 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.



Miss SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

Under Royal Patronage.

**AN URGENT
APPEAL**

LEGACIES

**" Their works do
follow them."**

There are many people who, alas, cannot give to this Society during their lifetime, but we shall be glad if they will remember that a Legacy, large or small, will be very useful and gratefully received. The need of help is greater than ever.

New Annual Subscriptions will be thankfully received.

*Please make cheques payable to Miss Smallwood's Society—
LANCASTER HOUSE, MALVERN.*

10 MILLION LEPERS IN THE WORLD ?

OF THIS NUMBER THERE ARE MORE IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE THAN IN ANY OTHER POLITICAL GROUPING. WE ARE FIGHTING LEPROSY WITH TIED HANDS.

Will you help to Free them ?

Money is needed to control the world's worst scourge. Grants to governments, missionaries and others engaged in the fight, exceeding £20,000, have already been given. Much more is needed if the Empire's million sufferers are to be adequately helped.

Donations, however small, will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurer

SIR FRANK CARTER, C.I.E.

The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association

29, DORSET SQUARE, LONDON, N.W.1.

FOUNDED 1851.

The

RESEARCH INSTITUTE
BUILT 1911.

Cancer Hospital

(FREE)

(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

***The first Special Hospital in London for the treatment
of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.***

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this disease, who are admitted free and without letters of recommendation. A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life. Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m.

HELP BY

LEGACY, SUBSCRIPTION, OR DONATION

is earnestly solicited.

Please send Cheques, crossed CUTTS & CO., to the Secretary, J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, C.B.E.

FORM OF REQUEST.

" I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE) situate in the Fulham Road, London, the sum of

(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."

THE ELDER LAD FOR THE CHURCH

Carry on your boy's work in Sunday School
and Catechism by forming a Company of the

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE, THE BEST AND OLDEST CHURCH ORGANISATION

for the elder lads 14 to 21 years of age.

The Church Lads' Brigade stops the leakage
and develops Christian Citizens and Loyal
Churchmen.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary, Church Lads' Brigade,
Aldwyck House, Catherine Street, London, W.C. 2, and all information
on "How to Start a Company" will be gladly given.

THE MOTHERS' CLINIC

The First Birth Control Clinic in the British Empire.

OPEN DAILY (except Saturday). Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. FREE.

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"Preliminary Notes on Ten Thousand Cases."

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Giving unique Statistical, Medical and other data about 10,000 Birth Control Cases attending the
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A heart-grIPPING story of the sufferings of poor women for lack of Birth Control knowledge

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Why we need LEGACIES and BEQUESTS

THE need of ex-Servicemen, including the disabled and their dependants, and the care of those left behind by men who fell in action, are an ever present and recurring charge on the Nation. Its work in these directions is dependent upon the sale of Poppies—a slender support for so great a work that must go on indefinitely. Every year since the inception of the Fund the expenditure has increased, and it is vitally necessary that the Fund should be strengthened and fortified against any possible diminution of income in the future by means of Legacies and Bequests.

EARL HAIG'S BRITISH LEGION APPEAL FUND

Full particulars and forms of Request can be obtained from the Organising Secretary.

Capt. W. G. WILLCOX, M.B.E., Haig House, 26, Eccleston Square, London, S.W. 1.

The Cry of the SICK CHILD

HELP is desperately needed by the

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patron—H.M. The Queen.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss LILY HEARN, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [146]

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING

Vice-Patron—H.M. THE QUEEN

Chairman Executive Committee—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, between BAGSHOT and BISLEY.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the necessitous classes between the ages of about 14 and 15, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Mercantile Marine.

Conditions of Admission.—1 The age for admission is from about 14 to 15 years. 2 A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3 He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4 Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £75 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1 St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Commandant at the Home from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT—LIEUT. COLONEL H. C. HERBERT, O.B.E.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone. Hop. 1021.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This Hospital, established in 1841, was the first and for many years the only one of its kind established in the United Kingdom. Donations and Subscriptions are urgently desired in order to re-open its beds for In-patients. Since its foundation no less than 610,000 patients have been treated, and the scientific equipment of the Institution has always been kept thoroughly abreast of modern developments in research and treatment. The Light Department is provided with X-rays, radium and ultra-violet light apparatus. It is a centre both of dermatological therapeutics and education, and welcomes at its clinics medical practitioners and students. Patients should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m. They are expected to contribute to the funds of the hospital according to their means and position.

FREDERICK HAYTER, Secretary. [149]

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1725 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii., and 51st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS

648

IN-PATIENTS (1931)

12,068

OUT-PATIENTS (1931)

122,867

Expenditure: £192,138 :: Income from Endowments: £68,910

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is only about £8,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over **£120,000 per annum.**

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone: Hop 1086.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Treasurer: F. P. WHITBREAD, Esq.

Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

Patron—HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—His Grace the Duke of Bedford.

Hon. Treasurers { Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Percy Sargent, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director—Dr. J. A. Murray, F.R.S.

The object of the Research is for the good, not only of the whole British Empire but of the whole world. The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer in every part of the Empire as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom. Our recent researches have undoubtedly advanced our knowledge of Cancer, and it is not too much to hope that the further prosecution of the investigations will ultimately yield results of the greatest importance on the nature and treatment of the disease.

Donations and Subscriptions may be sent to the Hon. Treasurers, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, 8, Queen Square, London, W.C. 1, or may be paid to the Westminster Bank, Marylebone Branch, 1, Stratford Place, London, W. 1. A/c, Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I hereby bequeath the sum of £
to the Treasurers of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 8/11, Queen Square, London, W.C. 1, for the purpose of Scientific Research, and I direct that their receipt shall be a good discharge for such legacy.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.E.5.

The Hospital providing for the poor in the heart of South London.

Private Beds available for middle-class patients.

Please send a subscription or donation to the Treasurer,
C. P. SEROCOLD, Esq.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1

Patron. H M KING GEORGE V

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED TO CONTINUE
THE WORK OF THE ONLY VOLUNTARY
FEVER HOSPITAL IN, OR AROUND, LONDON.

Contributions to the Honorary Treasurer.

London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 187 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£30,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by:—
J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P. and THE LORD KINNAIRD, Hon. Treasurers.

Bankers: Barclays Bank, Ltd.

Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

JUNIUS S. MORGAN BENEVOLENT FUND

The chief object of the Fund is to afford pecuniary or other relief to Nurses in distress who are policy-holders in the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, and to assist them in keeping up their payments for annuities on policies taken out in the Pension Fund.

All information may be had on application to the Secretary,
Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses, 15, Buckingham
Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Treasurer—SIR ROBERT W. DIBBIN, J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£25** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£22,480** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Four Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-Three**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£1,041,000**.

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 1.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary*.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

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THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

(THE OLDEST ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY IN THE WORLD)

92, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

President—LORD LEIGH

Director and Treasurer—The Hon STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

ITS POLICY.

The Society advocates the total abolition of scientific torture of animals and seeks to attain this object by every possible means. The Society does not oppose, but, on the contrary, supports, any and every measure for the amelioration of the present condition of vivisectioned animals.

All humane people who approve of these reasonable tactics, and are desirous of seeing something practical done to save tortured animals, are earnestly invited to support the National Anti-Vivisection Society.

Members' Annual Subscription, 10/-

Life Membership, £5

Subscription to "The Animals' Defender and Zoophilist," the Organ of the Society, 1/6 per annum, post free. Cheques (crossed 'Bank of England') and P.O.'s should be made payable to

The National Anti-Vivisection Society.

Telephone—VICTORIA 4705.

Telegraphic Address—ZOOPHILIST, BOWEN, LONDON.

The Deaf and Dumb and the Deafened THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

(President LORD CHARNWOOD)

URGENTLY NEEDS SUPPORT.

Its objects are to promote the prevention of deafness, the suitable education of deaf children, the industrial preparation of deaf youths and girls, the social and industrial care of deaf adults, the higher education and technical training of the deaf, and all that concerns the welfare of the entire class of the deaf.

Funds are needed for the Institute's Home for Deaf and Dumb Women; Hostel for Working Deaf Boys, Centre of Instruction in Lip-reading; and to establish provision for the Higher Education of the Deaf.

LEGACIES are specially invited. Subscriptions and Donations should be sent to the Secretary, Mr. A. J. Story, 2, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1, who will be glad to supply any information required.



A GOOD INVESTMENT

Could there be any better investment than in giving to unfortunate children a real chance in life?

To thousands of little ones who were in dark and difficult places The National Children's Home and Orphanage is bringing new life, new hope and new opportunities.

It is costly work, but well worth while.

Your gift would be invested in human welfare which yields surprising returns.

SEND IT TO-DAY.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE

(Established 1869)

(Founded by Dr. Stephenson)

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General Treasurers The Rt. Hon. LORD WAKEFIELD OF HYTHE, C.B.E., LL.D.
Sir THOMAS BARLOW, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

Chief Offices · **HIGHBURY PARK, LONDON, N.5.**



SOMEBODY MUST CARE!

BRUTALLY assaulted, starved, neglected - **SOME-BODY** must save such little lives. Every 5 minutes 4 more find happiness through the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Donations to help forward our National Work will be welcomed by Hon. Treas. Sir G. W. Jeff. Muscott, Bart., or Director, William J. Abbott

THE N.S.P.C.C.

VICTORY HOUSE, LEICESTER SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.2.

Chairman THE VISCOUNT ULLSWATER, G.C.B.

Over 4 million children have been rescued from cruelty and neglect

The NATIONAL SOCIETY for EPILEPTICS CHALFONT COLONY, BUCKS

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Funds for Extension of the Chalfont Colony
are **MOST URGENTLY** needed.

London Offices: Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

W. G. PENN GASKELL, Secretary.



CHARLES DICKENS

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Patron: H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (Duchess of Aigyll)

Chairman HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND

Hon Treasurer THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE H. MURRAY, G.C.B.

Serves 750,000 of London's workers in the poor and crowded North-East District.

221 Beds, including 20 at Convalescent Home.

Income from Endowments only £884.

£40,000 to be raised each year.

3,000 In-Patients, 100,000 Out-Patient attendances.

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director, J. C. BURDETT, D.S.O., M.C.

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital

(Formerly QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL)

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1730. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1835.

Patron:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President —LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.

Treasurer —ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq.

Chairman of Committee —SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart.

OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. The admission of Poor Married Women for their confinement; and also of Deserving Unmarried Women with their first child.
2. The provision of skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their Confinements at their own homes.
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Maternity Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital over 200,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year 2,757 patients were received into the Hospital, and 1,780 were attended at their own homes.

Over £300,000 NEEDED FOR REBUILDING THE HOSPITAL at Hammersmith.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Martin's Bank Ltd., 16, Whitehall, S.W.; or by

H. B. STOKES, Secretary-Superintendent.

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THE QUEEN'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

HACKNEY ROAD - - - LONDON, E.2

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G. Chairman—COLONEL LORD WILLIAM GERALD, C.V.O.

IS IN URGENT NEED OF SUPPORT.

204 BEDS (189 in London and 15 at "Little Folke" Home, Bexhill) **Over 130,000 attendances annually in the Out-Patients and Casualty Depts.**

EXPENDITURE (HOSPITAL AND HOME) NOW ABOUT **£38,000**
A YEAR, OF WHICH ONLY **£2,000** IS PROVIDED BY ENDOWMENTS
BARCLAYS BANK, Lombard Street, Bankers. CHARLES H. BRISSELL, Secretary.

R. & R. U.

FOR THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

The Reformatory and Refuge Union, Incorporated,
has been a centre of help for all sorts of children and women in need.

Through its branches the **Children's Aid Society** and **Woman's Mission to Women**, it seeks out and saves those in danger of body or soul. Many thousands have been rescued from circumstances likely to cause their ruin.

It provides for the future welfare of those rescued as well as for thousands of orphan, friendless or homeless boys and girls.

It is responsible for

FOTHERBY HOUSE, West Norwood and
BLUNHAM BABIES' HOME, for little ones in need of a mother's care

BRIGHTON HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS, for little fellows under ten years of age similarly handicapped

GIRLS' PROTECTIVE HOME, Hastings, for young girls—especially those from moral peril

GROTTO HOME FOR WORKING LADS having no other home.

ABERDARE MEMORIAL HOME FOR BOYS, Highgate

A MATERNITY RESCUE HOME for girls with the first child.

A HOME FOR YOUNG MOTHERS requiring training

A HOSTEL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, to avoid the separation of Mother and Child during the all-important first two years.

£25,000 a year is needed, most of which has to be raised from voluntary sources.

Patron—H.M. THE KING.

Chairman—Rev. Prebendary WELLARD, B.D.

Secretary—FREDERICK JAMES, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.1

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The veterans of this honoured service rely on the

ROYAL ALFRED

AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION

for a Home when incurably afflicted or homeless and friendless in old age. Others, and widows, dependents, and incapacitated sailors helped by out-pensions or special grants.
1,780 Needy Seamen or their kin relieved during 1931.

Please help. You owe much to the merchant sailor, and this National Charity depends on voluntary contributions.

Patron: H.M. THE KING. Established 1867.

Central Office (W.A.): **58, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.3**

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

ASKS FOR YOUR INTEREST
AND SUPPORT

The R.S.P.C.A. is the oldest Animal-
protection Society in
the world and the only one in this country
that employs a large staff of Inspectors qualified
by special training to detect cruelty to Animals.

Write to the
R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn Street, London, S.W. 1

for a free copy of
"The R.S.P.C.A.: What It Is and What It Does."

"The most desperate of human calamities."

So Dr. Johnson wrote of the

DEAF AND DUMB

OF WHOM THERE ARE 5,000 IN LONDON.

THERE ARE ALSO 150 WHO CAN NEITHER HEAR NOR SEE.

**They know Loneliness in a way that people who enjoy the
gifts of hearing and speech cannot realise.**

All Subscriptions gratefully acknowledged by Royal Association in
Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, 413, Oxford Street, W.1.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President, THE LORD LECONFIELD.

Treasurer
MR. P. LAYFORD POCOCK.

Honorary Secretaries
MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from 15s. to 25s. per month. There are upwards of 1,000 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom about £10,000 are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £5s. if single, and £12, if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society. Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND
237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E. 1. E. JEFFERY HICKS B.A., Secretary. (S)

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament, 1800, 1834, 1879 and 1894.)
 The NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON, SURREY.
BEDDINGTON, CROYDON.

FOUNDED 14th March, 1788.

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY THE KING HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
 President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THE OLDEST GIRLS' ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD.

Orphans are admitted from the age of five years, and educated and maintained until they are 16.
 Over 4,000 girls have already been maintained, the majority being provided with situations. War Orphans are amongst the present inmates.

PLEASE HELP.

Bankers for over 150 years—Messrs HOARE.
LEGACIES ARE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED.

ERNEST J BAILEY, Secretary.

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Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Established in 1862 to supply Surgical Appliances of every description to the Afflicted Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

Over 500 patients assisted each week.

More than 1,485,000 Surgical Appliances already supplied.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
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Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies
 are earnestly solicited.

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 RICHARD C. TRESTIDDER, Secretary

The Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office: ALDINE HOUSE, 13, BEDFORD STREET, STRAND, W.C. 2.

Patron HIS MAJESTY THE KING

President HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G., K.P.

The Association grants Annuities to Gentlefolk of both sexes, such as Clergymen, Officers of the Navy and Army, Ministers, Solicitors, Landowners and Gentlemen Farmers, Doctors, and their families, and others of similar social standing. Applicants must be over 40, of sound mind, unable, through age or bodily infirmity, to earn a livelihood, and not in receipt of an income exceeding £65 a year. Since its foundation in 1863, the Association has granted annuities to 6,166 persons, of whom 2,680 are now living. The last list of accepted Candidates for annuities contained the names of over 465 persons, many of whom were certified to be without any income at all. Permanent Memorial Annuities can be founded, to which, under certain conditions, the Founders can retain for life the right of nomination. The cost can be ascertained from the Secretary.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS AND LEGACIES are Earnestly Solicited to provide annuities for the waiting Candidates, and to augment the Annuities.

Barr.-Gen. B. L. ANLEY, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Secretary

**SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION**

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For 88 Years a Pioneer in Child Welfare in Poorest London

167 Associated Missions. 8,300 Cripples on Register.

Nearly 12,000 Fortnight's Country Holidays provided last year.

Urgent Need of Generous Support. Legacies Invited.**Arthur Black, Gen. Secretary, John Kirk House, 32, John St., W.C.1.**



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GOWER STREET, W.C.

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Incorporated 1907.

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 President - H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE

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540 Beds.

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Annual Income from Endowments	- - -	29,000
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SUBSCRIPTIONS OR DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

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ROYAL SAILORS' REST, PORTSMOUTH,

by whom they will be gratefully acknowledged.

Cheques to be crossed Nat. Prov. Bank, Portsmouth.

